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# MINUTES

---OF THE---

<sup>13<sup>th</sup></sup>  
Thirteenth Annual Meeting

<sup>4</sup>  
AND REUNION

---OF THE---

United Confederate Veterans,

---HELD AT---

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

---ON---

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, MAY 19th, 20th, and 21st, 1903.

---

J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.

Wm. E. MICKLE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.





# MINUTES

.....OF THE.....

## Thirteenth Annual Meeting AND REUNION

.....OF THE.....

## United Confederate Veterans,



HELD IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

.....ON.....

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 19, 20 and 21, 1903.

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J. B. GORDON, General Commanding,

WM. E. MICKLE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

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# MINUTES U. C. V.

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VOL. 3.

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- 13. New Orleans, La. May 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1903.
- 14. Nashville, Tenn. June 14, 15 and 16, 1904.
- 15. Louisville, Ky. June 14, 15 and 16, 1905.
- 16. New Orleans, La. April 25, 26 and 27, 1906.

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PRICE, \$2.50

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New Orleans, La.

United Confederate Veterans.



# NOTICE.

It is my pride and privilege to present to the consideration of those interested in Confederate matters the third bound volume of the "Minutes of the United Confederate Veterans"; and I again quote the notice which appeared with the first volume, which is as follows:

"In binding up the Minutes of various Conventions of the United Confederate Veterans, I feel that I am taking a course that cannot but be beneficial to the Order which has such a claim on the affections of Confederate soldiers throughout the entire South. I am proud to say that I have calls from all sections of the globe for these bound volumes; and to place them in libraries where they can be consulted by those seeking information, must serve the cause which we revere, and convince all impartial readers of the justness of the principles for which we fought for four years with so much distinction."

*Wm. E. Mickle.*

Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

New Orleans, La., April 15, 1909.





# ORGANIZATION OF THE United Confederate Veterans

WITH NAMES OF THE  
DEPARTMENT, DIVISION AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS,  
THEIR ADJUTANTS GENERAL, AND ADDRESSES.



General JOHN B. GORDON, General Commanding, Atlanta, Ga.  
Major General WM. E. MICKLE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,  
New Orleans, La.

## ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. General C. IRVINE WALKER, Commander, Greenville, S. C.  
Brig. General JAS. G. HOLMES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,  
Charleston, S. C.

### South Carolina Division.

Major General THOS. W. CARWILE, Commander, Edgefield, S. C.  
Col. J. M. JORDAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Greenville, S. C.  
Brig. General ZIMMERMAN DAVIS, Commanding 1st Brigade,  
Charleston, S. C.  
Brig. General B. H. TEAGUE, Commanding 2d Brigade, Aiken, S. C.

### North Carolina Division.

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Col. H. A. LONDON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Pittsboro, N. C.  
Brig. General J. G. HALL, Commanding 1st Brigade, Lenoir, N. C.  
Brig. General W. L. LONDON, Commanding 2d Brigade, Pittsboro, N. C.  
Brig. General JAS. I. METTS, Commanding 3d Brigade, Wilmington, N. C.  
Brig. General JAS. M. RAY, Commanding 4th Brigade, Asheville, N. C.

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Brig. General STITH BOLLING, Commanding 1st Brigade, Petersburg, Va.  
Brig. General JAS. MACGILL, Commanding 2d Brigade, Pulaski, Va.  
Brig. General E. C. MICHIE, Commanding 3d Brigade, Charlottesville, Va.



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Linwood, W. Va.  
Brig. General DAVID E. JOHNSTON, Commanding 1st Brigade,  
Bluefield, W. Va.  
Brig. General S. S. GREEN, Commanding 2d Brigade, Charleston,  
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Brig. General OSWALD TIGHLMAN, Commanding 1st Brigade,  
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ville, Tenn.  
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Brig. General E. B. VAUGHAN, Commanding 2d Brigade, Mobile, Ala.  
Brig. General J. N. THOMPSON, Commanding 3d Brigade, Tus-  
cumbia, Ala.  
Brig. General J. W. BUSH, Commanding 4th Brigade, Birmingham,  
Ala.





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Col. J. L. McCASKILL, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Brandon, Miss.  
Brig. General JOHN A. WEBB, Commanding 1st Brigade, Jackson, Miss.  
Brig. General ROBT. E. HOUSTON, Commanding 2d Brigade, Aberdeen, Miss.

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Brig. General C. M. WILEY, Commanding East Georgia Brigade, Macon, Ga.  
Brig. General A. J. WEST, Commanding North Georgia Brigade, Atlanta, Ga.  
Brig. General CHAS. McWHEATLEY, Commanding West Georgia Brigade, Americus, Ga.

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Brig. General J. B. BRIGGS, Commanding 2d Brigade, Louisville, Ky.  
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Brig. General GEO. B. TAYLOR, Commanding 4th Brigade, Nicholasville, Ky.

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Brig. General JAMES M. STEWART, Commanding 1st Brigade,  
Little Rock, Ark.  
Brig. General JUNIUS JORDAN, Commanding 2d Brigade, Pine  
Bluff, Ark.  
Brig. General PERRY F. DAVIDSON, Commanding 3d Brigade,  
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Brig. General W. D. MATTHEWS, Commanding 1st Brigade, Norman,  
Okla.  
Brig. General A. P. WATSON, Commanding 2d Brigade, Shawnee,  
Okla.  
Brig. General SAM PORTER, Commanding 3d Brigade, Martha, Okla.

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Col. J. H. WILLIAMS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Philips-  
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Brig. General PAUL A. FUSZ, Commanding Montana Brigade,  
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Col. E. H. OWEN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Los Angeles,  
Cal.

OFFICIAL:

*Wm. E. Mickle.*

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
**Thirteenth Annual Meeting and Reunion**  
OF THE  
**United Confederate Veterans,**  
HELD AT  
**NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,**

**Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 19th, 20th, 21st, 1903.**

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**FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—Tuesday, May 19th, 1903.**

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The Thirteenth Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans was opened at the Auditorium, or Reunion Hall, at the Fair Grounds, in New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, May 19th, 1903, at 12 M., with one thousand five hundred and twenty-four camps represented.

Gen. Gordon was delayed somewhat in reaching the grounds; and his entrance into the Hall was an ovation. Cheer after cheer rang through the building as he came rapidly down the aisle leaning on the arm of his Chief-of-Staff, Wm. E. Mickle, the Adjutant General. He was surrounded instantly by a group of friends as he reached the rostrum, and for a time was unable to reach his chair.

The Convention was called to order at 12:30 P. M. by Major-General J. B. Levert, Commander of the Louisiana Division—who rapped upon the table with his gavel, and immediately a great hush fell upon the audience. General Levert introduced CHAPLAIN GENERAL J. WM. JONES, who offered the following prayer, while the throng stood with bowed heads:





"Oh God, our help in ages past, and our hope in the years to come, God of Israel, God of history, God of the centuries, our God! We bring Thee grateful acknowledgement for Thy kindness in preserving us, and for the privilege of gathering together in such a vast crowd, to renew the hallowed memories, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship and fraternity. God, let Thy blessing rest on this gathering.

"God bless and preserve the executive officers, and grant that their health and strength will be equal to the demands that will be made upon them. God bless and preserve all the officers and all the delegates, and all the vast throng of visitors, and forbid that anything will occur that may mar the pleasures of this Reunion.

"Oh, God, we thank Thee that all through the centuries, whenever men were needed, Thou didst raise them up equal to the occasion. We thank Thee, Oh God, that Thou didst give us men in the South in the struggle for constitutional liberty. We thank Thee for Davis, and Johnston and Lee, and the rest of the leaders, and we thank Thee for the men of the rank and file, who often with bare feet, and in ragged clothing, followed these leaders to immortal fame. We thank Thee, Oh God, that Thou hast preserved our lives since the war, and for that glorious prosperity which we enjoy in the Southland, so largely due to their own effort. We commend our absent comrades to Thy care, Oh God.

"We thank Thee, Oh God of all comfort and grace, and pray Thee to be with the needy, and to hear us as we pray for our land and country. Make it fruitful and prosperous. We pray Thee that those who rule over us will realize that they are the rulers of every section and every class. All of this we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, and for our dear Redeemer's sake. Amen."

The band played "Dixie," and the first note of enthusiasm welled through the assemblage. Before the yells had died away, the soft notes of a chorus floated over the crowd—the immortal words of "Dixie," sung by a dozen of the young ladies. Old "Tige" (General Cabell) advanced to the edge of the platform and raised his hat. The Texas crowd took the cue, and let out a real oldtime shout that made the rafters ring.

General Levert said: "My comrades ladies and gentlemen as Commander of the Louisiana Division, United Confederate Veterans, the duty falls upon me to welcome you to our midst. This holy privilege I esteem as the greatest honor of my life; and as I stand here and behold these thousands of faces and features, mutely eloquent, telling of years of deprivation and suffering never to be forgotten, in which they all followed the same flag, and it was never once dishonored, I would be cold and callous if I were not thrilled at such a moment.





I welcome you most heartily to this cypress-crowned queen City of the Southland, and hope that you will all enjoy your stay here."

And now "my comrades" it is my privilege to introduce to you a man who was with you in the fight, and who is with you now—Hon. Paul Capdevielle. He will welcome you to this great City.

### Hon. PAUL CAPDEVIELLE.

"Fellow-Veterans of the Confederate Army—The people of New Orleans welcome you in their midst. I greet you with heartfelt emotions, almost too strong for utterance. We see in you survivors of the greatest war of modern times. We are reminded by your assembled presence of the devotion of our companions in arms who have already been gathered to their final rest. We would do those dear comrades every honor that gratitude and love, and the recollection of association in common perils can present to the thoughts.

"We draw you close to our hearts to-day for your own sakes as well as for the sake of your identification as Confederate soldiers with those that are no more.

"Many years have been spared to you. Our people hope that the remainder of your lives will be as peaceable and happy as your past has been glorious.

"The eagerness with which you enlisted in the Confederate Army, nearly forty-three years ago, the patience and fortitude with which you endured the privations of camp, hospital and prison life, and your unaltered courage on the field of battle, are as green and fresh in our memories as if they had taken place yesterday only.

"The great American republic has in the Providence of God been invigorated instead of weakened by the Confederate War. The Confederate Veterans of to-day are as true and devoted to our common country as the armies of the United States are. During the Spanish war Confederate soldiers rallied everywhere to the support of the national flag. To the gallant Wheeler, a Lieutenant-General in the Confederate army, perhaps more than to anyone else, is due the credit of the decisive victory of Santiago.

"The victories of peace are not less instructive than those of war. The men of the South have never been behind their fellow-citizens of any other part of the country in the discharge of the duties of civil life. They pause to-day to celebrate the solemn rites to which a reunion of Confederate Veterans naturally gives rise. When the occasion will have passed they will return to their homes to renew in them the best influences of devoted Americanism.



"Mr. President, and dear fellow-veterans, I hope you will guard and preserve those homes and fill them with every blessing, and that He will lengthen your gathering years, that you may enjoy in them the greatest measure of contentment and happiness."

General Levert: It is now fitting that the next words of greeting should come from our Governor:

### Gov. HEARD'S WELCOME.

"Commander-in-Chief, Ladies of the Gray, Veterans and Sons of Veterans: The people of Louisiana are proud to see you again in general reunion in their historic, glorious and hospitable metropolis. From the Arkansas line to the shores of the Gulf Mexico, from the Pearl River and the Mississippi to the Sabine, every heart that loves Louisiana sends you fraternal greeting with the earnest hope that this meeting will be remembered by you among the most pleasing events in your lives. New Orleans is the birthplace of the United Confederate Veterans. Here it was that in 1889, at the invitation of your comrades of this City and State, the meeting was held by which your constitution was formulated, its appropriate name chosen, and your illustrious and dearly beloved Commander-in-Chief, Gen. John B. Gordon, with equal appropriateness, elected. In Gen. Gordon you recognized one of the bravest of the brave, an ideal Confederate soldier in this that he had fought his way from the ranks of the high privates to the lofty grade of Lieutenant-General and commander of one of the immortal corps of the immortal Army of Northern Virginia. Here it was that he found his lamented Adjutant-General, the devoted, the courtly and gifted Moorman, whose name and fame grew apace with the number of camps that his soul-stirring appeals brought into existence all over the land.

"Here it was in 1892, just eleven years ago, that your first notable reunion was held—a reunion that set the pace for those great gatherings which evoke in the hearts of the Southern people sentiments as lofty and as holy as St. Patrick's Day evokes in the breasts of the gallant sons and noble daughters of the Emerald Isle. If the Irish people have continued to be brave and patriotic, it is in a large measure due to the fervor with which they celebrate, wherever they may be, the anniversary of Erin's patron saint. Who can contemplate without emotion and admiration the love that the Irish manifest for the green, and who, knowing the sacred memories that cluster around the Gray and the Starred Cross, could withhold the same admiration and respect for these annual meetings of the Southern people? The better, the braver, the more loyal defenders of our reunited country will the Southern people be for revering forever the memories bequeathed to them by the men and women of the historic sixties.





"Veterans, the outcome of the struggle that you carried on at the points of your bayonets and sabres, at the muzzles of your guns and canon, on sea and land, for four long years, against the most powerful forces and armaments that the world has yet seen, in no manner or sense can obscure the glory and fame that you won for Dixie land. With a total enlistment of 600,000, you confronted 2,800,000. Of these, in round numbers, 500,000 were of foreign birth, and had Europe been in formal alliance with the North, it could scarcely have been expected to send more than this number of its organized soldiery for its quota in such a coalition. In 1812 Napoleon invaded the Russian Empire with a host said to approximate 400,000; and this redoubtable army was made up with soldiers from most of the nations of Europe. Considering the 200,000 negro soldiers, the 500,000 foreign soldiers, and the 2,100,000 native Americans, it is not extravagant to say that the 600,000 Confederates confronted a coalition of America, Europe and Africa.

"When we consider these indisputable facts we cannot but have commiseration for the person who would seek to detract from the unparalleled resistance made by the armies in Gray, by impugning the motives by which they were impelled to make this truly legendary defense of their homes and constitutional rights, as they construed these rights to be.

"The fame that justly belongs to the Union armies for the superb valor that they displayed on so many fields will not be enhanced by disputing or misrepresenting the almost superhuman heroism of their Southern antagonists and countrymen. Neither would Southern valor shine so resplendently had they not found in the boys in Blue foemen worthy of their steel. Hence, it should be held that the honoring of the Confederates, is, in this sense, the honoring of their adversaries as well. There is nothing more becoming an American to do than to 'render unto Caesar the things that belong to Caesar.' It is gratifying to observe that all true Americans are coming to this just way of thinking. The recent enactment by Congress providing for the publication of the rosters of both armies is a step in the right direction. So is the marking of the opposing lines in the national battle parks and the caring by the government of the graves of the Confederates who died in the Northern prisons. While Southern pride cannot ask for these things to be done, the South cannot but make due acknowledgement therefor.

"To be great and to be respected, a people must have glories to cherish and great examples to emulate. Where shall the manhood and womanhood of the South turn, if they should lay aside the deeds and the examples given to them by their warriors in Gray, and the grand women who stood beside them in the great war? Where would they



go for nobler examples of a chivalric manhood than were personified by Lee, Beauregard, Jackson, the Johnstons, Stuart, Forrest, Cleburne, Polk, Taylor, Longstreet, Gordon, and hosts of others too numerous to mention?

"Proud, indeed, are we Louisianians, to behold the grand proportions that have been attained by the United Confederate Veterans and their offspring, the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Ladies' Memorial Association, the United Daughters of the Confederacy and kindred societies since the reunion of 1892. It augurs well for the manhood and womanhood of the South that they have assembled here in such vast numbers to honor the veterans of the Gray and the memories that they symbolize. This spectacle gives abundant indications that the Southern spirit has not succumbed to the commercialism that has at times brought other great nations into decay, and we must hope that the dry rot of commercialism will not appear first in the South. Nations are not unlike individuals and plants, attacked by dangerous and contagious diseases; and when nations allow these maladies to take root, which sap the patriotic spirit, they must inevitably fall a prey to their more virile adversaries just as we have seen the colossal Chinese Empire in our day become the prey of forces, that, under different circumstances, would not dare to even attack it.

"All hail to you then, men and women of the South, who have assembled in the old Crescent City to be thrilled by the colors, songs and the memories of heroic days; and after having enjoyed in the fullest measure the pleasures of this reunion, may you return safely to your homes, resolved to retain for our Southland its character as a land of love, poetry and song, and a land, too, of chivalric men and matchless women."

General Levert: It is now my pleasure to introduce to you a "Son of a Veteran"—Loys Charbonnet, who will welcome you on the part of the "Sons," who are to take up the great work we are doing after we have all passed away.

### LOYS CHARBONNET.

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Confederate Veterans: All the joyous emotions of the human soul are centered in the sweet word 'welcome.' Its truest form is the sincere invitation of a people to those whom they desire to receive and entertain, and to bring nearer an understanding of one another, that a lasting and indissoluble friendship may result.

"It is always prompted by esteem, admiration or affection. The purest expression of welcome is here to-day. It is manifest in the spirit of rejoicing on every side, at the presence in our dear City of New Orleans of the heroes of the greatest conflict of arms the world





has ever seen. Its sincerity is shown by the elaborate preparations made for their reception and comfort.

"The veterans of the War between the States have done well to come to New Orleans, for here the memory of their heroic deeds is cherished and held close to the hearts of both age and infancy. All eagerly welcome them. But no welcome can exceed that of their sons in New Orleans. As a son of one of those Louisianians who fought with honor, I am accorded the proud distinction of extending to you, on behalf of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, the assurance of a welcome as warm as the Southern heart, as true as our skies are blue.

"The sons of the New Orleans Veterans are proud to receive you. You, so many of whom on distant battlefields, have pressed the hands of their fathers just before the battle, and have, with them, shed the blood of honor for the cause of right against might. On Virginia hills, on Tennessee mountains, on Mississippi soil, in the dales of Alabama, on the fields of Georgia, Texas and the other Southern States, American manhood never better proved the 'metal of their pasture' than by the sons of New Orleans. The achievements of the Washington Artillery, Dreux's Cavalry, and all of the Louisiana volunteers, add lustre to a cause, which though lost, sheds a light as brilliant as the sun. And no prouder heritage can be left to any one than the illustrious deeds of her heroes of '61 to '65, who glorified the banner of the Confederacy under the shining guidance of Gen. Beauregard. Louisiana bore the Stars and Bars to a grand record from Virginia to the Gulf. She is as proud of her dead sons as she is proud of her living representatives. They played a noble part at Shiloh, at Chickamauga, at Corinth, at Gettysburg and at Vicksburg.

"So, veterans, your reunion to-day is on sacred ground, the home of Beauregard, the immortal hero of Fort Sumter and the hallowed casket of his dust. The sacred truths for which you fought will ever be remembered here, and they shall be handed down to posterity untarnished by slander and calumny.

"In the pure light of their own reflection, they stand to-day unblemished, and they shall be so maintained, an honorable legacy forevermore, as firmly and sincerely as her sons now accept and will uphold forever the standard of the Stars and Stripes.

"The fidelity of the women of New Orleans to the Lost Cause is a source of good and is the blessing of the Almighty to its memory.

"Many monuments, each a witness to their zealous devotion stand undying reminders of their tender faith in those who wore the Gray.

"Each year a day is set apart to decorate these monuments, consecrated to the Confederate dead. On these occasions there can be



observed the assurance that the history of the civil war will be perpetuated by lessons from the mother's lips to the growing child. For on these occasions it is a common sight to see a child kneeling at his mother's side reverently placing a flower at the foot of some grim sentinel of marble keeping solemn watch over the dead. No grave, no monument is forgotten, from the Washington Artillery monument, the Army of Northern Virginia monument, to the humble grave of Father Turgiss, in old St. Louis Cemetery. All are strewn with flowers as tender and as gentle as the soft eyes of the noble women who placed them there. And you, veterans, in the decorations made in the colors of your old flag, hung by their loving hands on the windows and balconies of every household, find the tokens of their affections.

"The 'Conquered Banner,' which our poet, Father Ryan, bade us furl lo, so many years ago, multiplied a thousand-fold to-day, floats gayly and proudly on every side, each flutter a triumphant wave of pride, which seems to utter in succession the names of Davis, Lee, Jackson, Beauregard, and of all the great hosts of heroes, from General to the last private in the line.

" 'Up with the flag that lands to glory  
A thousand years 'twill live in story,  
The Southern's pride, the foeman's wonder,  
The flag that the Dixie boys march under.'

"When I look upon this immense gathering of the wearers of the gray my heart thrills within me. The old fire, apparently smoldering under the ashes of passing years, bursts forth with a renewed flame of love and pride at the touch of such a meeting as this. It is the flame which animated you to industrial triumphs before the war; it is the spirit which asserted your manhood when your rights were denied; it is the fire which made the immortal glories of the Lost Cause and developed a manhood which is the wonder and admiration of the world. We, sons of veterans, will emulate your spirit; we will see that posterity will honor the memory of the civil war by recording its truthful history. We will teach respect and reverence for its principles, and, in the hour of the supreme test, shall strive by your example to maintain the high character of citizenship which you have established. In doing this we shall not forget to love our common country, the United States of America. We will, side by side with our Northern brothers, under the Stars and Stripes, whenever called upon, as we have done in the late Spanish-American War, strive to uphold the dignity you have given to Southern valor. We will invite our sister States to a closer association with us, that we may prosper by united efforts. We, of New Orleans, the great metropolis of the great Mississippi Valley, shall encourage a closer commercial intercourse with all the Northern States, invite investment, and use every effort to acquire





with their aid a commercial position of such importance as to eradicate forever the old line which separated us in our social, political and commercial intercourse. Our greatest hope, sons of the South, is to prove worthy to follow in your footsteps and to have the coming generations feel the burning admiration for you which your deeds during the war and in your civil pursuits after the war, inspire in us. The City of New Orleans is open to you and every heart within it; you are welcome, welcome, aye welcome, thrice welcome."

General Levert: My comrades, I introduce to you the President of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, Mrs. W. J. Behan, spoke as follows:

"Gen. J. B. Gordon and Dearly Beloved and Honored Veterans: We, the officers and delegates of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association appreciating the honor and distinction of being permitted to hold our convention at the same time and place as you do, come now to extend our heartfelt greeting to the noble organization over which you preside. This Confederation, as you are aware, is composed of 'The Women of the Confederacy'—the women who were busy with loom, wheel and needle while you were in camp, who wept and prayed while you were on the field of battle, and who nursed, with tender, loving care, the sick and wounded in hospitals, and who gave comfort and consolation to the prisoners of war. These are the women who come now to greet you, to ask the blessing of God on all your deliberations that you may be guided by wisdom and prudence, with sentiments of love and patriotism for the memories of that sweet and glorious cause for which the Confederate soldier fought with true heroism until his commander declared at Appomattox that his corps was worn to a frazzle.

"A cordial invitation is extended to you and the veterans in general to assist at the opening session of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association at Continental Guards Armory, Camp Street, opposite Lafayette Square, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

"Beloved Commander, may you live to enjoy many more happy reunions of the United Confederate Veterans, is the sincere wish of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association."

General Levert: I now introduce to you Hon. E. B. Kruttschnitt, the President of the Executive Committee, who arranged all the details of this great reunion. He will welcome you to our City.

### Hon. E. B. KRUTTSCHNITT.

"Gen. Gordon, Veterans of the Armies of Northern Virginia, of Tennessee and of the Transmississippi; sponsors and maids of honor,



representatives of that Southern womanhood, without which Southern heroism would have lacked its inspiration, and without whose presence these reunions would lack their fervor and enthusiasm: On behalf of the people of New Orleans I bid you welcome to the metropolis of the Southern Confederacy, to the birthplace of your order. Welcome in the name of our local veterans, and in the name of worthy sons of veteran sires. Welcome in the name of men of all creeds and parties and shades of opinion. Welcome in the name of our women, whose patriotism and whose love for the Lost Cause have ever burned the brighter because, pent up within the enemy's lines, their emotions found no vent in loving care for the sick and the wounded. Welcome in the name of old foes, now fellow-citizens, and wise enough to realize that the glory of the victor is brightened, not dimmed, by the fame of the vanquished. Welcome to your convention hall. Welcome to our hearts and our homes.

"Would that I had the pen of a Macauley or a Carlyle; the tongue of a Lamar or a Ben Hill, to speak the things I feel as I gaze upon the great panorama that lies before me and around me. There sit the men who followed Lee and Jackson and the Johnstons, and Beauregard and Ashby and Stuart and Forrest, many of them bent, many of them crippled, all of them gray; but I see them with raven locks and eyes flashing as they follow Pickett and Armistead, and Garnett and Kemper, up the slopes of Cemetery Hill, marching as blithely and as gay as a bridegroom to the wedding feast. I see them following Jackson down the beautiful Valley of the Shenandoah, immortalizing and consecrating every foot of ground with the blood of heroes, and dotting every hill-side with a grave in this, the Southland's 'own Westminster Abbey.' I follow them in their victorious assault on McClellan's flank at Cold Harbor, and on Hooker's right at Chancellorsville. I see that immortal infantry in its death struggle in the tangles of the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, at Cold Harbor, and in the lines of Petersburg. I see them, now only 8000 in number, bid farewell to their beloved leader at Appomattox. I see them returning, foot-sore, weary and hungry, to desolated and ruined homes, and to States whose honor was to be dragged in the mire by liberated slaves, under the leadership of the camp-followers of the victor. I see them devoting their declining years to snatching political liberty from the jaws of defeat, prosperity from the wreck of an old civilization, and building up for their children and their grandchildren a new South, upon a basis more solid than the olden, and yet upon respect and reverence for the traditions that made the old South the bulwark of the Constitution as written by the fathers, ere construed away by cunning interpretation.

"I have frequently, in the past few months, heard our modern, purely utilitarian, materializing, money-loving friends of this later





generation deprecate the holding of these annual conventions, deprecate keeping alive our traditions, deprecate keeping green the graves and the memories of our dead, because, forsooth, these meetings tend to keep alive an imaginary sectional feeling, and thus to bring some vague, intangible woes upon our section of the American Union. They would have you sit dumb, they would have you profess a shame and a remorse for the proudest days that you ever lived, and that, too, at a moment when the most dispassionate, the most honest-minded men of New England are admitting that at the bar of history, the cause of the South must prevail, and that she was justified for the faith that was in her. They would have John B. Gordon and Stephen D. Lee deny our great leader, Robert E. Lee, and draw the veil of oblivion over the fame of the grandest man in all the tides of time, at the very moment when he is being apotheosized by Benjamin Andrews and Charles Francis Adams.

“I recognize—we all recognize—the fact that it pleased a mysterious and an inscrutable Providence that our cause should fail. When we reflect that upon two occasions, at least at Shiloh and at Chancellorsville, the sudden taking away of a leader, robbed the South of victories as decisive as those of Sedan or of Austerlitz; when we reflect that no Federal army ever suffered a like misfortune; when we think what one hour of old ‘Stonewall’ would have meant on that summer dawn at Gettysburg, we cannot help feeling that the issue was directed by Him who doeth all things well, and yet we also recall that the Latin poet reminds us that although the cause of the victor commended itself to the gods, the cause of the vanquished appealed to Cato, the noblest-minded Roman of his day, and that the Lost Cause of the South was, in like manner, the one which commended itself to the consciences of those two men of God, the Puritan Jackson and the Cavalier Lee. Perish the people who should consent to blot out, or pretend to forget, one line of a history rich with the names and the memories of such men!

“We were conquered. The South merely yielded to the inexorable trend of history during the last half of the nineteenth century, a tendency to the building up of strong centralized governments, replacing the weaker, but in many respects more liberal, more liberty-loving governments which had preceded them—a tendency to the absorption of smaller States by larger. Witness the growth of Italian and German unity, the expansion of Russia in the Old World, as well as the growth of the magnificent, imperial, centralized republic of which we all feel proud, and which bids fair to occupy the same place in the modern world that the Roman republic did in the old. Her flag now floats in both Hemispheres, in both the Temperate and the Tropic Zones. That flag has been raised by the hands and consecrated by the blood of the



veterans and the sons of the veterans of Lee, as well as those of Grant. To one of the veterans of the Confederacy is due the thanks of the new Union that that flag was not lowered after it had been raised in front of Santiago. We are enjoying a marvelous material prosperity, North, South, East and West, and yet we are not prepared to regret that our fathers fought for a cause that they knew to be right, and that its foes themselves are beginning to admit was logically and historically right. We are not ready to regret that they fought, rather than give the lie to their Americanism by cowardly submission without a blow.

"We seek not to resurrect the dead past, nor the Constitution of the fathers. We bow to the arbitrament of the sword, and to the will of the Most High. We shall claim and bear our part in promoting the greatness and the prosperity of our common country. But do not expect us—a generous foe will not expect us—to forget the republic of Jefferson, of Jackson. No true patriot will object to these annual meetings of the representatives of the purest, the most unadulterated, the most compact body of Americans on the continent, coming together to dream of the Union of the '40's and the '50's, land of plenty, of modest prosperity, of happy little homes, of strong, robust individuality, and opportunities for that individualism to assert itself, a land the refuge of the oppressed of all nations. He will not take offense at the fact that you forget for three or four days the Union of the twentieth century, the Union of the trusts, the millionaires, the discontented, the anarchists, the paupers; the Union of contract labor laws, so peculiarly framed or administered that the Anglo-Saxon and the Teuton are excluded, whilst the Sicilian, the Slav and the Hun are admitted.

"Come together veterans, come together every year. See that the story of the South be written by your representatives ere they pass away, and not by the conquerors. See that your advocates present your cause at the bar of history. See to it, that your children and your children's children read of you as patriots, not as rebels or as traitors; as champions of the great cause of local home-rule, not as mere defenders of a slave-holding oligarchy. Go on organizing the 'Sons of Veterans' to keep up the good work when you are gone; and have them hand it down to the grandsons and great-grandsons of veterans.

"And now, my countrymen, I feel that I have allowed my feelings to run away with me, and that these words of welcome have been drawn to too great length. It remains for me only on behalf of my people, my friends and my neighbors, to turn this Auditorium over to you, and who can more worthily represent you on such an occasion than Lee's last and youngest corps commander—the man who struck the last blow dealt by the Army of Northern Virginia.





"Gen. Gordon, I turn this building over to you and to your boys. May your deliberations in it be fruitful of much good to our country; may you make much progress in the work of perpetuating a Southern history of the War between the States of the old American Union, and in the benevolent purposes of your order to make smoother the pathway to the grave of the pensionless veterans of the Lost Cause."

When General Gordon's heroic form rose, tall and stately before his comrades, one wild cheer rent the air, fairly shaking the great auditorium. Men, women and children stood on their chairs and wildly waved handkerchiefs, parasols, and anything they could lay their hands on. For minutes the loved Commander of this great body of men could not utter one word, merely bowing his acknowledgments of the great ovation which was tendered him. At last when his clear strong voice, penetrating as it did to the utmost recesses of the great building, rang out distinct, tender and magnetic, every sound was hushed, and all listened with tear-stained eyes to the grand words of the greatest living hero of the Civil War. His response, and address of acceptance is as follows:—

### Gen. GORDON'S RESPONSE.

"Governor, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Committee:

"My fellow-Countrymen—No words that I can utter will adequately express the pleasure which I experience in responding to-day, in the name of my comrades, to this characteristic welcome extended by New Orleans and Louisiana for the second time within a decade. To my thought it is most fitting that this proud and patriotic organization should again meet in this historic city which gave it birth. The meeting of such men as you welcome to-day, whose past deeds will remain forever an inspiration to American valor and to future sacrifices for constitutional freedom, is an auspicious event in the country's history, whenever and wherever it may occur; but how peculiarly inspiring is this reunion in Louisiana on this one hundredth anniversary of her birth into governmental alliance with American States. A Roman eye would have discovered in a meeting of such men at such time, an omen of good to the cause of liberty, and American eyes should see in it nothing but good to the whole republic. It must of necessity be beneficent and only beneficent. While stimulating in us a commendable Southern pride, we shall at the same time be lifted to a higher and a broader Americanism as we hastily recall in this centennial year the great events in Louisiana's past and proud history.

"She is now one hundred years old; but a hundred years ago she was the most wonderful infant of the century—a very giantess at her birth. If I were disposed to deal in metaphor, I would say that the



Mississippi river in its entire stretch was the tapeline which measured, and the only line that was long enough to measure, her length; for, while her baby brow was kept cool by the snowflakes of the Rocky Mountains, her feet were warmed in the tepid waters of the Gulf Stream. She had scarcely passed her girlhood, when, like her prolific elder sister, Virginia, she became the mother of an enormous progeny of States, and was adding new stars to this Union's galaxy; and there are now two more of her children ready to take their places in the first sisterhood of States.

"If we call the roll of her daughters, beginning with Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas, and then call Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas and Arkansas, taking in the spirited, aspiring damsels, Oklahoma and Indian Territory—every one of them can historically respond to the name of Louisiana.

"But, again, she was only about ten years old when she was receiving into her bosom the fire from the British guns; and when from behind her breastworks of cotton bales, defeat and death were being carried to British arms and British hopes. She was not much older when another war came, and again she stepped to the front, sending her grim old sugar-planter, Zachary Taylor, to win victory and fame in Mexico, and establish peace with our neighbor.

"And then in the great War—the War between the States—her Washington Artillery, with its incomparable, world-famed batteries; her modest and meek 'tigers,' whose very name carried tremor to the nerves of all foes; her sunburnt boys from her rich parishes, leaving cane fields and cotton to the care of faithful slaves—all, all of these sons were steadfastly at the front, writing the name of Louisiana in richest blood on every page of that bloodiest chapter in the records of time.

"Our hats are off to you, Louisiana. With uncovered heads and unbidden homage, we bring our heartfelt congratulations on the patriotic lessons drawn from the retrospect of your eventful past. It is your privilege to look back through four epochs of service to different governments; and whether your allegiance was due to France, or Spain, or the Southern Confederacy, or the American Republic, it is but simple justice to Louisiana to say that the flag of none was ever tarnished in her hands. If the honors that cluster around the brow of Louisiana, gathered under four governments, could be distributed, they would make fitting diadems for a dozen States.

"If I were making this morning a summary of your great achievements, I would not exclude even that chapter which records the failure of New Orleans to successfully resist the advance of the Federal army near the spot where Andrew Jackson wrenched victory from the mother country. In comparing these two tests of Southern prowess, it must be





remembered that the armies which 'Old Hickory' so signally defeated had no ironclads; and that the red coat of Pakenham wrapped neither the heart of an American nor the soul of a Southerner; whereas the blue uniform of Farragut, who led his gunboats through your batteries, enveloped the form of an American in whose veins ran Southern blood, in whose heart burned Southern fire, from whose brain flashed Southern genius.

"And now, dear friends of New Orleans, shall I close the next chapter, which records the entrance into your city of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, and of his somewhat noted administration? If you so order, I obey; but let me break the seal long enough to point to one fact, which I think is worth noting; if for no other reason than because it illustrates the strange mutations of that marvelous era. That fact is this, that if Gen. Butler could have had his way in 1860, the name of the President of the United States for the four following years would have been, not Abraham Lincoln, but Jefferson Davis. But the book is closed now.

"We will not indulge on this centennial day, this political millennial morning, nor at other times, in any bitter address. We feel none. We pity those who do. We have long since drawn the curtain of oblivion over the regretful and unseemly things of the past; and we cherish as Americans the valor and noble deeds of both armies and of all sections. We are satisfied with our own records; and the power that would attempt to make us blush for it, would be both stupid and blind. We are heirs, joint heirs, with the republic's children in the inheritance of freedom left by our sires. We are proud of all the past; we are now facing a future pregnant with tremendous possibilities; but we face it with a strength of hope and assurance, born of an unswerving purpose to discharge our every duty to all races and to the whole country. We are growing old; but we still stand firmly on the narrow strip of land which separates us from a boundless ocean.

"And as we go hence, we will calmly drop our mantles on the shoulders of our sons, who will worthily wear them; and in crisis of the republic, whether in forum or field, never will they be found wanting.

"And now, my comrades, I close by calling upon you, in recognition of this magnificent welcome, to give three rousing cheers to New Orleans and Louisiana."

And they were given with a good will which seemed to penetrate to the Heavens themselves.

The well-trained choir then sang with great expression, "My Old Kentucky Home." During the singing of this grand old song, there was a general rush to get to the stage and shake the hand of General Gordon. Amid it all Mrs. Thos. B. Pugh, State President of the Daughters of the Confederacy, came to



the front of the stage, and presented to General Gordon a magnificent bouquet composed of the Confederate colors, "red, white and red," made of carnations, tied with handsome streamers of the same color.

Mrs. Pugh spoke in a very beautiful way, asking General Gordon to let these sweet flowers breathe to him the spirit which animated the "men who wore the gray" in their campaigns, and said that every daughter bore an undying love for each one.

General Gordon took the gorgeous bouquet, and turning to the veterans, said:

"Boys I am sorry for you. If I had my way, every one of you would be a Commander-in-chief. These flowers are very sweet and fragrant, but there is nothing this side of the 'Pearly Gates' that is as sweet and fragrant as a Southern woman's love."

Judge Reagan, the last surviving member of Jefferson Davis' Cabinet, then came forward and lovingly embraced General Gordon. The crowd then vociferously cheered, and cries were heard on all sides for "Reagan," "Reagan." This grand old hero came forward amidst the wildest enthusiasm; but before beginning his address Mrs. Stonewall Jackson was escorted to the front of the stage. General Gordon introduced her in the following words:

"It was my fortune—and I shall never cease to bless God that it was my good fortune—to follow and know well STONEWALL JACKSON. He is not bodily here, but the best half of him is here in the person of his wife."

Mrs. Jackson bowed and smiled very sweetly, and was given a rousing ovation.

General Gordon then introduced Mrs. Jackson's granddaughter, calling her "Young Jackson," and saying, "Boys, I will kiss her for you," which he did, causing much laughter.

### JUDGE REAGAN.

Judge Reagan opened by declaring that the South did not precipitate the war; and that it had been forced upon the nation by the North, not the South.

"It was only necessary to look at the records of the war and the conditions prior to the war to see this to be true. When the colonies formed the government of the United States, the States adopted bills of rights, declaring that the powers of the Federal government were limited to foreign relations and interstate relations. The government possessed limited and delegated powers, and one of the first amendments to the original Constitution was the declaration that all powers not specifically given to the Federal government were reserved to the several States in the confederation.



"When it was proposed in the constitutional convention to give the Federal government authority to punish refractory State Governments, it was voted down. At the same time it was provided that the slave trade should not be prohibited for fifty years. Notwithstanding this, some of the States prohibited it within fifty years without permission of Congress to do so, and when the 'free States' constituted a popular majority, they determined to force their views upon the rest of the country. They set up themselves as superior to the Constitution, and it was the abolitionists, not the South, who were traitors and rebels against the Constitution and the law of the United States.

"Early in the history of the republic, strong efforts were made to centralize the powers of government and to lessen the sovereignty of the States composing the confederation. As early as the presidential campaign of 1800 the people were squarely confronted by the choice between States' rights as championed by Jefferson, and latitudinarianism, as advocated by Adams. Jefferson was denounced as an anarchist, while the Federalists were denounced as worse tyrants than the English kings. Not in recent years had there been so bitter a contest as was then waged, and the American people sustained Jefferson, in whose platform was embodied the famous Tennessee and Kentucky States' rights resolutions. Jefferson served eight years, Madison eight years, Monroe eight years; and until 1860 the Tennessee and Kentucky resolutions were embodied in Democratic platforms, and the nation was governed on the States' rights principle.

" 'We loved the Union,' said Judge Reagan, very earnestly. 'The Constitution was the bond between the States, and we were a great and prosperous people. So well did I love the Union that I was known as a Union man throughout the State, and my unionism was twice the issue when I ran for Congress. In the four years before the civil war, we asked our associates in Congress to give us the protection of the Constitution as repeatedly interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States; but when the majority told me that they proposed to use their popular majority with arbitrary power and deprive us of our rights under the Constitution, then I knew that it was useless to think of remaining in the Union, where the popular majority did not respect the compact that we loved.'

"With the Confederate Veterans fast passing away it was proper and especially appropriate that the sons and daughters of the men who fought for the South should devote their energies to the dissemination of truth regarding the causes of the war, the war and the post-bellum evolution of the South. He was glad that there was to-day an indissoluble union of the States, and he was glad that slavery was no more. It had been an incidental issue, a legal right of the South, and the South had fought for slavery only because it was legally right at that time."





General Gordon asked that the Division Commanders be ready at the afternoon session to report the names of the Committee on Resolutions and Credentials.

The Convention then took a recess until 4 P. M.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Tuesday, May 19, 1903.

In the absence of General John B. Gordon, who was too feeble to preside, Lieut.-General Stephen D. Lee occupied the Chair.

After rapping the Convention to order, General Lee called for the names of the two Committees, Resolutions and Credentials, which were handed in in an incomplete state.

General Lee then introduced Judge John H. Rogers, of Fort Smith, Ark., the Orator of the Day, who spoke as follows:

## THE SOUTH VINDICATED.

"Mr. Commander, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Fellow-Comrades:

"No man could be insensible of so great a privilege and honor as this occasion confers on me. This uncounted multitude finds itself assembled in the greatest of all Southern cities. Every inch of its soil has been consecrated by the blood of heroes and patriots. Here, in Jackson Square, fragrant with the magnolia, jasmine and rose, adorned with evergreens, shrubbery and flowering plants, stands, and should forever stand, Mill's equestrian statue of the Sage of the Hermitage, clustering around whose name and fame, entwined with the early fortunes of this beautiful metropolis, are holy memories more lasting than marble and brass; preserving forever the noblest examples of civic and military achievements, and giving inspiration, hope and courage to the countless millions of his countrymen. Why are we here?

"No fanatical religious crusade prompted this immense concourse. Here are to be found all creeds and faiths and beliefs, in perfect peace with each other, freed from all antagonisms to excite the passions of men. In yonder sky are no angry clouds of pestilence or war; no impending danger threatens our land, demanding consultation and means of protection from enemies within or without. We are at peace at home and abroad. Neither are we weary pilgrims to a holy Mecca, seeking absolution of our sins, nor are we aspirants for social or political preferment. This is no vast political convention or mass-meeting, assembled for purposes of considering grave matters of state, or seeking to confer honors on favorite sons. Nay, nay, none of these. What is it that has brought us together?



“This great assembly hall, festooned with bunting and flags, emblems of liberty and power; its amphitheater filled with the brave manhood and lovely womanhood of the South; these venerable men, the survivors of the tremendous conflict of the sixties—all these things tell of a deep, underlying cause. This great sea of upturned faces, glowing with life, intelligence and sympathy—if not with joy unmingled with sorrow—proclaim that the purpose of our assembling has made a deep impression upon our hearts. We need not repress the emotions by which we are agitated. Whenever and wherever these reunions occur, we are standing amid the sepulchers of our dead. Every foot of our beloved Southland is distinguished by their courage, their sublime fortitude, their self-denial, their unwavering devotion and patriotism, and sanctified by the shedding of their blood. Thirty-eight years separate us from the events of which I shall speak. ‘Time and nature have had their course’ in diminishing the numbers of those who surrendered at the close of the great ‘Civil War,’ but neither time nor nature can relieve those who survive of the duties they owe to the memory of our unrecorded dead, to our posterity, to our beloved Southland, and to ourselves. We are here to-day to discharge, as we may, those duties, and to renew old friendships, forged in the white heat of common sufferings, and hallowed and sanctified by the conscious conviction that in the hour of trial and peril we were true to the Constitution as it was framed and handed down to us by Washington and his compatriots.

“We are here also to pay tribute to that noble band of Southern women, the mothers and daughters of the Confederacy, to whom the great Southern chieftain dedicated his book, ‘The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy,’ in words ever to be remembered:

“‘To the women of the Confederacy, whose pious ministrations to our wounded soldiers soothed the last hours of those who died far from the object of their love;

“‘Whose domestic labors contributed much to supply the wants of our defenders in the field;

“‘Whose zealous faith in our cause shone a guiding star undimmed by the darkest clouds of war;

“‘Whose fortitude sustained them under all the privations to which they were subjected;

“‘Whose floral tribute annually expresses their untiring love and reverence for our sacred dead;

“‘And whose patriotism will teach their children to emulate the deeds of our revolutionary sires.’

“All hail to these splendid women, nobly represented here this day by the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, which took upon itself, when peace came, to care for our dead and erect monu-





ments to their memory. Welcome, welcome to them and to the representatives of all other true organizations which are contributing toward the works of love in which we all feel the deepest concern.

"A gifted and distinguished son of Alabama, the author, the statesman, the scholar, and the man of God, the late Dr. Curry, has written two books, one entitled, 'The Southern States of the American Union,' and the other, 'The Civil History of the Confederate States.' Both should be carefully read and studied by every intelligent man and woman, North and South, who wishes to know the truth and where to find it, and to do justice to the South. In the former is found this passage:

"The establishment of truth is never wrong. History, as written, if accepted as true, will consign the South to infamy. If she were guilty of rebellion or treason, if she adopted or clung to barbarisms, essential sins and immortalities, then her people will be clothed, as it were, with the fabled shirt of Nessus, fatal to honor, to energy, to noble development, to true life.'

"The same author uses this striking language:

"That the conquerors should make laws for the conquered seems a political, as it is the ordinary, consequence of the conquest. It is not so obvious, nor so logical, that they should make history.'

"In another passage he says:

"One of the most singular illustrations ever presented of the power of literature to conceal and pervert truth, to modify and falsify history, to transfer odium from the guilty to the innocent, is found in the fact that the reproach of disunion has been slipped from the shoulders of the North to those of the South.'

"No thoughtful man can pass lightly over such statements. If true, they are a warning to us that if we value our good names, our parts had in the tragic struggle of the sixties; if we would not have our very children in the near future, if not ashamed and apologizing for us, then unable to defend us, we must not be idle in preserving, recording, and teaching the real facts upon which the righteousness of our actions must depend. .

"I find no fault with the New England States, that from the moment the Pilgrim Fathers touched foot on Plymouth Rock, they began and have continued day by day to record their own deeds; but it cannot be truthfully said that their writers and statesmen have always been as just and faithful in their interpretation and treatment of the actions of others as they have been diligent in recording their own deeds, and afterwards in escaping their responsibility and logical consequences. It is a misfortune to the South that her sons, if not indifferent, then carelessly neglected to preserve for the historian-like records.



“The true record of the South, if it can be related with historic accuracy, is rich in patriotism, in intellectual force, in civic and military achievements, in heroism, in honorable and sagacious statesmanship, of a proper share of which no American can afford to deprive himself. So much genius in legislation, in administration, in jurisprudence, in war, such great capacities, should expel partisan and sectional prejudices.’

“Let us see where the seeds of disunion were first sown—where and when it was first agitated, and under what circumstances it was threatened. If to the doctrine of disunion or secession odium should attach, then simple justice demands that the responsibility be fixed and that the guilty be not permitted to escape their proper place in history. If no odium could justly attach, no one feel any dread if the truth is made clear. In no sectional, party, or resentful spirit is the inquiry made. It is due to us, to the truth, to our children, and to the statesmen and leaders of political thought in the old South, that the inquiry be made; it is due to the dead we this day honor.

“For much of what I shall say on this subject, I am indebted to Dr. Curry’s two books, already mentioned.

“The South is reproached for disunion—secession! It is the basis for the charge of treason; of disrupting the Union; of violating the Constitution; of rebellion; of making war on the United States. It must not be forgotten that there is a wide difference between secession and rebellion. The South made no war on the States remaining in the Union. Secession meant disunion so far as the seceding States were concerned, but it meant neither war nor rebellion. It meant a Union intact so far as all the States were concerned which did not secede, and a Union, too, under the Constitution. As the States entered the Union, each under acts of ratification of its own, so secession meant the resumption by each State of its delegated powers, by repealing the acts under which each seceding State entered the compact; but the repeal of such acts did not and could not affect the acts by which the remaining States entered into the Confederacy. The States of North Carolina and Rhode Island did not ratify the Constitution until long after Washington’s administration began, and of course were not members of the Union. But the Union existed nevertheless, and existed under the Constitution, as much as it did after these States became members. So when the Confederate States seceded from the Union, the States remaining under the compact were as much a Union under the Constitution as before.

“The whole history of secession shows conclusively that in seceding the South had no intention of assailing their former confederates. To their credit, every step taken in the matter of secession, in view of the deep feeling and intense excitement, was marvelously conservative, marked with statesmanlike conduct and a decent regard for the



United States. Its peace commissions, its diplomacy, its unpreparedness for war, all make clear to those who wish to know that the South sought a peaceful withdrawal from the Union, leaving the remaining States unharmed and undisturbed.

"Had a State, under the Constitution as interpreted and understood for fifty years after its adoption, the right, for any reason, to withdraw from the Union? It must be admitted that if such right ever existed it continued up to the 'Civil War,' for the Constitution had never been changed in that regard. It must also be admitted, that if, for any reason, a State had the right to withdraw of necessity it had the sole right to determine when the reasons were sufficient; and it must also be remembered that up to 1861 the question was unsettled, since for its determination no tribunal had ever been created, nor was any such power confided by the terms of the Constitution to the United States. These statements, it is confidently asserted, are historically axiomatic.

"I may be permitted to quote two authorities. Mr. Madison has been justly called the 'Father of the Constitution.' If any men of his day had a right to love the Union, they were Washington and Madison. Both of them contributed, above all others, to its existence and early maintenance; both of them deprecated its destruction, frowned upon all efforts for disunion or secession, and to the last days of their lives were its ardent and devoted friends. Mr. Madison, than whom no purer and nobler statesman this country has produced, said:

" 'Where resort can be had to no tribunal superior to the authority of the parties, the parties themselves must be the rightful judges, in the last resort, whether the bargain made has been pursued or violated. The Constitution of the United States was formed by the sanction of the States, given by each in its sovereign capacity. The States, then, being parties to the constitutional compact and in their sovereign capacity, it follows of necessity that there can be no tribunal above their authority to decide, in the last resort, whether the compact made by them be violated, and consequently that, as the parties to it, they must themselves decide, in the last resort, such questions as may be of sufficient magnitude to require their interposition.'

" 'An assemblage of citizens of Boston, in Faneuil Hall, in 1809, state, in a celebrated memorial, that they looked only to the State Legislatures, who were competent to devise relief against the unconstitutional acts of the general government.' 'That your power is adequate to that object is evident from the organization of the Confederacy.'

"Here is distinctively recognized the doctrine that each sovereign State has the right to judge alone of its own compacts and agreements. This must, of necessity, be true unless the right to interpret the compact or agreement has been waived, or the power conferred upon another.





This language of Madison is buttressed by the acts of ratification of the Constitution by some of the States. Virginia said in her ratification act:

“The delegates do, in the name of Virginia, declare and make known that the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression, and that every power not granted thereby remains with them and at their will.”

“New York was even more specific, and Maryland and other States showed equal concern and jealousy in safeguarding the sovereignty of the States.

“In the prior history of the country repeated instances are found of the assertion of the right of secession and of a purpose entertained at various times to put it into execution. Notably is this true of Massachusetts—indeed, of all New England. In 1786, when the States were bound by the Articles of Confederation, we are told the situation was ‘dangerous in the extreme.’ ‘The agitation in Massachusetts was great, and it was declared that if Jay’s negotiations, closing the Mississippi for twenty years, could not be adopted it was high time for the New England States to recede from the Union and form a Confederation by themselves.’

“Plumer traces secession movements in 1792 and 1794, and says: ‘All dissatisfied with the measures of the government looked to a separation of the States as a remedy for oppressive grievance.’

“In 1794 Fisher Ames said: ‘The spirit of insurrection has tainted a vast extent of country besides Pennsylvania.’

“In 1796 Gov. Wolcott, of Connecticut, said: ‘I sincerely declare that I wish the Northern States would separate from the Southern the moment that event (the election of Jefferson) shall take place.’

“Horatio Seymour, on October 8, 1880, in a public address in New York City, thus spoke: ‘The first threat of disunion was uttered upon the floor of Congress by Josiah Quincy, one of the most able and distinguished sons of Massachusetts. At an early day Mr. Hamilton, with all his distrust of the Constitution, sent word to the citizens of Boston to stop their threats of disunion and let the government stand as long as it would. When our country was engaged with the superior power, population, and resources of Great Britain, when its armies were upon our soil, when the walls of its capitol were blackened and marred by the fires kindled by our foes, and our Union was threatened with disasters, the leading officials and citizens of New England threatened resistance to the military measures of the administration. This was the language held by a convention of delegates appointed by the Legislatures of three New England States, and by delegates from counties



in Vermont and New Hampshire: 'In cases of deliberate, dangerous, and palpable infractions of the Constitution, affecting the sovereignty of a State and liberties of the people, it is not only the right but the duty of such State to interpose for their protection in the manner best calculated to secure that end.' 'This covers the whole doctrine of nullification.' I may add, it covers the whole doctrine of secession, for it recognized the right of the State to determine when infractions of the Constitution have occurred, and to apply their own remedies.

"The men who uttered these threats, which gave 'aid and comfort' to the enemies of this country while they were burning its capitol, were held in high esteem. To this day the names of George Cabot, Nathan Dove, Roger M. Sherman, and their associates are honored in New England.'

"The acquisition of Louisiana, in 1803, created much dissatisfaction throughout New England, for the reason, as expressed by George Cabot, Senator from Massachusetts, and the grandfather of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (in whose 'Life of George Cabot' the statement is made):

"'That the influence of our (northeastern) part of the Union must be diminished by the acquisition of more weight at the other extremity.' At the time secession, or separation of the States, was freely discussed, and with no suggestion of any idea among its advocates that it was treasonable or revolutionary.

"Col. Timothy Pickering, an officer in the Revolution, afterwards Postmaster General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State in Washington's Cabinet, and afterwards for many years a Senator from Massachusetts, was also a leading secessionist in his day. In Lodge's 'Life of Cabot,' his letters to Senator Cabot reveal his convictions of the power in a sovereign State to sever its connection with the Union. In one of his letters, written in 1803 to a friend, he says: 'I will not despair. I will rather anticipate a new Confederacy, exempt from the corrupt and corrupting influences and oppressions of the aristocratic Democrats of the South. There will be (our children at the furthest will see it) a separation. The white and black populations will mark the boundary.'

"In another letter he says: 'The principles of our Revolution point to the remedy—a separation; that this can be accomplished without spilling one drop of blood, I have little doubt.'

"Other quotations to the same point found in the letters of Col. Pickering might be given. The occasion forbids. Such were his views of the nature of the compact under the Constitution. He was a revolutionary patriot, a friend and associate of Washington, and a trusted servant, during many long years, of Massachusetts.





"In 1811, in the debate of the bill for the admission of Louisiana into the Union, Josiah Quincy, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, said:

" 'If this bill passes, it is my deliberate opinion that it is virtually a dissolution of the Union; that it will free the States from moral obligation, and as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some definitely to prepare for that separation, amicably if they can, violently if they must.'

"Cabot, Quincy, and Pickering, were strong Federalists, not 'misguided advocates of State rights,' but friends of a strong, centralized, Federal government.

"All of us know of the Hartford Convention, held in 1814, growing out of the war with Great Britain, in which were representatives regularly elected by the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and representatives irregularly chosen from New Hampshire and Vermont. They sat with closed doors, but it is known that their object was the discussion of the expediency of those States withdrawing from the Union and setting up a separate Confederation. They determined upon its inexpediency then, but published to the world the conditions and circumstances under which its dissolution might become expedient.

"In the years 1844-45, when measures were taken for the annexation of Texas, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a resolution that:

" 'The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, faithful to the compact between the people of the United States, according to the plain meaning and intent in which it was understood by them, is sincerely anxious for its preservation; but that it is determined, as it doubts not the other States are, to submit to undelegated powers in no body of men on earth,' and that the 'project for the annexation of Texas, unless arrested on the threshold, may tend to drive these States into a dissolution of the Union.'

"In the convention which framed the Constitution itself the proposition was made and lost, giving authority to employ force against a delinquent State, but Mr. Madison said:

" 'The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it may have been bound.'

"Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, in his 'Life of Webster,' says:

" 'It was probably necessary—at all events Mr. Webster felt it to be so—to argue that the Constitution at the outset was not a compact between the States, but a national instrument, and to distinguish the cases of Virginia and Kentucky in 1799, and of New England in 1814, from that of South Carolina in 1830. \* \* \*..Unfortunately, the



facts were against him in both instances. When the Constitution was adopted by the votes of States at Philadelphia, and accepted by the votes of States in popular conventions, it is safe to say there was not a man in the country, from Washington and Hamilton on the one side, to George Clinton and George Mason on the other, who regarded the system as anything but an experiment entered upon by the States, and from which each and every State had the right peaceably to withdraw, a right which was very likely to be exercised.'

"Wendell Phillips, a lawyer, an author, and a statesman, in New Bedford, Mass., in 1861, said that the States who think their peculiar institutions require a separate government 'have a right to decide that question without appealing to you or me.'

"A convention in Ohio, in 1859, declared the Constitution a compact to which each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, and that each State had the right to judge for itself of infractions, and of the mode and measure of redress, and to this declaration Giddings, Wade, Chase, and Denison assented.'

"At Capon Springs, Va., June 28, 1851, Daniel Webster said:

"I do not hesitate to say and repeat that if the Northern States refuse wilfully and deliberately to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, and Congress provide no remedy, the South would no longer be bound to observe the compact. A bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides.'

"Writing to a committee of New York lawyers in 1851, Mr. Webster said:

"In the North, the purpose of overturning the government shows itself more clearly in resolutions agreed to in voluntary assemblies of individuals, denouncing the laws of the land, and declaring a fixed intent to disobey them. I notice that in one of these meetings, holden lately in the very heart of New England, and said to have been very numerous attended, the members unanimously resolved: 'That as God is our helper we will not suffer any person charged with being a fugitive from labor to be taken from among us, and to this resolve we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.' He conjured his fellow-citizens 'to reject all such ideas as that disobedience to the laws is the path of patriotism, or treason to your country duty to God.'

"I need not array further evidence as to where and when the seeds of disunion were first sown. The truth is, they antedate the Constitution, and the nursery and hotbed in which they were cared for and cultivated in the first fifty years of the republic was in the North, principally New England. The truth I believe is that, from the very beginning, a large majority of the South believed in the constitutional right of a State to secede and some believed in the doctrine of nullification as a remedy for flagrant violations of the Constitution; but



they loved the Union, and, largely controlling its destinies for sixty out of seventy years, they held it steadily within its constitutional limits. They never nursed any doctrine looking to its destruction. In its early perils, when its enemies within and without threatened its existence, when at best it was an experiment, the South was found entangled in no hostile machinations. As in her revolutionary struggles the South sent to the army no Benedict Arnold, so in the weakness of her infancy she furnished no Shay's rebellions nor Hartford conventions.

"Alexander Stephens has said, and it is worth remembering, that:

" 'No Southern State ever did, intentionally or otherwise, fail to perform her obligation as to her confederates under the Constitution, according to the letter and spirit of its stipulated covenants, and they never asked of Congress any action or invoked its powers upon any subject which did not lie clearly within the provisions of the Articles of Union.'

"I affirm, therefore, if odium is to attach to the South for the act of secession, it must also attach to the great North and East, where it was, for political, economical, and industrial reasons, sedulously agitated and inculcated up to the Mexican war, and the right distinctly recognized by its leading statesmen up to 1860. History ought to not allow them to slip this odium, if odium it be, from their shoulders to the shoulders of the South.

"It is true South Carolina inaugurated nullification in 1830, a doctrine which was never generally accepted by the Southern statesmen, and which, to my mind, has always seemed illogical, if not unethical; a doctrine which, as I have always understood, President Davis never approved, and a doctrine which President Jackson unceremoniously stamped out; a doctrine, nevertheless, as we shall see, which permeated all the abolition States of the North.

"Our children should know that the Confederate States, by the act of secession, made no war on the United States; that the war between the States was not rebellion. It was the result of an effort by the United States to coerce States against their will to remain in the Union, a power not to be found in the Constitution, a power which all the earlier fathers believed did not exist, a power utterly inconsistent with the right of secession, which it is believed all parts of the country recognized when the Constitution was framed, and for many years thereafter.

"If the Southern States had the power, notwithstanding the Constitution, to withdraw from the Union in 1803, in 1812 and in 1845, as New England statesmen then affirmed, they had the same power in 1861. No change of the Constitution had been made, and the relations of the States to each other were unaltered. If that power existed at





all, the expediency of withdrawing was one solely for each State to decide for itself.

“‘The New York *Tribune*, the organ of the abolitionists of that day, said: ‘If the Cotton States wish to withdraw from the Union, they should be allowed to do so,’ and that ‘any attempt to force them to remain would be contrary to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and to the fundamental ideas upon which human liberty is based,’ and that ‘if the Declaration of Independence justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of subjects in 1776, it was not seen why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southerners from the Union in 1861.’

“‘I make no apology for quoting a single paragraph from that instrument, the Declaration of Independence:

“‘We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.’

“‘Assuming the power existed, I affirm that if at any time in all our history secession was ever justifiable it was in 1861. No less than fourteen Northern States, had, by Legislative enactments, nullified the fugitive slave law; and what of this fugitive slave law?

“‘When the Constitution was framed slavery was lawful in all the States, and actually existed in nearly all. True, it had been forbidden by a congressional ordinance in the Northwest Territory, but that ordinance was accompanied by a proviso for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and this proviso, says Dr. Curry, ‘was the precursor of the fugitive slave clause, embedded the same year in the Constitution, without a dissenting voice.’

“‘In the Dred Scott case, Mr. Justice Nelson said: ‘We all know, the world knows, that our independence could not have been achieved, our Union could not have been maintained, our Constitution could not have been established, without the adoption of those compromises which recognized its continued existence, and left it (slavery) to the responsibility of the States of which it was the grievous inheritance.’

“‘Mr. Justice Story, in the Prigg case, said: ‘Historically, it is well known that the object of this clause was to secure to the slaveholding States the complete right and title of ownership in their slaves



as property, in every State of the Union into which they might escape from the State wherein they were held in servitude.'

"But the truth demands that it should be stated that neither that ordinance nor the constitutional proviso referred to was the origin of the fugitive slave law. 'In 1643 Articles of Confederation were formed by the colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven for mutual help. The Articles provided that all servants running from their masters, should, upon demand and proper evidence, be returned to their masters and to the colonies whence they had made their escape. This New England and Puritan fugitive slave law was the first enacted on this continent.'

"This fugitive slave law, thus nullified by fourteen States, was an Act of Congress, passed in pursuance of the express mandate of the Constitution. The temper of the North at that time may be best illustrated by a few quotations.

"Mr. Seward said: 'There is a higher law than the Constitution which regulates our authority over our domain. Slavery must be abolished, and we must do it.'

"Others formulated their creed into this sentence: 'The times demand, and we must have an antislavery Constitution, an antislavery Bible, and an antislavery God.'

"Mr. Edmund Quincy thus voiced the idea of his school: 'For our part we have no particular desire to see the present law repealed or modified. What we preach is not repeal, not modification, but disobedience.'

"A reverend and active abolition agitator said: 'The citizen of a government tainted with slave institutions may combine with foreigners to put down the government.'

"In addition to the action of various Northern States in nullifying an act of Congress, John Brown had, in October, 1859, heading a band of armed conspirators, invaded the State of Virginia, seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and was pursuing a concocted plan to arouse the slaves of Virginia to insurrection, to plunder, to murder, and to overthrow the government of that State.

"Judge Taney, second to no one who ever sat on the Supreme Court bench, unless it be Marshall, was assailed in the bitterest and most vituperative terms for his decision in the Dred Scott case. The solemn judgment of that court was audaciously and insolently set at naught as arbitrary and void. The whole North was angry and convulsed; the voice of law was silent. Mr. Lincoln, the President elect, and the idol of his party, had said: 'The Union cannot permanently exist half slave and half free.'

"In the campaign of 1860 Mr. Seward had affirmed that: 'There was an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery.' It was



equivalent to a declaration of war by the most prominent and influential statesmen of the victorious party upon an institution peculiar to the South.

“The people of this generation cannot comprehend the intense excitement and deep feeling existing in the South, and the bitterness growing out of this question between the sections. The South had two billions invested in slaves when Mr. Lincoln was elected. The Constitution had been nullified already. His position on the slavery question was well understood.

“Such is a dim portrayal of the situation by which the South was confronted in 1860.

“What had she to hope or expect in the Union? No such conditions had ever previously existed. No such consequences had provoked New England to threats of disunion. It was not a question of the control of the government, or an economical or industrial question; it was not a question of preserving the balance of power or the equilibrium of the sections, such as was felt in New England when the Louisiana and Florida purchases were made, and Texas acquired. It was a question of civilization, of constitutional liberty, of the preservation of the principles of the Constitution; and the South, when the alternative was presented of abandoning the principles of the Constitution, or giving up the Union, with alacrity, but with the deepest reluctance that the necessity existed, chose the latter. She was overcome, she has suffered, but she ought not to be maligned or misrepresented.

“I must not be misunderstood. The whole question of secession and disunion has been forever settled, so far as the domain of constitutional law is concerned. The decree was rendered at Appomattox, and was written in the best blood of all sections of this land. It was rendered in the court of last resort, where all the laws but those of war are silent. From it no appeal can be had except to revolution, which God forbid.

“From the clear skies His blessed finger points to a restored Union, and His beneficent smile is spread all over the land where dwells a people, the strongest, the most enlightened, the most prosperous and happy to be found on the habitable globe. In all our struggles we have not been forgotten; His mighty hand has been felt, lifting us up from our calamities, chastened but made better and stronger by His loving-kindness. ‘For whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth; and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth.’

“‘Slavery has been called the trembling needle which pointed the course amidst the tumultuous discussions of our Congresses until the War between the States began.’





"But the South did not go to war for slavery alone. Thousands and thousands of soldiers from every State in the South, perhaps not less than eighty per cent. of them, entered the army willingly and deliberately, and served through the war, who never owned and never expected to own a slave. It was unmistakably interwoven among the causes of the war. It was inseparable from all the great industrial, economic, and sectional questions involving the policy and control of the government. It embittered the discussion of every public question, and afterwards embittered the great war itself. It was inextricably interwoven with the cause of the Confederacy. It brought down upon it the prejudices of many in this country who believed in the great principle for which the South contended, but who would not identify themselves with a cause involving the perpetuation of slavery. It brought upon the South the moral sense of foreign nations. It taught us what Washington, Jefferson, and Madison had long before recognized—that the moral sense of mankind did not sustain it. It was the bane of our social order, and it was the chronic cancer which gnawed at the vitals of our future greatness. It perished, like secession, as one of the incidents and results of the war.

"Thank God, it is gone forever! and that we have a reunited country under one flag, the emblem of a free people in an inseparable Union of coequal States, and never destined, we pray God, to become the emblem of imperial power at home or abroad, or to float over vassal States and subject peoples anywhere against their will.

"Ours was not a war of conquest; it was not a war of pelf; it was not a war of desolation; it was not a war of fanaticism; it was not a war of envy and malice; it was not a war on defenseless and homeless noncombatants; it was not a war of coercion. Ours was a war of self-defense, a war for home, for self-government, for State sovereignty, for the right to peaceably withdraw from the Union into which we had voluntarily entered, but to which no power had been delegated to coerce a State. It was a war to establish the true lines between the powers reserved to the States and those delegated to the general government. It was a war to preserve our form of government as the fathers understood it when it was framed.

"No higher encomium can be rendered to the South than the fact, sustained by her whole history, that she never violated the Constitution; that she committed no aggressions upon the rights of property of the North; that she simply asked equality in the Union and the enforcement and maintenance of her clearest rights and guarantees."

"The South had no hatred for the Union. The highest evidence of that is, that the Confederate Constitution was substantially the same as the Constitution of the United States, modified so as to make clear the construction for which the South had always contended. There



were few other changes; and they looked, in the main, to the correction of abuses and errors which experience had discovered. It distinctly inhibited the foreign slave trade, prohibited their introduction into the Confederacy from any other Territory or State except the slaveholding States and Territories of the United States, and gave the Congress the power to prohibit that also. True, it recognized slavery, as did the Constitution of the United States, and afforded like guarantees.

"No, the South had no hatred for the Constitution, and no hatred for the Union. It was her Constitution and her Union, in common with all the other States created by the wisdom and courage of all their sons. The ashes of her children consecrated the battlefields of the Revolution. They had led suffering and half-clad but victorious armies for American Independence. Washington and Henry Lee, Marion, Sumter, and Pinckney, John Paul Jones and George Rogers Clark, were among her illustrious soldiers in the great struggle for independence.

"Camden, King's Mountain, the Cowpens, Guilford Courthouse, Eutaw Springs, and Yorktown were all hers. It was our Andrew Jackson, commanding Southern soldiers, largely Kentuckians, Tennesseans and Mississippians, who fought the battle of New Orleans, terminating the war of 1815, the war which has been called the second war of Independence, the effect of which was 'to vindicate our equality and independence among the nationalities of the world. It gave us a position of dignity, importance, and power which has never been diminished. It was a wholesome agency in promoting national unity, in developing national patriotism and courage, military and naval skill and ability, in quieting for many years sectional discord, and demonstrating our unaided competency to defend our soil and coasts, and to cope successfully with the best-disciplined army and the most formidable navy of the old world.'

"In this centennial year of the celebration of the acquisition of Louisiana Territory, I can hardly resist the temptation to suggest what might have been the destinies of the Great Republic if the prevision of Thomas Jefferson, a Southern statesman, had not comprehended the tremendous importance to the commercial development of the United States and the preservation of the Union that the 'Father of Waters' should forever remain under their control. But this digression, however inviting, cannot be indulged.

"The names and battlefields I have mentioned cannot be separated from the Union any more than the light from the sun. The history of the South, with all its tender memories and glorious triumphs in war and in peace, were bound up in the history of the colonies, the Confederation, and finally in the Union.

"Why was it not dear to her people? Why should she not desire to preserve it? Why should five millions of people, as a single man,



rise to leave their father's house, but for some overshadowing cause and impending danger? In all history did ever-like occur?

"And when the North determined upon coercion, did ever any people stand together as did the people of the South? With her ports blockaded, cut off from the outer world, with no army or navy, destitute of arms and ammunition, almost without manufacturing industries of any kind, the South for four years conducted, single-handed and alone, against the trained army and navy of the Union, backed by the extensive industries of the North, with its enormous population and wealth, with its immense shipping and commerce, and with its legions of mercenaries from other lands, the most stupendous war of modern times. Do these old veterans themselves realize the achievements of the armies of the Confederacy? One in whose accuracy I have implicit faith states that more than half as many men were enrolled in the Union army as the entire white population of the Southern States proper, including all the women and children. The records show that more than two million, eight hundred and fifty thousand troops were furnished the Union army by the States; and while, for the lack of official data, I cannot state, to a man, the enlistment in the Southern army from first to last, the estimate has the sanction of high authority, deemed reliable, that the Confederate forces available for action during the war did not exceed six hundred thousand soldiers, of whom there were not more than two hundred thousand arms-bearing men at any one time, and when the war closed, half that number covered the whole effective force, of all arms, in all quarters of the Confederacy.

"Besides the disparity in the land forces, there was the Federal navy, the gunboats and the ironclads, without which many believe Grant's army would have been lost at Shiloh and McClellan's on the Peninsula.

"When the Union army dissolved, four hundred thousand more men were borne on its roll than the estimated enlistments of the Southern army from the Spring of 1861 to the Spring of 1865, and during that time there had been two hundred and seventy thousand Federal prisoners captured.

"Three hundred thousand Federal soldiers sleep in eighty-three beautiful Federal cemeteries, rightly cared for by the Government, to tell to posterity the awful story of that mighty fratricidal conflict.

"How shall we account for these things? Has all history afforded a parallel? What is it that made the South a unit, and molded its armies for terrible battle? Let the unpartisan and truth-seeking historian of the future answer; but whatever his answer may be, if he could challenge the respect of mankind, let him not say the cause, the sentiment, the conviction, or whatever it was that inspired them to





brave and noble deeds did not have the abiding faith and solemn sanction of her armies in the field or her people at their homes. Until the ragged and half-starved remnants of Lee's and Johnston's armies laid down their arms, and accepted the cold, stern award of defeat; until the ever-increasing and overpowering numbers of Grant's and Sherman's armies made battle no longer possible, unfaltering they stood together without a murmur, still hoping against hope for the triumph of their cause; and when the end came, and disaster and ruin met the eye on all sides; and when at every fireside was a vacant chair; when blackened chimneys identified spots where happy homes had stood; when poverty and want stalked abroad; when aliens came to rule that they might plunder; when ignorance and audacity flaunted themselves in high places, and corruption had its ready and rich rewards—still they were true; true to themselves, true to their comrades and the memory of their martyred dead, true to their old leaders, true to their great captain, and true to their States and to their beloved South. Their armies had gone down in defeat, their cause had failed, their fortunes had been swept away, disappointment and sorrows and strange conditions hovered on all sides and darkened all the ways; but there was no treacherous and cowardly turning, to fix upon their civil or military leaders the responsibility for the origin or results of the war. They had staked everything for a principle in vain. Courageous and true, they accepted their fate, and turned again to build up their wasted fortunes and prostrated commonwealths.

“To me the sweetest and noblest chapter in the book of our misfortunes and sorrows, was the treatment which the South accorded the fallen chief of the Confederacy. His was a pure, a great, and an incorruptible career. He had served the Union with great distinction in high stations, in war and in peace. No ambitious longings for place or power now remained. All hope for his preferment had gone out in the darkness of defeat. Imprisoned and in irons, he suffered for them all. Released without trial, no plea for pardon, disfranchised, broken in health, and tottering with care and age, he returned to his people, to be welcomed as no other man, and in the calm dignity of a private citizen, in his quiet home, he remained their idol, their counselor, and their friend, devoting the last days of his noble life to the preparation of a defense and justification of that people for whom he had been made a vicarious sacrifice. He had never lost their faith, their confidence, their admiration, or their love. There is something strong and deserving of all honor in a people like this.

“We are assembled here for no ignoble ends. We are here to revive no issues settled by that unhappy conflict. We are not here to defame others, or pervert or warp the truth. We are not here to exaggerate or magnify the glory or virtues of one section of our common



country at the expense of another; nor are we here to desecrate this occasion by the gratification of personal ambition, or the acquirement of social distinction or political preferment. We are here that mankind may not forget, nor falsehood, nor calumny cloud or tarnish the calm judgment of posterity, as to the sincerity of the motives and the honorable conduct of Confederate soldiers. We affirm our desire that our children may understand these things; that they may the more reverence their ancestry; that they may know of their sufferings and sacrifices, and be able to defend their good names, and, proud of their achievements, emulate in the great struggles of the future, if such await our country, the fidelity, patriotism, love of home and country attested by the veterans of 1861 on a hundred bloody battlefields.

“Who would have them forget the Lees, the Johnstons, the Jacksons, and the Hills? Who would have them forget Bragg, Beauregard, Hardee, Price, Polk, and Hood? Who would have them forget that great wizard of the saddle, Bedford Forrest, and our own little Joe Wheeler, Pat Cleburne, the lamented Walthall, and innumerable others? Who would have us forget the grand old man yet with us, and others still spared; and the hosts who made for them names that can never perish from the earth as long as genius and courage and patriotism challenge the admiration of mankind?

“Who would have them ignorant of the glorious charge of Pickett and others at Gettysburg? Who would have them forget the death struggle at Franklin, Tenn., where the Confederates won a glorious victory, but at a cost of eleven general officers killed and wounded and six thousand men—nearly one-fifth of the army—in five hours? Where Gist and Adams, and Strahl and Granberry, and the intrepid Pat Cleburne fell—fell in the very forefront of battle, and around them in great numbers were strewn their gallant dead. Who would have them forget Chickamauga, where friendly darkness shielded the Army of the Cumberland from destruction? Who would have them forget Jackson in the Valley of Virginia, whose campaigns have challenged the military critics of England and Germany to find a single error?

“Dr. Hunter McGuire, Jackson’s corps surgeon, in an address delivered in Richmond in 1897, made this statement: ‘Therefore, it is with swelling heart and deep thankfulness that I recently heard some of the first soldiers and military students of England declare that within the past two hundred years the English-speaking race had produced but five soldiers of the first rank—Marlborough, Washington, Wellington, Robert Lee, and Stonewall Jackson. I heard them declare that Jackson’s campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, in which you, and you, and myself in my subordinate place, followed this immortal, was the finest specimen of strategy and tactics of which the world has any record; that in this series of marches and battles there was never a



blunder committed by Jackson; that his campaign in the Valley was superior to either of those made by Napoleon in Italy. One British officer, who teaches strategy in a great European college, told me that he used this campaign as a model of strategy and tactics, and dwelt upon it for several months in his lectures; that it was taught for months in each session in the schools of Germany, and that Von Moltke, the greatest strategist, declared it was without a rival in the world's history. This same British officer told me that he had ridden on horseback over the battlefields of the Valley, and carefully studied the strategy and tactics there displayed by Jackson; that he had followed him to Richmond, where he joined with Lee in the campaign against McClellan in 1862; that he had followed him in his detour around Pope, and in his management of his troops at Manassas; that he had studied his environment, of Harper's Ferry and its capture, his part in the fight at Sharpsburg, and his flank movement around Hooker—and that he had never blundered. Indeed, he added, "Jackson seemed to be inspired." Another British officer told me that "for its numbers the Army of Northern Virginia had more force and power than any army that ever existed."

"It is cruel to discriminate, but this tribute from such a source is too rich to be lost. It should go into history as the priceless heritage of our people.

"I ought not to specify, but will you bear with me for one further incident, pathetic as it is heroic, and glowing with the spirit which animated the sacred dead we strive to honor?

"At Lexington, Va., where the remains of Gens. Lee and Jackson now sleep, is the Virginia Military Institute. It was in successful operation in May, 1864, when Seigel advanced up the Valley. Gen. John C. Breckinridge was sent with an inadequate force to arrest his advance. A corps of cadets, boys seventeen and under, from this school, consisting of a battalion of four companies of infantry, and a section of three-inch rifled guns, were ordered to report to him at Staunton. The march was made in two days. Two or three short marches brought him in touch with Breckinridge's veterans. Their bright, gaudy uniforms, clean and new, their smooth, girlish faces, trim step, and jaunty airs subjected them to severe raillery and all manner of fun from the old soldiers. Breckinridge did not want to use them if it could be avoided. Having determined to receive the attack of Seigel at New Market, the boy corps was ordered, in a beating rain, to report to Gen. Echols. It was not long until the bright, new uniforms, bedraggled with rain and mud, presented the corps in a dilapidated and pitiable state; but they moved on and took position on the extreme left of the reserve line of battle. Wharton's brigade was in advance, and the boy corps, brigaded with Echols, was in the reserve. The order to advance





soon came. A slight knoll was reached, and the batteries opened; but, not having the range, little damage was done to Wharton's men. But when Echol's men reached it they had the range, and their fire began to tell with fearful accuracy. Let their Colonel tell the rest. He says:

“Great gaps were made through the ranks; but the cadet, true to his discipline, would close in to the center to fill the interval, and push steadily forward. The alignment of the battalion under this terrible fire, which strewed the ground with killed and wounded for more than a mile on open ground, would have been creditable even on a field day. They moved steadily forward for more than a mile beyond New Market. When within three hundred yards of the enemy's batteries, they opened with canister, case shot and long lines of musketry at the same time. The fire was withering—it seemed impossible that any living creature could escape—and here we sustained our heaviest loss. The commander fell, but a cadet captain took command of the battalion, and moved forward until they had gotten into the first line, when all took shelter behind a fence; and then, after a few minutes, with a shout, a fusillade, and a rush, the enemy fled and the day was won.”

“They had gone as far as the best troops in the army. There were none to guy them then. They had challenged the love and admiration of the veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia, and fifty-two of their battalion, of the two hundred and fifty composing it, killed and wounded that day, won them a place they can never lose in history.

“I cannot tell you what it was that inspired those beardless boys to deeds of noble bearing and death. Whatever it was ran through the Confederate armies. These were the sons of the old South. Is it to be despised? Where shall brighter or nobler examples of heroism and sacrifice be found?

“And may I not revert to the manner in which the war was conducted by the Confederates? To this I point with justifiable pride. It was a splendid race of men that built up the old South. They were the descendants of the Cavaliers. They, like other men, had their faults, but they cherished the glorious memories of a long line of ancestry who despised all that was contemptible, little and mean; they were sticklers for the observance of the highest sense of honor; they built their lofty characters on the observance of the truth; they hated moral and physical cowardice, and their homes were the habitations of virtue, chivalry and hospitality; but they were conservative; they were lovers of home, and the devoted friends of civil and religious liberty. They believed in as little government as was consistent with the maintenance of law and order, and that whatever went beyond this was an infringement upon the liberty of the individual, destructive of that love the citizen owed the State, and tended to destroy the self-reliance and independence



of the individual upon whose love, strength and manhood rested the temple of free constitutional government. What contributions they have made to the betterment of mankind, and what inspiration they have given the great masses who have builded this wonderful country of ours!

“The great Mississippian, the lawyer, the statesman and the General, as great in peace as in war, himself having borne a conspicuously brilliant and honorable part in the heroic struggle of which I speak, in an address delivered at the unveiling of a monument to the Confederate dead at Jackson, Miss., said of these men of the old South of whom I speak, that: ‘From among them came the statesman who wrote the Declaration of Independence; and, strange as it may sound in this day of universal freedom, it is said that all who signed the Declaration, except those from the State of Massachusetts, and perhaps one or two others, were slaveholders. From among them came the Father of his Country, the Father of the Constitution, and the greatest of all its expounders. At the head of the great armies, in the presidential office, in cabinet and court, and in all the nation’s high councils, everywhere, in peace and in war, great Southern lights illuminate the annals of America, and shed upon our country’s name its chief honor and renown. From the foundation of the government, through all the epochs of peace and arms, down to 1861, Southern statesmen and orators, Southern philosophers and judges, Southern patriots and soldiers have enacted the brightest chapters of this country’s history, and to them we are indebted for the fundamental sources of its present power.’

“The descendants of such men as these conducted the war on the Confederate side. Is it surprising that it was conducted on the highest plane of modern warfare? In no single instance is it recorded, even in the partisan histories already written, that ruin and desolation followed in the footsteps of its armies; nor that their marches were known by ‘pillars of fire by night and clouds of smoke by day,’ nor that the birds of the air could not follow them without carrying their rations. Sherman’s march to the sea, as told by himself, and Sheridan’s raid through the Valley of Virginia, as characterized by his own pen, find no counterpart in Lee’s march to Gettysburg or Antietam, or in Morgan’s raid through Ohio. No Confederate General ever recorded any boast of his cruelty to noncombatants, or felt a pride in making a Warsaw of any part of American soil. To emphasize these statements, I invoke your patience while I read an order issued by a man while in the enemy’s country, whom I believe to represent the highest type of genuine and true manhood to be found in all history:



HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,  
CHAMBERSBURG, PA., June 27, 1863

"The Commanding General has observed with marked satisfaction the conduct of the troops on the march, and confidently anticipates results commensurate with the high spirit they have manifested. No troops could have displayed greater fortitude, or better performed the arduous marches of the past ten days. Their conduct in other respects has, with few exceptions, been in keeping with their character as soldiers, and entitled them to approbation and praise.

"There have, however, been instances of forgetfulness on the part of some that they have in keeping the yet unsullied reputation of the army, and that the duties exacted of us by civilization and Christianity are not less obligatory in the country of the enemy than our own. The Commanding General considers that no greater disgrace could befall the army, and through it the whole people, than the perpetration of the barbarous outrages upon the innocent and defenseless, and the wanton destruction of private property that have marked the course of the enemy in our own country. Such proceedings not only disgrace the perpetrators and all connected with them, but are subversive of the discipline and efficiency of the army, and destructive of the ends of our present movements. It must be remembered that we make war only on armed men, and that we cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered, without lowering ourselves in the eyes of all whose abhorrence has been excited by the atrocities of our enemy, and offending against Him to whom vengeance belongeth, without whose favor and support our efforts must all prove in vain.

"The Commanding General, therefore, earnestly exhorts the troops to abstain with most scrupulous care from unnecessary or wanton injury to private property; and he enjoins upon all officers to arrest and bring to summary punishment all who shall in any way offend against the orders on the subject."

"Who could have written this order except Robert E. Lee?"

"Years after the war had closed, at a time, it is true, when its passions had not subsided, and bitterness in the hearts of people of one section toward their countrymen in the other still lingered, in a spirit of splendid magnanimity, the victorious conqueror, the great Captain of the Union Army, taught the grand lesson of forgiveness and fraternity in the imperishable words, 'Let us have peace.'"

"But this order of Gen. Lee was penned in the very midst of the furious struggle, when every heart was filled with resentment and indignation at the cruel outrages upon innocent and defenseless noncombatants and wanton and malicious destruction of private property, even the family portraits and heirlooms and household effects essential to the comfort of the unprotected wives and children of the soldiers in





the field. Contrast it with Sherman's march to the sea, and Sheridan's raid in the Valley; with the wanton destruction by fire of the captured cities, Atlanta, Columbia, Charleston; and finally with that order of that other Virginian, Hunter, by which the torch was applied even to the institutions of learning, and the building and library and apparatus, the accumulations of forty years, of the Virginia Military Institute, and the library and apparatus of Washington College, endowed by the Father of his Country, perished in the angry flames; or contrast it with the conduct of Butler in New Orleans.

"In peace Grant gloriously triumphed over the passions engendered by war; but Lee, horrified by the heartless atrocities of the invading foe, in the midst of the enemy's country, with every opportunity for revenge, triumphantly rose above all the natural instincts of the human heart for revenge, to inculcate and to practice the teachings of the Saviour of mankind, 'Vengeance is mine, I will repay.'

"Peerless, glorious Robert E. Lee! Glorious in prosperity—more glorious in adversity; glorious in victory—more glorious in defeat; resplendent in life—triumphant in death.

"What a monument is this to the character of the Southern Army!

"One who followed Bragg through Kentucky could not have known by observation that an army had passed along the highway unless he had seen where it had camped at night, and not then because any fence had lost a rail or any orchard its fruit.

"Is there not something in the history of a people like that worth preserving? May no lessons here be drawn for the elevation of mankind; no memories worthy of the children of the South? We must not forget that a large number of the survivors of that conflict have taken up their abode in the Silent City, and those who remain are admonished that white heads are the companions of failing memories. Whatever they shall do by way of fixing the true status of the Confederate soldier must be done in the near future, for

" 'To the past go more dead faces every year;

Everywhere the sad eyes meet us;

In the evening's dust they greet us,

And to come to them entreat us,

Every year.'

"May I be permitted to trespass a moment longer? It is of the Confederate soldiers in peace I would speak. I cannot—nor would I if I could—portray the ceaseless chain of wrong and oppression which followed in the wake of the great 'Civil War'; and it came upon a defenseless, desolated and impoverished land—a land rich in nothing but noble men and women and the precious memories of the glorious race from which they sprung and in the priceless heritage of high achievements.



"If those who fell in battle could have spoken from their graves, they would scarcely have envied the fate of the survivors.

"Sir, if anything exceeds in constancy, in patience, in courage and fortitude, the Confederate soldier, who from 1863 to 1865, half-clad, hungry, and almost without hope of success, followed with weary but steady footsteps the tattered battle flags of the South until the star of the Confederacy went out, it was the same soldier who, for the decade that followed the war, in poverty and in want, disfranchised and despised, overrun by aliens and strangers, steadily and with a sublime constancy and devotion resisted wrong and oppression, turned his back upon place and power, while ignorance and dishonesty held high carnival, until, by the very logic of events, reason supplanted bitterness and passion, ignorance and vice gave way to intelligence and personal worth, and his long-deferred redemption came.

"Did any other people ever face and overcome adversity as did the Southern people? The same spirit which gave her armies unity, power and endurance, followed the survivors back to the civil life to point the way to a new birth such as no other country has ever experienced. The South gave to her armies all of her male population, including beardless boys and gray-haired men, and they went from every walk, profession, and calling and station in life. Neither the bench, the pulpit, nor the institutions of learning were spared. All answered with alacrity and determination the call to arms. When it closed there were none upon whom to rely but the ex-Confederate soldier. He it was who took up the new problems which the changed conditions of his desolate land presented. Standing by the graves of his comrades, inspired by their noble deeds, chastened and disciplined by the horrors, self-denials and sufferings of war, encouraged by the high achievements of his revolutionary sires, and loving to veneration the traditions of his ancestry, interwoven as they were with the history of his beloved South, undismayed but hampered by the prejudices and passions which war had left behind, he began the work of rebuilding her shattered fortunes and rehabilitating her dismantled commonwealths. But as the South had fought for the principle of local self-government and failed, so in the disjointed logic of the times she was to be denied its application in the re-establishment of her State governments. The South, yet unadjusted to its changed conditions, struggling under its burdens of misfortune and impending dangers, misjudged, misunderstood and mistrusted, may have blundered in many things; and the great North, forgetting or ignoring the great qualities—the fidelity and honor, the genius for constructive statesmanship and good government which her fallen foe had always exhibited in war and in peace—gave rein to unrestricted passions and prejudices, alike harmful to itself and ruinous to the South.



"It sent the carpthagger, who, aided by those who had never exercised the simplest rights of citizenship, were expected to set up and administer such governments as were fit for a people who, for nearly three-quarters of a century, had, in the main, guided and directed the splendid progress and development of the great republic. I would not dwell, if time permitted, upon the riotous conditions into which a helpless and defenseless people were plunged by this characterless horde of insatiable cormorants who assembled at our State capitals, to blaspheme the very name of civil government, and plot schemes to oppress a fallen foe, that they might prolong their opportunities for speculation. This is not the time nor place, but it must be left to the future historian, in the interest of truth and as a lesson to posterity, and as a warning to us all that there is no freedom where one man is permitted to govern others against their wills, to drag away the sheet that covers the rotten corpse of reconstruction. It fell, as in the nature of things it could not endure. Time gradually assuaged the passions of the war; commerce and business struggled under its withering influences, and demanded better things; and the conscience of the great victorious North was stricken at the cruelties and follies and ruin it wrought; but a decade had passed, a weary, withering, blighting decade of misrule on the one hand, and patient endurance and long-deferred hope on the other. Again the ex-Confederate took up the burden of civil government. I think sometimes we forget the strong characters of those who, Moses-like, led us out of the wilderness of our woes. Few of them are now left, and their faces recede with the flying years.

"They were ex-Confederates, true and tried. Some yet live, and to call names would be invidious; but we owe them a double debt of gratitude, and to their memories reverence and love.

"With the South's overwhelming problem still unsolved, she has nevertheless, under the auspices of her own people, fallen upon safe and peaceful, if not happy and prosperous, times. Her sons and daughters have resumed their rightful station, and whatever the future has in store of good for her must rest upon the traits and characteristics of her people. She will be patient; she will be prudent. To all the knightly and queenly virtues she will hold fast, trusting in God and the future for the noble and good. The South will not despair.

"I read the other day in one of Talmage's sermons these words: 'There is a flower in Siberia that blooms only in January, the severest month in that cold climate. It is a star-shaped flower, and covered with glistening specks that look like diamonds. A Russian took some of the seeds of that flower to St. Petersburg and planted them, and they grew, and on the coldest day of January they pushed back the snow and ice and burst into full bloom. They called it the snow flower; and it makes me think of those whom the world tries to freeze out and





snow under, but who, in the strength of God, push through and up and out, and bloom in the hardest weather of the world's cold treatment, starred and radiant with a beauty given only to those who find life a struggle, and turn it into victory.'

"These sturdy, venerable veterans, bearing the scars and wounds of battle in their bitterest days, like the snow flowers of Siberia, pushed their way up and out and through all the ice and snows of the cold winters of adversity, and, thank God! they stand for all that is strong and conservative and safe in government. Will their posterity do less?

"Providence, as a kind Father, took by the hand our liberty-loving ancestors and guided them here. Generation after generation lived, ruled, and passed away, retaining the purity and freshness of virtuous power. Greed of gain and lust of power, culminating in plutocratic usurpation of all the branches of government, have never found favor or encouragement here. Our population, Anglo-Saxon still, has never been dominated by foreign elements ignorant and careless of the principles of our government and the practices of our fathers. We still have our splendid inheritance, except as modified—let us believe for the better—by war.

"I believe, as I live, that if our institutions are to be preserved, much, so much, will depend upon this goodly South of ours. Our deepest concern should be for a better and more righteous national character. All the bounteous elements of earth and sky beckon us away from the base fascination of self which dishonors and destroys our country.

"Let us invite all her people into paths of law and order, inculcating peace, and keep alive our sense of justice and human freedom, and let all our advancement and growth be characterized by such a recognition of the rights of man as shall make her people feel that the blessings of Providence are theirs under a government of just and equal laws.

"May our beloved Southland build all her temples, not upon the shifting quicksands of selfish expediency, but upon the everlasting principles of right! Let us not forget that, in the great armory of Divine Providence, Justice forges her weapons long before her battles are fought; that in the everlasting courts of heaven every man must suffer the penalties of his disobedience, and all nations the penalty of injustice and wrong. Whatever may be our burdens or calamities, let us bear them with that courage and fortitude that becomes a just and a great people; and may our children, and our children's children be inspired to walk along the very mountain ranges of an enlightened Christian civilization, always in the path of duty, and preserve and keep sacred the same great qualities that made their ancestry respected and beloved of mankind!"



This magnificent oration was frequently interrupted with thunders of applause; and at its close, the crowd stood up and cheered; and a motion was adopted, amid great enthusiasm, that it be printed and sent to all Camps in the organization, and to all colleges and universities in the country. Col. S. A. Cunningham, editor of the *Confederate Veteran*, official organ of the Association, offered to supply it gratuitously, and his proposition was accepted with expressions of gratitude.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 A. M. the next day.

## SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDING,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20th, 1903.

Convention called to order at 10 A. M., General Jno. B. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief, in the Chair.

General Gordon rapped very heavily on the table with his gavel, and immediately all talking ceased, and silence prevailed, every veteran present bending forward to hear every word which fell from the dear Commander's lips. He said: "My comrades, if ever a body of men ought to return thanks to Almighty God for His ever increasing kindness and goodness, we are that body; and I ask every one of you present this morning to recognize this fact, and join in singing that beautiful and expressive Hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name."

The entire audience rose and sang:

All hail the power of Jesus' Name!

Let angels prostrate fall;

Bring forth the royal diadem,

And crown Him, crown Him, crown Him, crown Him Lord of all.

Ye seed of Israel's chosen race,

Ye ransomed of the fall,

Hail Him Who saves you by His grace,

And crown Him Lord of all!

Sinners, whose love can never forget

The wormwood and the gall,

Go, spread your trophies at His feet,

And crown Him Lord of all!

Let every kindred, every tribe,

Before Him prostrate fall!

To Him all majesty ascribe,

And crown Him Lord of all!



At the conclusion of the singing General Gordon called on General R. M. Gano of Dallas, Tex., to lead in prayer.

General Gano: "Allwise and most merciful Father, Thou whom we all worship and adore, we thank Thee for Thy most gracious kindness in permitting us to again assemble here in this great City of New Orleans in Annual Reunion. We thank Thee for the many blessings which have been ours. We thank Thee for the immortal men who suffered so many privations during the bloody days of the Sixties, many of whom are here with us to-day, testifying as they do of the great courage and bravery of the Armies of the Confederacy.

"We ask Thy blessings upon us; we pray that Thou wilt be with us in all of our deliberations, guiding us in the way we should go, and that all we do will be for Thy advancement and glory.

"Bless our loved Commander, and spare him to us for many years to come. Bless our dear comrades everywhere, especially those who are not permitted to be with us to-day. Bless the dear 'Daughters' and 'Sons,' and guide and keep them, and prosper them in the great work they are doing to keep alive 'the story of the glory of the men who wore the Gray.'

"And now Lord be with us, be near us, and save us for Christ's sake. Amen."

The Report of the Adjutant-General was presented to the Convention. It will be found in the appendix.

General Gordon then called for the Committee on Resolutions and on Credentials, the said lists not being complete on the day before.

Major Manning then read out in a clear voice the names of Committees, which were as follows:

CREDENTIALS.

South Carolina—E. H. Gasque.

North Carolina—H. A. London.

Virginia—John Lamb.

West Virginia—A. F. Southworth.

Maryland—General Joseph L. Brent.

Louisiana—E. P. Cottraux.

Mississippi—James Byrnes.

Florida—Raymond Coy.

Alabama—O. J. Semmes.

Kentucky—H. P. McDonald.

Texas—R. M. Anderson.

Missouri—Frank Pitts.

Arkansas—R. F. Ward.

Tennessee—O. W. McKissack.

Georgia—Richard Johnson.





Indian Territory—R. B. Coleman.  
 Oklahoma Territory—W. McKay Dougan.  
 Northwest Division—Wm. H. H. Ellis.

## RESOLUTIONS

South Carolina—C. S. McCall.  
 North Carolina—F. H. Busbee.  
 Virginia—R. B. Davis.  
 West Virginia—A. F. Southworth.  
 Maryland—R. C. Brooks.  
 Louisiana—Jos. A. Breaux.  
 Florida—W. H. Jewell.  
 Alabama—Thos. Dennis.  
 Kentucky—Jas. R. Rogers.  
 Texas—Felix H. Robertson.  
 Missouri—W. H. Mayo.  
 Arkansas—Chas. Coffin.  
 Tennessee—W. P. Torry.  
 Mississippi—E. W. Babb.  
 Georgia—Colonel Shephard.  
 Indian Territory—R. B. Coleman.  
 Oklahoma Territory—Wm. D. Matthews.  
 Northwest Division—Paul Fusz.

After the announcement of the Committees, General Gordon introduced Prof. Jos. T. Derry, of Georgia, who read an interesting poem entitled, "The Gathering of the Hosts," which told in rhyme the secession of the several States constituting the Confederacy.

General Gordon: We will now listen to the report of our Historical Committee, the most important object of our great Organization. The Chairman of this Committee is our beloved friend and comrade, Lieut.-General Stephen D. Lee.

General Lee announced that as the report had been prepared by Genl. Jno. J. Hornor, a member of the Committee from Helena, Ark., Genl. Hornor would read it.

General Gordon asked that the audience be perfectly quiet so that every word of this report might be heard, as it was very important.

General Hornor read the report as follows:

"New Orleans, La., May, 1903.

▲ "To Major-General Wm. E. Mickle, Adjutant-General and Chief-of-Staff, United Confederate Veterans: Soon after the organization of this Association, it was deemed proper to appoint a Committee to be known as the Historical Committee, and Committee on Southern School History. Originally it was composed of seven members, but in 1895,



its importance was so manifest, that our distinguished Commander added thirteen additional members to the Committee, so that every State and Division represented in this Association might have a member thereon. Its importance was thus recognized and emphasized.

“This Committee was not created for the purpose of writing a history of the war between the States from the standpoint of a Confederate Veteran; not for the purpose of commending the works of any author whose sentiments might be in accord with the views and feelings of the members of the Committee; not for the purpose of placing in the hands of our children text-books partisan in their teachings; not for the purpose alone of pointing out the many falsehoods and calumnies which overzealous and active antagonism had caused to be printed in many of the text-books in use in Southern schools; but its chief purpose was to foster in all proper ways, throughout the South and particularly among our comrades and their descendants, a manly sentiment which should elevate them above partisanship or sectionalism, which should induce them to carefully collate the facts which led up to the great struggle and which should cause them to guard as treasures of inestimable value, the evidences showing forth the purity of the motives and the integrity of the purposes which induced our comrades to leave home and family to endure fatigue and hunger, to submit to disaster and defeat without humiliation, to offer their fortunes and their lives on the altar of their country, and when the end came, without a murmur of discontent, to enter upon the task of reconstructing their homes and fortunes out of the desolations and poverty then prevailing all over our Southland.

“When the end came, and the worn and wasted remnant of the once bold and valiant army surrendered to its strong and victorious antagonist, when the magnanimous terms of surrender granted by U. S. Grant, the brave and chivalrous Commander of the Northern forces, were flashed over the country, the masses of the people shouted for joy, and the white-winged Angel of Peace seemed to be settling on this land. But it was not to be for long. The scheming politician, the avaricious money seeker, the wily demagogue, and the untiring agitator could not permit so favorable an opportunity to pass for further impoverishing and more deeply humiliating the people of the South. Laws were enacted for disfranchising the white men in the late Confederate States, and for enfranchising the negro. State governments were overthrown, the ‘carpet bagger’ was given absolute political control and a profligacy in public expenditures, unsurpassed in the history of government, became the rule. Every enterprise in the control of their friends was subsidized at the public expense, until bonds had no value in the market and the tax gatherer could not collect taxes with sufficient celerity to supply daily demands. Public school systems were estab-



lished, not for the purpose of educating the children of the districts, but to afford lucrative offices to be filled by political partisans. Books were published to justify this reign of oppression and robbery, and were the text-books placed in the hands of children of Southern patriots to corrupt their minds and to inspire a lack of respect for the ancestors who had given up life and property in the effort to maintain those principles of liberty which were guaranteed by the Constitution of their forefathers.

“But the manhood of the South was not blunted by defeat, nor lost by surrender. It was not destroyed by poverty nor diminished by want. It was only dormant and waiting for the proper time and opportunity.

“When the men of the South rebuilt their homes; when they had provided for the immediate wants of their families; when they were released from the struggle for existence; when they saw the fields blossoming under the tillage of the farmer, and commerce shedding its beneficence all over the land, they turned their thoughts to the necessity for good government, and with one accord resolved to rid their several State governments from the plunderers who had usurped all places of honor and profit, and, like leeches, were sucking the lifeblood from the body politic. No revolution was ever more bloodless nor more effectual than the one which restored the governments of the Southern States to their citizens, and forever redeemed them from the blighting influence of ‘carpetbagism.’ It was not alone the work of man. The hand of the Almighty Ruler was in it just as truly and as effectually as was that of our Saviour when He overturned the tables of the money-changers and drove out those who bought and sold in the Temple of His Father.

“At each annual reunion the Historical Committee has submitted its report. In its efforts to show forth the falsehoods of histories written and scattered broadcast throughout the South, it has reviewed with considerable detail the causes which led up to the war. It has, from the Constitution of our common country, the writings of its most eminent statesmen, the resolutions of early political conventions, and the teachings of the founders of the Government and the framers of the Constitution, uncontrovertibly shown that the States of the South had the right peaceably to withdraw from the Union, and severally to resume the sovereignty held by each State before the Constitution was adopted. It has also clearly shown that the several Confederate States sought to withdraw from the Union peaceably; that on their part no war was threatened or intended, but that the war was initiated by the States of the North; that their territory was invaded, and the blood of their sons was shed in defense of their homes and firesides. It was also very clearly shown that the term ‘rebel,’ so opprobriously applied





to the defenders of the South, was justified by no act done by them, but might, with equal propriety, have been applied to every patriot, of every age and land, who took up arms to drive back the invaders of his native land. The Committee in its several reports has sought not to commend the works of any particular author, but to call attention to the ability and zeal of the many literary efforts of Southern men and women in their endeavors to expose the errors of Northern writers, and to the forceful and convincing terms in which they have set forth the true history of the Confederate Cause, and not only set forth, but have presented it in such forms as to attract the attention of the youths of our land, and thus given them additional incentive to investigate those subjects so necessary to be thoroughly familiar to the minds of the descendants of those who made such history. In its seventh annual report, your Committee used this language: 'Your Committee cannot undertake to indorse historical works as true, or recommend them as being the real history of the greatest events in our Country's past, and will not presume to do so.' Apart from the danger of error, to embark on such a course would be to discriminate between deserving works.

Your Committee realized that the facts from which the history of the Confederate Cause, and the patriotism and self-sacrifice of the Confederate soldier, would be written, were not all accomplished when the surrender at Appomattox took place, and from time to time, in its reports, it has called attention to what had been accomplished by the 'Confederate Soldier in Peace.' In its tenth annual report it gave, with considerable detail, statistics showing the growth in wealth, expansion in commerce, and the rapid development in educational facilities in the eleven Confederate States since the close of the war.

"These statistics show the wonderful development of the Southern States up to the census of 1890 in all that makes communities prosperous, stable and wealthy. The true growth of the South cannot, however, be fully appreciated unless we consider the conditions existing when the war closed, and the years immediately succeeding its close. For four years the intelligence, the manhood and the strength of the Southern people had been engaged exclusively in war. It was reproachfully said of the Confederate Army that its ranks had been recruited from the 'cradle and the grave.' This was metaphorically true. When the flower of her manhood had been exhausted, the tender youth as well as those whose silvery hairs, should, under other circumstances, have gained them exemption from the strife of battle, eagerly stepped forward and filled the desolated ranks until none were left to take the places of those who fell. It must also be remembered that of the 600,000 men who enlisted in the Confederate Army, the ravages of disease and the casualties of battle had claimed no inconsiderable number for their own, and of those who survived many were crippled from



wounds, and many, very many, were broken in health and strength. To more thoroughly appreciate the conditions which confronted those who were called upon to face the desolation which the ravages of war had spread over the entire South, and whose work it was to reconstruct the destroyed homes, and to make the barren fields blossom under the culture of the farmer, to launch the ship of commerce on the lakes and rivers, to rekindle the fires in the long-neglected furnaces, and to re-establish marts of trade throughout their native land, were penniless, and returned to families and friends equally poor. They were without the ordinary implements of husbandry or animals of industry, save the feeble and bony creatures which a magnanimous foe had permitted them to retain when they laid down their arms. But another difficulty, far reaching in its consequences, confronted them. Economic conditions in the South had been revolutionized. The 4,000,000 negro slaves who had formerly been producers in all the industrial enterprises in the South had been, by the proclamation of the President, changed from slaves to freed men. Without any training in the duties of freemen, without any conceptions of the responsibilities of life, without any idea of industry, with only habits of labor and a training in obedience, they naturally conceived the idea that freedom meant exemption from labor and an opportunity for indulgence in license. As if these were not difficulties great enough to break down the courage of ordinary men, the political agitator, within three years of the close of the war and the going into full effect of the emancipation proclamation, and before the feeble intellect of the lately emancipated freemen could possibly have realized the changed conditions, conferred upon him all the rights of citizenship and demanded that he, in that brief period, should equal in industry, in knowledge of government and in discrimination between right and wrong, the Anglo-Saxon, whose ancestors had struggled through centuries to work out the problems of government and to establish and enforce the protection of life, liberty and property under a government by the people. Not only were all the rights of citizenship conferred upon these ignorant and untrained negroes, but they were soon taught to believe that they had grievances to be redressed against their former masters on account of services rendered in slavery, and that the remnant of property which was left from the ravages of war should be divided with them.

“The Confederate soldier surrendered his arms, and promised to support and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States, but he did not surrender his honor or his courage. During the four years of war he saw the Army of the North recruited from the civilized nations of the world. He also realized that the armies of the Confederate States could be recruited alone from the citizens of those States. So, in the restoration of the South, it was soon apparent to



him that it must be accomplished by the ability, energy and industry of her own people. The black shadow which fell upon the Southern States repelled all immigration save that of the 'carpetbagger,' who came, not to upbuild anything but his own fortunes, and whose only idea of personal prosperity was in plundering public as well as private treasuries.

"Notwithstanding these drawbacks and hindrances, the South has grown as if by magic. We have but to refer to the statistics published with each census report to find that no part of our common country has developed more rapidly in agriculture, in commerce, in manufactures, and in education, than has the late Confederate States. When the slave was emancipated, it was confidently predicted by all that the cotton crop would be largely decreased, and as it was the great staple of the South, that section, in consequence, must decline in wealth and importance. But the number of bales produced have increased from year to year, each crop exceeding the figures fixed by the most sanguine statistician, until the twelve-million-bale mark has practically been reached as the annual product of this great staple in the South. We have seen the bare and rugged mountains of the South pierced by the miner, and coal and iron developed, which has revolutionized the commerce of the world. It has been demonstrated that the world's future supply of iron and steel must come from the South, and that it can be furnished at a cost which will defy all competition. Prior to the war the South was industriously agricultural. With the emancipation of the slaves, new conditions arose. Unable to control the labor, and having been relieved from the necessity of providing employment for the slaves, the Southern man carefully studied and patiently investigated those branches of industry in which more intelligence could be profitably utilized. He saw that New England had grown wealthy from the manufacture of cotton. He believed that the South, with her mild climate, her healthful atmosphere and contiguity to the fields where the raw material was produced, ought to successfully compete with the Eastern manufacturer. He saw all over the land rivers and brooks rushing madly over rocks and ledges in their wild courses to the ocean, and developing power sufficient to turn all the spindles in New England. He saw in every valley and on every mountainside an intelligent and industrious population, the sons and daughters of his late comrades in arms, whose only opportunity for employment was to toil in the field from the opening of spring until the chilled blasts of winter compelled cessation. He felt that they were entitled to better opportunities in the struggle of life, and he resolved to create the opportunities for them.

<sup>4</sup>While a soldier, no march was too long for him, no odds in battle too great to deter his charge. He endured hunger without complaint, and accepted every privation as the natural result of his enlistment.





When he undertook to restore his fortunes and rehabilitate his native land, no task was too difficult, no undertaking too hazardous, no enterprise too gigantic for his adventurous spirit. If others had made it a success, he saw no reason why he should not succeed. With unbounded assurance, he harnessed the waterfalls, running riotously to the ocean, and forced them to turn the wheels driving thousands of spindles. He took the cotton fresh from the fields, without the cost and charges paid by his New England competitor. He gave constant, profitable and healthful employment to the white families of his country, an employment suited to their condition and ages. The growth of cotton factories in the South is one of the marvels of our age. The hum of the spindle and the rattle of the shuttle are familiar sounds in every State of the South. Factory buildings are to be seen on every hand, and the product of the loom is not only sold in competition with that of the New England spinners, but is to be found in the markets of the Orient and on the same shelves as that of the English manufacturer.

“A few figures taken from the twelfth census of the United States will illustrate more forcibly than otherwise could be done the wonderful growth of the cotton manufacturing industry in the Southern States. In 1889-90 the South had 1,554,000 spindles in operation. In 1899-1900 the South had 4,298,188 spindles in operation. In 1889-90 the South consumed 526,856 bales of cotton. In 1899-1900 the South consumed 1,477,775 bales of cotton. In 1899-1900 New England consumed 1,719,622 bales of cotton. This was only 241,847 bales more than the Southern States.

“In 1890 New England had a capital of \$243,153,249 invested in cotton manufactories. In 1900 this capital had increased to \$272,668,914, or 12.1 per cent.

“In 1890 the South had a capital invested in similar factories of \$53,827,303. In 1900 this capital had increased to \$124,532,864, or 131.4 per cent. The increase in capital in the South in this decade being more than ten times as great as in New England.

“The increase of employees during the same decade in the United States was 81,057, of which more than 60,000, or three-fourths of the whole, was in the Southern States.

“In 1900 the South mined over 61,000,000 tons of bituminous coal.

“In 1900 the South sold more than 3,000,000 tons of pig iron.

“In 1900 the South sold 20,000,000 barrels of petroleum.

“In 1900 the South sold more than \$200,000,000 worth of lumber product; and the value of her mineral and manufactured products in that year aggregated \$1,620,000,000.

“At the close of the war the South's banking capital was too insignificant to be mentioned. In 1900 it was over \$205,000,000.

“In education the progress of the South has been almost as marked



as in the industrial pursuits. When the war ended the doors of her universities and colleges were closed, and her country schools had long ceased to teach the 'young idea how to shoot.' Immediately after the resumption of civic duties, the subject of education assumed a prominent place in the minds of the Southern people. Many of their trusted leaders became teachers and prominent in the cause of education. The universities and colleges, so long closed, were promptly opened, and speedily regained their former positions. As soon as the Southern people gained control of their State Governments, beneficent public school systems were established in every section of the country, and taxes levied with unstinted hands to maintain them. Not only did the Southern man provide schools for the children of his own people, but with a philanthropy as broad as the land he loved and called his home, he taxed his own scanty means for the education of the negroes who had been so recklessly thrust into a state of freedom they were totally unprepared to utilize. To-day, in every city, in every town and village, and in every country district throughout the South, the opportunities for securing an education are presented to every youth in the land, whether white or black, and these opportunities would have been far more practically beneficial to the negro race if the misdirected zeal of those who are entirely ignorant of his true condition had interfered less with the practical efforts of the Southern people.

"It has been said that a new South was born after the war, and that this astounding progress has been greatly facilitated by the immigration of strength and virility from the North and West. That this is not true, and that these results have come alone from the activity, the industry and the brains of the poor, defeated and starved soldiery of the Confederate Cause, and of their descendants, is shown quite as forcibly by the statistics.

"In 1860 3.5 per cent of the South's white population were born elsewhere than in the Southern States. In 1900, 5 per cent. of the white population of the South were not born in that section.

"While in 1900 1,347,000 Southern born whites were living in States other than the Southern States, or 9 per cent. of the white population of the South.

"It is apparent from the above that the Southern white people were 95 per cent. of the total white population in 1900, and whatever progress has been made in the development of the South has resulted from the energy, zeal and ability of her native-born citizens. While she has given 9 per cent. of her population to assist in the upbuilding of the North and West.

▲ "History is defined to be "a narrative, oral or written, of past events." Bolingbroke says 'History is Philosophy teaching by example.'

"There could be no narrative without 'events.' Events are created



by individuals. In former reports, attention has been called to the many illustrious writers who have, in prose, poetry and song in historical narrative, in romance and in fiction, recorded the valor and patriotism of the Confederate soldier in war, and also commemorated the patient labor, the untiring energy and noble endurance exhibited by him in peace. While the historian has carefully investigated, and faithfully recorded the facts which led up to, and were the remote and immediate causes of the war, and has drawn with logical precision the inevitable conclusion that the Southern States had the right peaceably to withdraw from the Union; while the historian has faithfully recorded the many acts of oppression and the many unjust calumnies heaped upon the Southern people since the surrender; while the writers of fiction have taken these facts, and from them woven a tale of romance with such a brilliancy of setting as to attract the attention of every reader of the English language, and compelled conviction by the force and attractiveness of the narrative: yet another history was being written during all the years since the surrender at Appomattox, which will leave a greater impression upon the minds and hearts of the present and future generations than all the facts, all the arguments, all the statements and all the conclusions which have been compiled in the books of the historian, in the romance of the novelist or in the song of the poet. It is the history which is written in the lives lived by the men who laid down their arms in 1865, who then took up the burden of civic duties, and without complaint, without seeking the praise or commendation of the public, discharged those duties as became honest and patriotic citizens. It is their 'Example' which forms the brightest pages in the history of the Confederate Cause and of its soldiery. Robert E. Lee was not only the illustrious Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Army, but he was the most conspicuous figure in the war. He was not alone the greatest military chieftain, he was also a Christian and a nobleman of the highest type. He had been an officer in the army of the United States, and loved the flag which he had held aloft in the battles with his country's enemies. He had resigned his commission with profound regret, and only because he felt that his first duty of allegiance was to his native State of Virginia. When he surrendered his army at Appomattox, this duty to his State had been performed, and he returned to his allegiance to the Union. With no bowed head nor sorrowful countenance did he sulk in his tent. No longer a soldier, but now a citizen, he took upon himself the duties of civil life. With no training in commercial or professional life, with no desire or ability for political strife, he retired to the classic shades of Lexington, Virginia, and gracefully passed the remaining years of his life as a teacher of the youths of his country. It was not alone from the text-books of most eminent authors did those





who were permitted the benefit of his training derive the most profit, but in the noble example which he daily brought before them in the dignity of his bearing, the purity of his life, the unselfishness of his character, and his unquestioned patriotism for the country in which he lived, and for the flag which he had once opposed, did their greatest benefit come.

“Since the close of the War, the men who bore the banner of the skill as a military leader had once inspired his soldiers was equaled by the love and respect which the purity and the simplicity of his life and devotion to duty exerted on the entire people of the South.

“Since the close of the War the men who bore the banner of the Confederate Cause have been conspicuous in office in the various departments of the Government of the United States. They have sat as Justices on the bench of the Supreme Court; they have been called by the President to fill places in his Cabinet; they have been Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States; they have been Judges of its Circuit and District Courts; they have for the past twenty-five years filled the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the several Southern States, and have given form and shape to the events which have brought to these States the unprecedented prosperity and advancement which is so apparent to all observers. We can point with pride to the galaxy of Senators and Representatives who have added luster to the South, not only for their intelligence and statesmanship, but also for their integrity and patriotism. They have been so numerous that even to mention the more illustrious would lengthen this report and make it tedious. Not only in our own country has the Confederate Veteran shown his patriotism and devotion to his native land and her flag, but a Fitzhugh Lee has with dignity and firmness worthy of an American citizen upheld the honor of his country amid the stormy scenes in Cuba immediately preceding the War with Spain. When the War with Spain became inevitable, the Congress of the United States voted \$50,000,000 for its prosecution without a dissenting voice from the South.

“When the call to arms came from the President, the sons of those who had worn the gray vied with the sons of those who had worn the blue for the honor of enlisting under the banner of their common country. The gallant Fitzhugh Lee and the chivalrous Joe Wheeler were called by the President of the United States to again lead their countrymen in battle, and when the battle raged, old Joe Wheeler's eyes glowed with fire as fierce, his form was as erect and his sinews as strong as when, younger in years, he marched at the head of his matchless Confederate horsemen.

“But the history which is being written from the example of the survivors of the Confederate Cause is not confined to those who have



been prominent either in military or civil life and whose acts have thus been brought prominently before the public, but the quiet and unassuming farmer as he rose early and toiled diligently all the day in his field by his example of industry and thrift, by his conscientious discharge of the duties of life, by his example of honor and probity; the merchant in his counting-house and the banker at his desk, by their honest dealings and correct modes of life, have each and all in the years which have gone by, been creating the events which have brought such honor and renown to the history of the South.

“The time, however, in which the Confederate Veterans will be permitted by their example to create the ‘events’ which shall go towards making the history of the Cause he loved so well, will soon be over for all. The great majority have already passed over the river, and are awaiting on the other shore to welcome those who yet linger. Within the past few months we have been called to mourn one who in his life and by his devotion has contributed as much to the renown of his comrades and to the honor of the Confederate Cause as any one, however illustrious, who bore its banner or gave his life for the Cause. You can all name him without even a suggestion from this Committee.

“Major-General George Moorman, our lamented Chief of Staff, and our beloved comrade, has been called to another sphere of duty. He was a knightly soldier, whose valor knew no fear in the cause of right. As a citizen, his heart overflowed with sympathy for every distress or weakness. The gentleness of his spirit and sunny smile invited the confidence of all who approached him. He was the embodiment of patience and urbanity. In discharging the duties of his office, his energy was untiring, and his commanding ability was equaled only by the modesty of his bearing. No member of the Confederate Veterans Association did more than George Moorman to bring honor to the Association, and by and through it, to the Confederate Cause and his comrades. His loss to our Association and to those who were permitted to call him friend was irreparable. He was stricken at the post of duty, and while the summons of Great Commander was unexpected to his comrades as well as himself, yet no one was better prepared to answer it than was our beloved comrade. We can only bow in humble submission to the will of the Almighty, and trust that we may be equally faithful to the duties which life imposes, and when our summons come to join the glorious company in the other land, we also may be as well prepared and as ready to answer as our late comrade, George Moorman.

“Under the last paragraph of this report of your Committee made at Dallas, Tex., at our last Reunion, to-wit:

“Finally, we recommend that the Historical Committee be enlarged by adding one member from each of the Southern States, this member



to be the son or near relative of a Confederate Veteran,' your Committee have the honor to report the following additional members: For Alabama, Hon. Thomas M. Owen, Director Department of Archives and History; for Virginia, Prof. R. N. Dabney, Chair of History, University of Virginia; for Georgia, Ulrick H. McLaws, Sons of Veterans, U. C. V.; for Mississippi, Prof. Franklin L. Riley, Ph. D., Chair of History, University of Mississippi; for Louisiana, Prof. A. T. Prescott, Chair of History, University of Louisiana; for North Carolina, Prof. D. H. Hill, Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina; for Oklahoma, Hon. E. L. Giddings, attorney-at-law; for Tennessee, Hon. Joshua W. Caldwell, attorney-at-law.

"The Committee also has the honor to report that the Hon. George L. Christian, of Richmond, Va., has been selected by your Committee as a member of the original Committee composed of veterans of the great War.

"Your Committee further reports that they have examined the official reports of the History Committee of the Grand Camp of Virginia—one rendered by the late lamented Dr. Hunter McGuire, October 12, 1899, and three rendered by the Hon. George L. Christian, one presenting 'What the people of the North said and did during the War to establish the justice of our Cause.' Another: (1). 'The right of secession established by Northern testimony.' (2). 'The North the aggressor in bringing on the War, established by their own testimony,' October 11, 1901. Another: 'A contrast between the way the War was conducted by the Federals, and the way it was conducted by the Confederates, 'drawn almost entirely from Federal sources,' October 5, 1901.

"A careful examination of these very able reports impresses your Committee of their great value and the importance of their presentation, and in addition to their protection among the papers of the Grand Camp of Virginia, we recommend that these reports be adopted as a part of this report and be preserved among the printed papers of our great organization.

"Since the organization of your Committee, in their report made at Nashville, they performed the sad duty of reporting to you the death of three of its members as having 'crossed over the river and are resting in the shade of the trees' with Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Joseph E. Johnston, Braxton Bragg, Hood, Cheatham, Bedford Forrest and others of our heroes. They were Edmond Kirby Smith, Prof. Alonzo Hill, Major W. P. Campbell.

"It is now the sad duty of your Committee to again report the death of two more of its members, viz.: G. N. Stubbs, of Virginia, and Graham Daves, of North Carolina. Two as true Confederate soldiers





as our great Cause had, and two of the most earnest, useful and competent members of your Committee.

"Comrade Commander, this reminds us that we, whose lives have been spared to this good day, are now in the minority of that great army which for four long years startled the world with its matchless valor and fortitude.

"The attention of the Committee has been called to a paragraph found on pages 257 and 258 of a book known as the 'Young People's Story of the Greater Republic,' by Ella Hines Stratton, where, in speaking of the capture of Fort Pillow by General N. B. Forrest, a most false and misleading account is given of that battle; not sustained by the facts of the occurrence, as brought out by the reports and correspondence, as shown in Volume XXXII., Series 1, Part 1, of the 'War of the Rebellion—Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.' The Committee is pained at this late date to see such paragraphs, breathing all the bad blood of the bitterest war of the centuries, and endeavoring to undermine the respect of American youth for their ancestry, in a book which is generally fair in other respects. Until those paragraphs are expunged by the author, your Committee states that the book should not be bought or allowed in the home of any Southern family, where Southern youth can read such a misrepresentation of history.

"General N. B. Forrest was not only the most distinguished cavalry leader of the Confederacy, but his memory and that of his heroic followers, has the respect and love of every true Southern man and woman; and no slander of that great American soldier can hold in any true American heart in our reunited country, now beloved by all of its citizens."

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN D. LEE, Mississippi, *Chairman*;  
CLEMENT A. EVANS, Georgia;  
W. R. GARRETT, Tennessee;  
S. G. FRENCH, Florida;  
JOHN J. HONOR, Arkansas;  
WINFIELD PETERS, Maryland.

The report was received.

## MESSAGE FROM SONS OF VETERANS.

During the reading of the report of the Historical Committee Commander Lane of the Fort Worth Sons of Veterans had entered the Auditorium as the bearer of greetings from the Sons of Veterans to the United Confederate Veterans. Mr. Lane was introduced by Gen. Gordon, who said that the visit



of the representative of the junior organization was in furtherance of the views of the Historical Committee, that the sons of the soldiers of 1861-65 continue the work of gathering and disseminating accurate data regarding the causes and incidents of the Civil War and the post bellum period, in order that truth might not be lost nor perverted.

Commander Lane expressed his pleasure and pride at having been selected by Gen. Stone to represent the Sons in this way, and at being, as it were, in the house of his fathers, the most remarkable soldiers and the most splendid patriots that the world ever knew.

The Sons of Veterans had no sycophantic sympathy with the theory that the South was wrong in principle, but on the contrary knew that the South fought for the essential principles of freedom.

The Sons knew that many historians were perverting facts in the books now given to the American youth. Briefly stating the financial and statistical aspect of the Civil War. Mr. Lane spoke of the difficulty of properly understanding the merits and appreciating the historical events prior to the War, without most careful study. He believed that now, when sectional feeling was naturally less keen than just after the War, the time was propitious for such investigation, and the Sons of Veterans would carry on the work, and show all what the South knew, that the Confederacy was right both in law and in justice. Personally, he would rather be the son of the humblest Confederate Soldier than the son of Lincoln or the nephew of Grant.

Mr. Lane closed with an impassioned and eloquent tribute to the women of the South.

When Mr. Lane closed, Gen. C. Irvine Walker moved "that the Chairman appoint a Committee of Five to confer with the 'Sons,' to digest some plan by which they—our heirs—can be brought into closer union with the sentiments of our Association," which was adopted. Gen. Gordon said that he would later appoint the Committee.

It is the hour fixed for our solemn tribute to those of our comrades," said Gen. Gordon, "who have preceded us to the great hereafter. Among them is one, who, by his character and his work, endeared himself to every living Confederate. In my feeble state of health, I cannot trust myself to speak of George Moorman, the leading spirit of this Association in its infancy and during its life. Others will speak of him. I cannot attempt to do so to-day."

Gen. Gordon then called upon Gen. Young of Kentucky to open the memorial services with prayer. In his invocation Gen. Young rendered thanks for the glorious memories of the past and for the knowledge that the living had of the characters



of those whose virtues were about to be commemorated, and closed with an exhortation that the living be found ever worthy of their past associates, who had exemplified the noblest ideals of manhood and womanhood.

### MOORMAN MEMORIAL.

Gen. J. A. Chalaron of Louisiana was introduced, and presented the following tribute to Gen. George Moorman, originator and Adjutant-General of the United Confederate Veterans up to the time of his death a few months ago:

"Again assembled in annual exchange of fraternal feelings, of glorious memories, of benevolent purposes, a presence this day is missing from our midst that ever shed a sunshine of welcome, that ever beamed with energy, enthusiasm and love upon our reunions, that ever spoke by acts of unsurpassed devotion, of unparalleled disinterestedness, of undying consecration to the sacred principles that underlie our organization.

"Alas, the gallant form of George Moorman is not among us. 'The Lord of Hosts' called him to the realms of the 'Life Beyond' on the 16th of December, 1902, and he fell at his post of duty in our service—that of the cause he loved so well.

"Throughout the length and breadth of our Southland flashed the words: Moorman is dead! and every Southern heart felt a pang of grief, and bowing to the blow, re-echoed with anguish. Moorman is dead! then from their depth, welled up thoughts and recollections of his many lovable traits, of his noble virtues, his knightly bearing, his charm of manner, his courteous address, his friendly speech, his loyal nature, his conciliatory spirit, his infinite tact, his firmness clothed in so much form, his grasp of situations, his rare organizing and business ability, his knowledge of men, his widespread acquaintance with the leaders of Southern thought, and the esteem he commanded from them. Then, too, were recalled his untiring energy, self-sacrifice and devotedness, so lavishly applied in building up and managing our great Association, that, in its success and giant growth, remains the grandest monument that could have been reared to the cause he so devotedly loved and to the fame he so richly deserves. With every such thought the immensity of our loss came home more keenly to our hearts, throwing a pall of poignant sorrow over the 1500 Camps of the United Confederate Veterans.

"Thus, one universal tribute of praise and of grief followed this woeful message, and bore to the crushed hearts of his bereaved wife and son, along with the pride it aroused, the touching sympathy and condolence of comrades he loved so well and to whom he was so sincerely endeared.





"It is meet that these expressions of the general heart of our organization should stand noted in the record of this Convention, and bear testimony to our anguish at the taking off of so dear a comrade, so noble a man, so gallant a soldier, so useful a citizen, so pure a patriot, so true a friend; that on its pages should be inscribed our appreciation of his invaluable services to our Association, our gratitude for his self-sacrifice, our veneration for his memory.

"Called by the General commanding the United Confederate Veterans on the 2d of July, 1891, to the post of Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, he brought to the exercise of the duties of his office talents and fervor that fitted him above all men for the position. With faculties, energies, experience, judgment of men developed and tested of staff duty, in the contact with superior men, in the daily intercourse to the utmost in the fierce ordeal of war, in the delicate requirements with the superb manhood of the Southern armies, in the troublous days of reconstruction, in the checkered, peaceful avocation he had pursued, his arms once laid down, he came equipped, as none could better be, for the performance of what he deemed a sacred task, that became a labor of love to him, of which he had a true and high conception, and to which he was willing to give himself entirely, at the sacrifice of time, interests, health and life itself. Such was his unselfish dedication to the building up of our United Confederate Veterans organization; and once entered upon, unremitting application, ceaseless industry, marked his labors for it by day, and claimed for it his 'midnight oil.'

"He seemed possessed of the magician's powers, for, from that day, from its newly-laid foundation, in benevolence, commemoration, vindication and perpetuation, arose, statelier and statelier with every year, the grandest monument that could be desired by the most heroic veterans of history. Carried from thirty-one camps up to 1500, he still rejoiced at many promised additions:—but it was not to be given him to cap the monument. Under the strain and tension of his labors in our behalf, the magician's chorus of life have snapped, and mourning should now cover a page of our minutes as it does the fullness of our hearts.

"Therefore, let it be written of George Moorman, that, born in Owensboro, Ky., June 1st, 1841, of South Carolina and Virginia stock, the high ideals of that knightly race had found no nobler representative; that nature had favored him in body and in mind; that he possessed her choicest gifts, to attract and lead, to win and hold the admiration, esteem and love of men; that his were the inspirations, the graces, the ambitions, the martial spirit of such lineage; that at the first signs of conflict between the sections—then barely twenty—he sprang into the arena with a heart overflowing with love for the South, with determination to uphold her rights, to give his blood, to



sacrifice his life in her defense; that through a career in war brilliant with acts of gallantry; with eminent services rendered the many Generals of note who called him to staff duty, he reached the rank of Colonel of the cavalry in the Confederate Army; that he bore a patriot's part in the dark and trying days that succeeded the surrender and overthrow of our cherished hopes of the triumph of right; that he possessed the highest esteem of his fellow-citizens, was called to posts of honor in their service, and laid down his trusts with clean hands and increased reputation; that in every conjuncture of life he rose to the height of the occasion, rejoicing his friends, and strengthening his hold upon them; that his heart was tender and compassionate, loyal and noble; that his love for the South and enthusiastic patriotism was unfathomable; that his admiration and benevolence for his comrades in arms was touching and unlimited; that his disinterestedness and self-sacrifice in their behalf were truly sublime.

"Let it be written, that staggering under the blow, we more and more deplore his untimely fate, in the flush of a still vigorous manhood; that his memory shall ever be green with us; that the lessons of his wonderful management shall ever be kept present by his successors in office, and be their guide in preserving the work he so grandly accomplished; that as the fast thinning ranks of our United Confederate Veterans come annually together, ever will their thoughts revert in affectionate remembrance to their master spirit—Major-General George Moorman, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff of the United Confederate Veterans, who wrought the miracle of creating our stupendous confraternity, and immolated himself on the altar of duty, love and devotion to the Cause of the South, and to his comrades who survived its defeat.

"Let it be written, that the hearts of his comrades turn to his widow and son, joining our lamentations with their own, and tender to them inexpressible sympathy and condolence, under their burden of crushing bereavement."

Rev. Dr. J. J. Finley, the Orator of the Memorial Exercises, was then introduced. He said:

That as in the days when they were wont to halt and stand with bowed heads while some comrade was laid to his last rest, so to-day they paused in the stress of life and paid a tribute to their fallen brothers, and wove garlands above their graves. He wished that he had the tongue of the poet priest, whose songs, clear and sweet, still thrilled the Southland, and whom they all loved so well. He wished that he could bring some worthy flowers to lay upon the biers of those who had made such sacrifices for their beloved land. Though this was denied, he brought a few broken words and handful of wild flowers, which, though they were not eloquent, served to express his feelings



and those of his comrades. He believed and dared to say that those men who wore the gray were right. He had not come here to stir the ashes of a settled strife, nor to speak one word unworthy of the hour, but he could not desist from this statement.

“Who, and what, were the men who wore the gray?” Dr. Finley asked, and continued: “Were they embruted men, inflamed by passion and lust? Were they rash youths who had no thought of the future? Were they irresponsible men who had no love of country or of law, no respect for authority or for the constitutional bond between the States? Were they rebels and traitors, heedles or depraved, fit tools for demagogues to lead hither and thither, or playthings for worn-out politicians seeking new issues? Ask of the air, and the blood stains upon a thousand fields of heroic carnage give back the answer: ‘No! No! No!’”

It was an impressive moment. A hundred voices took up the cry, and from all parts of the vast hall, crowded with men and women, came the answer: “No! No! No!”

Hardly heeding the interruption, Dr. Finley continued: He drew a pretty word picture of the fertile, prosperous, cultured South of ante-bellum days, with men like Davis, Mallory, Reagan and others loving the Union, but finally indorsing secession when it became evident that only by secession could the South hope to prevent arbitrary overthrow of the protection of Southern rights under the Constitution of the United States. Then he pictured the armies of the Confederacy, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, merchants, clerks, men and boys, able-bodied and those hardly fit for military service, the aggregate manhood of a people, from the highest to the humblest, from the most cultured to the least refined, animated by sense of right and justice, and encouraged by the smiles that shone like heaven’s own light upon the lips of peerless women, despite the tears that betrayed their human grief while their words of self-sacrificing heroism betokened the divine quality of their natures.

Alluding to Lee, Jackson, Sidney Johnston, Polk, Stuart, Beauregard and a dozen other of the greater leaders of the Confederacy, Dr. Finley asked if the lives of these men before and after the Civil War marked them as leaders in a wrong cause or as enemies of constituted order. And greatest of all, he declared, was Jefferson Davis, sensitive as a woman, yet undismayed by the malediction of his enemies and by the even crueler defections of those who had been his friends while there was still hope of victory at arms; a man without a country, broken in health, poor, greater and nobler in adversity than he had been in the proudest day of his glorious military and political





successes before the Civil War, devoting his last years and his feeble sight to the compilation of an exhaustive, indisputable statement of historical fact, in order that the children of the Confederacy might know and give to the world the truth concerning the most stupendous and the most glorious military epoch in the history of civilization.

“The personal character of the leaders of the Confederacy, whether civil or military; the acknowledged character of their services and devotion to the Union prior to secession, and above all, their lives and records in the rehabilitation and remodeling of the South, prove that these men could not have yielded to base or ignoble motives, and further, that they were the men who would have had no following except by men actuated by the highest sense of duty and justice and the purest of patriotism. The history of the world does not surpass the splendor of the patriotism or valor of the men of the South, and the womanhood of the South during the awful years of the Civil War and the still more awful years of carpetbag libertinism has no parallel or comparison.”

Dr. Finley closed with an exhortation for all who heard him to take to heart the fact that the foundation of Southern greatness was the high Christian character of the Southern man and woman; and bearing in mind the splendor of the past, for each and all to give themselves unreservedly to Christian living, in order that the South of the past might be perpetuated in character, however different the political and commercial conditions of the present and the future.

While Louisiana and Virginia mourned their Palmer, Moorman and Randolph, their sister States also mourned for loved ones, and they all joined in paying a tribute to the sainted dead.

General W. L. Cabell spoke for the Transmississippi. He was given three cheers when he arose. General Cabell indorsed the resolutions in behalf of General Moorman, and came to lay a bouquet of roses on his memory. He referred to the meeting as a great love feast and no political gathering. Coming from the largest department and representing the glorious men who served every army, every regiment and every brigade, who are to be found in Texas and Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory and Arkansas, he joined to lay a tribute on General Moorman's grave. He spoke of General Moorman giving his life, his means and his time to build up the great organization with 1,600 camps, of which the Transmississippi has nearly 600. The Transmississippi men are cultivating their crops, but there are plenty of them here, and they told him to lay this flower on General Moorman's grave; and their tribute and love was the



greatest, excepting that of Louisiana, for one whom he considered the greatest Adjutant who ever lived. He indorsed everything that had been said, and declared the resolutions could not be made any too strong. He said, that as an old Confederate soldier, he would stand by this organization which General Moorman organized, till the archangel, with his silver bugle, shall call the veterans home.

Chapain-General Jones moved that the tribute read by General Chalaron be adopted, and it was so ordered.

Chaplain Jones then closed the memorial exercises with a short prayer, after which the band played a dirge, and "Taps" was sounded.

General Gordon announced the following Committee under General Walker's resolution to devise some plan for closer relations with the Sons: Generals C. I. Walker, Bennett H. Young, W. P. Tolley, John A. Webb and Robert White.

General Cabell said that the Transmississippi Department had been overlooked. There were 600 camps of United Confederate Veterans in Texas and three of the largest camps of Sons of Veterans, and they ought to be represented on the Committee.

General Gordon added Generals K. M. Van Zandt and Felix H. Robertson to the Committee.

Then a comrade from Alabama thought there ought to be a private on the Committee, and the Convention agreed with him. General Gordon said he would appoint him later.

General Gordon announced these meetings: Resolutions and Credentials at 3 P. M.; and the Finance Committee and Commanders of Divisions and Departments at General Lee's headquarters at the St. Charles Hotel at 4 P. M.

Miss Lucy Lee Hill, daughter of General A. P. Hill, was then introduced to the assemblage by General Gordon, and was given hearty cheers.

The Convention was then adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

## LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS,

THURSDAY, MAY 21st, 1903.

The meeting was called to order by General Stephen D. Lee, in the absence of General Gordon, who was feeling too ill to undergo the strain of presiding.



An eloquent invocation was delivered by Rev. Dr. J. W. Blackburn, of Chattanooga.

## CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was presented and adopted, and is as follows:

"We the undersigned Committee on Credentials beg leave to submit this report. We find the number of Camps now comprising the United Confederate Veterans Association to be 1523; and the number of Delegates entitled to vote in this Convention to be 2405, subdivided as follows:

Camps in the U. C. V., 1,523.

Delegates to the Convention, 2405.

Division.	Camps.	Delegates.
South Carolina.....	136	107
North Carolina.....	71	120
Virginia .....	62	117
West Virginia.....	23	16
Louisiana .....	68	174
Tennessee .....	87	168
Florida .....	43	69
Alabama .....	123	178
Mississippi .....	101	207
Georgia .....	139	203
Kentucky .....	72	137
Texas .....	308	575
Indian Territory.....	43	37
Missouri .....	78	73
Arkansas .....	98	143
Oklahoma .....	23	16
Northwest .....	13	22
Pacific .....	15	17
Illinois .....	2	2
Indiana .....	1	2
Ohio .....	1	2
District of Columbia.....	2	6
Maryland .....	13	14
Massachusetts .....	1	0

Respectfully submitted,





H. A. LONDON, North Carolina, *Chairman*;  
E. H. GASQUE, South Carolina;  
JOHN LAMB, Virginia;  
E. P. COTTRAUX, Louisiana;  
J. F. SHIPP, Tennessee;  
RAYMOND CAY, Florida;  
O. J. SEMMES Alabama;  
M. BYRNES, Mississippi;  
RICHARD JONES, Georgia;  
H. P. McDONALD, Kentucky;  
R. M. HENDERSON, Texas;  
R. B. COLEMAN, IND. TER.;  
FRANK PITTS, Missouri;  
R. F. WARD, Arkansas;  
WM. MCKAY DOUGAN, Oklahoma;  
WM. M. ELLIS, Northwest.

EDWARD T. MANNING,  
*Acting Secretary.*

On motion, 11 o'clock was fixed as the hour for the selection of the next place of meeting.

### MONUMENT TO THE WOMEN.

The following report from Gen. A. P. Stewart on the progress of the fund for a Monument to the Women of the South was submitted:

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 1st, 1903.

"At the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans held in Memphis, Tenn., in May, 1901, a resolution was offered by the undersigned to the effect that during the ensuing twelve months every veteran able to do so, would contribute at least one dollar towards a fund for appropriately memorializing the Southern women of the Confederacy. The resolution was adopted unanimously and with great enthusiasm. Several persons immediately threw their silver dollars on the platform; and much against his wishes, the undersigned was appointed to take charge of the contributions and act as treasurer of the Southern Woman's Memorial Fund. The total amount handed up on that occasion was \$7.50, all in silver. The names of the contributors, with a single exception, were not given.

"Some months afterwards a letter was received from a gentleman in New Orleans informing the undersigned that on some former occasion the Commander of the United Confederate Veterans had appointed a Committee of sixteen gentlemen, of which the writer of the letter was Chairman, to take charge of the whole business of memorializing the Southern women. It was claimed that this Committee had a right to appoint the Treasurer and control the funds. By correspondence with Adjutant-General Moorman it was learned that such a Com-



mittee had been appointed, and that it had the right to name its own Treasurer. This post was finally offered to the undersigned, who declined it, however, because he did not wish, at his time of life, to be involved in a financial affair that would probably require several years for completion. Some one else was then appointed Treasurer by the Committee.

"In the meantime some contributions to the fund were received, a correct statement of which is here given:

"May 29—Contributed by several persons at Memphis Reunion, one of whom was J. C. Houston, of Meridian, Miss., \$7.50; June 5, Charles F. Ritter, Covington, Ky., \$1; June 10, J. W. Minnich, Grand Isle, La., \$1; June 12, Mrs. Clara Buckingham Downs, Chattanooga, Tenn., \$1; August 20, Camp No. 2, Louisiana Division, Army of Tennessee, \$100; September 3, Major John J. Hood, Meridian, Miss., \$1; December 18, C. H. Lee, Jr., Falmouth, Ky., \$5; June 4 to May 7, 1902, Alex. P. Stewart, Chattanooga, Tenn., \$100. Total, \$216.50.

"As it was received, this money was deposited at four per cent. interest in the South Chattanooga Savings Bank, now the Hamilton Trust and Savings Bank, and on July 1, 1903, will amount to \$231.72

"As the whole of this sum, with the exception of \$16.50 and the interest, was contributed by Camp No. 2, of New Orleans, and the undersigned, unless this Convention orders otherwise, a check for the full amount due from the Hamilton Trust and Savings Bank, will, on July 1, next, be sent to Camp No. 2, with the request to hold it until it can be invested in the proposed memorial, and my connection with this enterprise will come to an end.

"In my judgment it is our sacred duty to perform this work. The world never produced a more noble, heroic, self-sacrificing race of women than the Southern womanhood of the Confederate era. If the Southern soldier made the Confederate Armies immortal and covered all this Southland and their respective States with imperishable glory and renown, it is due to the fact that he sprang from such motherhood. We will prove ourselves unworthy of such motherhood if we do not perpetuate in some enduring memorial the unsurpassed womanly and Christian graces and virtues of our women. And it would be a happy thing if some plan can be devised that will effect this object, and at the same time benefit the living."

ALEX. P. STEWART.

The report evoked much enthusiasm, and A. J. Straley, a grizzled veteran, came up to the platform and presented a \$5.00 bill for the fund.

The report was adopted.

General Clement A. Evans was then introduced, to present the report of the Confederate Memorial Association, but soon



after he began to read it General Joe. Wheeler was seen coming into the hall, and just as he was modestly seeking a place among the Alabama delegation, General Mickle went down to escort him to the platform; and as he stepped into view, some of the old-time fire and spirit was apparent in the yells and cheers that greeted him. He mounted the platform and bowed. But that did not satisfy the crowd. Hats and canes were waved in the air, and cheer after cheer was given, hundreds shouting, "That's Joe," "Little Joe," "Fighting Joe," and otherwise showing their joy.

Gen. Wheeler, upon the request of Gen. Lee that Gen. Evans suspend the reading of his report, spoke as follows:

"Mr. Commander-in-Chief, and my beloved old comrades of the Confederacy—I know you will believe me when I say it would be impossible for me to find words to express as I would my appreciation of your very kind and warm greeting; and, as I am not on the programme and did not expect to have the pleasure of saying anything to you upon this occasion, you will appreciate that the few words I may utter come direct from my heart.

"Two generations have in succession grown to manhood since we were together, on the march, in the camp and side by side in battle. None but those who have undergone such trials, hardships and dangers can understand the pleasure we have in meeting at their annual reunions to enjoy the pleasure of this reunion. I have journeyed two thousand and forty-eight miles, but, my old comrades, important duties devolve upon the members of this Association. Some of our veterans from wounds received in battle or the breaking down of health by the hardships of campaign, all of which has become intensified by old age, are now so disabled as to be quite unable to acquire the comforts or even the necessities of life. They have bravely struggled on, supported by their individual efforts as long as it was possible.

"No nation ever allowed its veteran soldiers to suffer in their declining years. The question of caring for our enfeebled veterans has now reached a point when something more is needed beyond that which can be provided by individual contributions. I am thankful to our State legislators for what they have already done, but for the next few years the conditions will require largely increased appropriations for this sacred purpose, and we must all feel that our duty has not been accomplished until all and each of us have brought every possible influence to induce our law-making powers to so enlarge these appropriations that every disabled Confederate will be provided for.

"This duty, which must be pleasure to every Southern man and woman, will not last long, as the old veterans are rapidly passing over





to take their places by the side of their comrades, who, nearly half a century ago, fell in the battles which they fought.

“We must not fail in this important duty. We must save ourselves from the remorse we will certainly feel, if, when these comrades are gone, we awake to the realization that we allowed their old age to be one of want and suffering.

“There is another question of deep interest to every Confederate soldier, and to every one in any way connected with a Confederate soldier.

“The last session of Congress generously enacted a law directing that the names of all Federal and Confederate soldiers be published and thus preserved and perpetuated for all time to come.

“The clause in the law which made the provision for publishing the names of Confederates was largely due to the broadminded spirit and efforts of Hon. Elihu Root, the Secretary of War of the United States.

“It is a beautiful tribute to the soldiers of 1861-’65, to perpetuate these names, the names of heroes who earned the admiration and applause of the world. Soldiers on both sides displayed characteristics never before exhibited in any war since the beginning of civilization.

“You know the character of your own battle comrades. We know of their martial prowess, noble virtues, superb devotion, obstinate endurance, their glorious self-sacrifice and their daring courage. Knowing as I do that such men would desire to express their thanks to one to whom they are largely indebted for the permanent preservation of their names, I wish your careful consideration of a resolution to be submitted to you later.

“The resolution is as follows:

“‘Resolved, by the United Confederate Veterans at their Annual Reunion, at New Orleans, La., That we express our sincere thanks to the Secretary of War, Mr. Root, and to the Congress of the United States, for their action by which the names of all Confederate soldiers will be preserved and perpetuated;

“‘Resolved, further, That in order to enable the government to carry out this beneficent purpose, all Confederate soldiers and their descendants who have in their possession any original records containing the names of the Confederate soldiers, are earnestly requested to promptly transmit them to the Governors of their respective States, in order that they may in turn send the same to the Secretary of War.’

“I know you will be glad to record your votes for this resolution.

“These names will be a treasure which your children and children’s children will be proud to preserve and hand down to the furthest posterity. But while perpetuating the names of the soldiers of our



armies, and while we are building monuments to their memory, we must not forget those angel beings, 'the Women of the Confederacy.'

"Their willing hands never tired and their brave hearts never faltered. They were the spirit, soul and inspiration which made the Confederate soldier what he was.

"A few of these belessed women are still with us, but many more have gone to their reward, but they have rocked in cradles, principles, minds and characters which must control the future of our beloved Southland.

"In closing I wish to leave an admonition to their sons and daughters, and especially to their daughters, for they must do the greater part, and I know they will faithfully perform it. The admonition is this: See to it that the memory of the Women of the Confederacy is kept fresh in the hearts of their descendants, and their posterity will be grander and more lasting monuments than any which can be made of rock or stone."

General Wheeler took his seat amidst great applause.

When it had subsided, General Clement A. Evans, President, presented—

#### THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

"Since the last Convention of the United Confederate Veterans Association at Dallas, Tex., where the annual report of this Board was made, the Trustees have attempted to diligently discharge the obligations of their trust.

"An extra meeting was called by the President at Charlotte, N. C., in September of last year, which meeting was made necessary, not only by an extraordinary suit against this Association by John C. Underwood, former Superintendent, brought in the name of another party, to whom it was alleged he had transferred certain groundless claims for salary, commissions, expenses, etc., but also because of failure of said Underwood to attend meetings of the Board, his cessation of effort to secure subscriptions to the funds of the Association, his neglect of other duties and the generally unsatisfactory condition of his accounts.

"The meeting was held at the time and place appointed, during which the Board, after careful consideration of its affairs employed an able firm of attorneys-at-law, Messrs. Weeks, Battle & Marshall, to defend the Association against this unjust claim, as well as to secure the just claims of the Association against the former Superintendent Underwood.



"It was also evidently necessary to choose another person to take charge of the office of Secretary and Superintendent in place of said Underwood. Accordingly, the Trustees elected that widely-known, highly-esteemed, honorable, well-qualified Confederate, Dr. J. William Jones, Chaplain-General of the United Confederate Veterans Association.

"The Executive Committee notified him of his election, and made a contract for his compensation by a salary of \$125 per month, and his necessary official expenses, but no commissions whatever. This contract has been confirmed by the Board, and is now in force for one year.

"Dr. Jones began his work in October, and presents to the Board a gratifying report, which is hereto attached. Your attention is especially called to the special feature in his report of the timely donation by the City of Richmond of \$50,000. In addition to this donation, Dr. Jones has the assurance of a personal donation of \$5,000 from one citizen of Richmond and of a similar sum from another, and is confident that a general subscription in Virginia will add at least \$10,000 more. The official statement of Judge George L. Christian, made at the present session, having been audited and adopted, is attached hereto as a part of this report. The Treasurer's statement shows that he holds in bank May 1st, 1903, a balance to the credit of the Association of \$104,471.04. Of this amount, the sum of \$60,000 is from the Rouss donation and the remainder from various sources, but the statement does not include the donation of Richmond, nor unpaid subscriptions of any kind. With these reports of the Superintendent and of the Treasurer in hand, this Board presents the following financial statement, to-wit:

On hand in bank May 1st, 1903.....	\$104,471 04
Balance of Rouss donation.....	40,000 00
Richmond donation.....	50,000 00
Donation, citizens of Richmond.....	10,000 00

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Total from all sources.....\$204,471 04

"It is proper to add further that there are many donations in the custody of Camps, Associations, and uncollected subscriptions. The Board of Trustees has instructed the Superintendent to make a general canvass for more funds, even to the extent of another \$100,000. The Board of Trustees feel that in consideration of the present condition of our long-deferred hope respecting the completion of the memorial first proposed by Comrade Rouss, that this is the hour when the entire Confederate body shall come together in fraternal harmony, unitedly pressing forward, not only the cause of the Battle Abbey, but every other institution that may represent our Confederate history clearly to the ages of future time.





“The Board has found that some particulars in the first charter of the C. M. A., granted in Mississippi, has caused embarrassment and hindrance. Having given two years special consideration of a remedy, an amendment to the charter has been adopted which simplifies the management and secures the perpetuity of the Confederate Memorial Association. The amendment chiefly relates to the tenure of the Trustees elected by the Divisions, but in no wise affects the right of Divisions to elect Trustees, nor the connection of Confederate Memorial Association with the United Confederate Veterans Association under the first charter. The amendment also provides for the eventual transfer at some future period of this trust now in the hands of Confederate Veterans to the perpetual care of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

“The Board of Trustees is composed at this date of accredited representatives from fourteen Divisions, but it has not been advised that vacancies existing in other Divisions have been filled. The hope is here expressed that every Division now unrepresented shall elect a Trustee, and forward a certificate of the election to the Secretary of this Board.

“In conclusion, the Board submits herewith the reports of the Executive Committee and of the Treasurer and of the Superintendent, to be filed with this report.”

Respectfully submitted,

CLEMENT A. EVANS, *President.*

The report was adopted.

Dr. George H. Tichenor Chairman of the Committee on Woman's Monument Association, presented a brief verbal report. He said now that the fund for the Davis monument had been completed, all honor to the noble women who had worked so faithfully in the cause. When he addressed the Daughters of the Confederacy, he had asked them to approve the plans of the Committee for a movement to erect a monument to the Women of the South. This movement was not for the daughters, but for the mothers and grandmothers of the Confederacy. There was nothing that the veterans could do better, to leave to the future, than to erect a shaft to the beloved women of the South.”

General Lee said, “that the women would never listen to the talk of a monument until the monument to Jefferson Davis had been assured. They wanted a monument to be erected first to the grand man of the Confederacy, who was their vicarious sufferer. But now the veterans would not be shoved aside any longer. They would build one worthy of the grand Women of the South. They all claimed that they were heroes, but the women who stayed at home were the real heroes.”

J. A. Cummings, of Texas, wanted to know why they did



not think of the private soldier. There were no monuments to him.

General Lee corrected him by saying that one of the grandest monuments in the South, in Richmond, had a private soldier on its summit.

Mr. Cummings then said they ought to have one west of the Mississippi River.

Then information began to pour in on the Texan. He was told that there were monuments to the private soldier in Dallas, in Austin, Nashville, Augusta, and half a dozen other places, and he subsided.

H. T. Davenport, of Americus, Ga., then got the floor and spoke about the Davis Monument. He said:

"It was imperative that the veterans should complete that before they thought of any other thing. He had been placed at the head of the Confederacy, not through his own seeking but because it was forced on him against his will. There was no sentiment in the Confederate Constitution but what was a monument to him, but they should erect a shaft that was worthy of him, and that would last through all ages. He hoped to live to see the day when some impartial historian would sit in the shadow of that monument and write the true history of the Confederate Cause. The day would come when Jefferson Davis would be written the patriot, and Abraham Lincoln the traitor. *That was true.* There was no authority for Lincoln to call for troops; there was no authority, except in Congress, to declare war. Three times Lincoln violated the Constitution of the United States. If that was treason, for God's sake, don't lay it at the feet of Jefferson Davis."

Dr. Tichenor then offered a resolution requesting that the press of the South be authorized to open its columns and give space for the purpose of raising a fund for the Women's Monument. He said that the *Picayune* and *States* had already volunteered to raise funds.

This resolution was adopted.

Then Judge George Christian, of Richmond, surprised the Convention by announcing that the Jefferson Davis Monument Fund was not complete. He said they had only \$57,000, and they wanted to raise \$75,000. They would not have enough until they had raised that amount. He asked that no contributions intended for this fund be diverted until they had enough. He asked that all contributions be sent to Mrs. E. D. Taylor, in Richmond.

Mr. Davenport said that a monument to President Jefferson Davis ought to cost a million dollars.



## RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following:

"Your Committee on Resolutions beg leave to report that they have examined as carefully as they could, within the limited time given for their deliberation, the various resolutions and other matters of interest to the Convention, which have been brought to their attention.

"Among the matters so brought to their attention were several of great interest to the various members of your committee, but which it was thought inexpedient to bring to the attention of the Convention at this time.

"From among the resolutions so brought to the attention of the Committee, they beg to report and recommend for adoption by the Convention, a resolution presented by General Stephen D. Lee which is herewith returned, marked Resolution No. 1; also a resolution offered by General James Macgill, which is herewith returned, marked Resolution No. 2; also a resolution offered by Col. Mays of Missouri, herewith returned, marked Resolution No. 3, and one by Mr. Bushy of North Carolina, returned marked No. 4.

"There were several resolutions of sympathy for various members of our organization, who are now growing old and getting near the sunset of life, but it was thought advisable by your Committee to make one general resolution covering all these cases, which will be presented later."

Very respectfully,

W. J. BEHAN, *Chairman.*

**FEDERAL COMPILATION OF CONFEDERATE DATA.**

The first of the Resolutions taken up under the report of the Resolution Committee was the following:

By Gen. S. D. Lee—"Whereas, at the second session of the Fifty-Seventh Congress a provision was inserted in H. R. 16,021, an act making appropriation for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government, making special provision for the compilation and publication under the direction of the Secretary of War, of valuable historical data, relative to both Union and Confederate soldiers, in the following words, to-wit:

" 'Provided, That under the direction of the Secretary of War, the Chief of the Record and Pension Office shall compile from such official records as are in the possession of the United States, and from such other authentic records as may be obtained by loan from the various States and other official sources, a complete roster of the officers and enlisted men of Union and Confederate Armies.'





"In order that a formal expression of the appreciation of the United Confederate Veterans of the broad and patriotic action of the general government, be it

"Resolved, That the United Confederate Veterans, in annual reunion assembled, recognize in the publication of a complete roster of officers and enlisted men by the National Government of both Union and Confederate Armies, a just and patriotic appreciation of the heroism of the American soldier;

"Resolved, That we express our sincere thanks to the Secretary of War, Hon. Elihu Root, and to the Congress of the United States, for their action by which the names of all Confederate soldiers will be preserved and perpetuated;

"Resolved further, That in order to enable the government to carry out this beneficent purpose, all Confederate soldiers and their descendants who have in their possession any original records containing the names of Confederate soldiers are earnestly requested to transmit them promptly to the governors of their respective States in order that they may in turn send the same to the Secretary of War."

Gen. Joe Wheeler: "My Fellow-Confederates: I learned in Washington that after the passage of this law it was found that there were few records in the possession of the Federal Government which would enable it to carry out this wise provision. The Secretary of War addressed a letter to each of the Governors of the Southern States, expressing the desire that the States would take such an interest in the matter as would enable the Department to print and perpetuate a list of the Confederate soldiers. There were rosters of companies printed every two months, and these are largely in the hands of Confederate soldiers and their descendants. It was suggested that many of these were stored away among the family papers, and perhaps the families were ignorant of the fact that they had these treasures in their possession. It will require an earnest effort on the part of every Confederate camp to encourage the people to examine into their private papers for these rosters. They should be transmitted to the Governor of the State, and by him sent to the Secretary of War. The Secretary gives the assurance that immediately on being received, the papers will be copied, and returned to the persons sending them. When we consider the heroic conduct of the men of the Confederacy, will not their descendants be proud to know that their ancestors carried a gun in the great battles which brighten the war pages in history? It is a great duty, a solemn duty, on the part of every Confederate to lend his aid, and see to it that every Confederate soldier's name is inscribed in that volume."

J. Taylor Stratton, of Richmond, moved an amendment to the resolutions, providing that the general officers of the Associa-



tion recommend three commissioned officers to the Secretary of War to assist in the compilation. If they were going to do it by themselves, the Confederates did not want it.

A comrade suggested that many of the rosters had been destroyed, and an effort should be made to have the missing rolls made up from the memory of the surviving members of the Companies.

GEN. LEE said that this resolution was one of the most important things before the Convention. The Government only wanted official and original manuscripts. That was the law, and they would have to comply with the law.

As to the fairness of the compilation, General Lee said that he had had occasion to examine some of the work of this character, and he had been amazed at the absolute fairness with which the records had been compiled. The States were too poor to undertake this work. There would be a great deal of expense in making up this record, and information had to be gathered from all sources. This had to be dovetailed into a complete and accurate record. Was ever a greater honor paid to the Confederate soldier than during his life to place his record along side that of the Union soldier? If that did not recognize the purity, the honor and the integrity of his cause, he did not know what kind of recognition they wanted. It was a wonderful step forward. He hoped that there would be no dissenting voice to the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Stratton then withdrew his amendment.

General Cabell said that he wanted every man who served under him to bring every paper he had, and nearly all of them had some documents which would be valuable in this compilation. He appealed to them to help make this record as complete and full as possible.

The resolution was then adopted without a dissenting voice.

At this juncture General Gordon came into the hall, escorted by Surgeon-General Tebault. He looked pale and worn, but his face flushed with a noble pride when he heard and saw the demonstration which "his boys" were making in his honor, and testifying to their gratitude that he was not so ill that he could not be with them. As he came up on the platform they began to crowd around him, and they climbed all over the press stand in their effort to shake his hand. Finally, they were made to realize that he could not stand the exertion of shaking so many hands, and desisted.

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, the selection of the next place of meeting was declared in order.



General Bennett H. Young got the floor, and said that he was given to understand that St. Louis was a bit shaky about inviting the Convention to meet there, and Nashville was not quite ready. But there was one place where they were always welcome, and that was Louisville. He had intended to invite the next Convention to go there, but some transportation questions had come up, and therefore, he moved that the selection of the next place of meeting be referred to the Executive Committee.

There were loud cries of "No, no."

Colonel Hickman said that Nashville also wanted to invite the veterans, but he knew they wanted to go to St. Louis also, on the same terms they went to Louisville, and he seconded General Young's motion.

There were more shouts in the negative, and a motion was made to table General Young's motion.

Then General Gordon took the floor. He had been sitting down quietly, while General Lee continued to conduct the proceedings of the Convention. He said he hoped the motion to table would be withdrawn. That was done instantaneously. Then he continued: "If there is anything that I want to do, it is to do what you want to do. You want to go to St. Louis. Those men, big-hearted Young and big-hearted Hickman, want you to come to their cities, but they know you want to go to the World's Fair and have stepped aside. The only question is whether by leaving the final selection to the Executive Committee, they can effect terms with the railroads by which you can go to St. Louis on the same terms on which you would go to Louisville or Nashville."

That settled it. The Young resolution was carried with whoop and a hurrah.

The consideration of the Resolutions was then resumed.

Resolution No. 2, by General James Macgill, was read as follows:

"Resolved, That no person shall be eligible, nor admitted by this organization to the position of Sponsor or her Maid of Honor from any organization unless she be the wife or lineal descendant of a Confederate soldier or sailor who was honorably released from the service; or a member in good standing of some regularly organized Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy."

This provoked some discussion, as many of the Confederate soldiers had never been discharged, but the resolution was adopted with only a few dissenting votes.





Resolution No. 3, by the Committee, expressing thanks to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition management for its offer to erect a building for the Confederate Veterans in St. Louis, and expressing the realization of the veterans of the importance of the exposition, was adopted.

Resolution No. 4, by the Committee, was as follows:

“Whereas, the increasing expenditures made by the citizens who have invited the annual reunion to be held in their cities have a tendency to deter other communities from tendering invitations for the future sessions, and it has become desirable that some expression of opinion shall be made by this body.

“Resolved, That the Confederate Veterans give notice that they will not expect from their future hosts the splendid and lavish hospitality which has been poured out by New Orleans at this session, and heretofore by other cities. All provisions which may be made for the entertainment of Veterans will be cheerfully accepted, but in matters of decoration and expenditures not absolutely essential, we urge the great virtue of moderation.”

General Young said that if they came to Louisville they would be entertained as they never had been before. The people of Louisville would not consent to any limit being placed on their respect and admiration for this great body.

General Lee said that there was a general sentiment that this organization was growing top-heavy, and that there was too much of the spectacular. In 1892, when they met in this City, Washington Artillery Hall was not half full. Now the great expanse of the Fair Grounds was hardly sufficient to hold them. Their record should be clear on that one point. They did not want to impose burdens which would make cities hesitate to invite them.

The resolution was adopted.

A communication was read from Col. S. A. Cunningham, editor of *The Confederate Veteran*, offering to print Judge Rogers' oration, and send it to all the colleges in the Country, free of cost to the United Confederate Veterans, if the Adjutant-General would furnish a list of the colleges. The offer was accepted with thanks.

General C. Irvine Walker then presented the following report:

### VETERANS AND SONS.

“The Committees appointed for the purpose of a conference between the United Confederate Veterans and United Sons of Confed-



erate Veterans, with a view to the closer association of the two Confederations, having met and exchanged views, submit the following as their unanimous report:

“First—That there shall be appointed a Standing Committee of five members of the United Confederate Veterans and a like number from the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, to be selected by the respective Commanders-in-Chief, to be known as the Joint Committee on Co-Operation between the Veterans and Sons; and it is recommended that the several Divisions appoint similar Committees.

“Second—That at all reunions of the United Confederate Veterans the United Sons of Confederate Veterans shall have the full privileges of the floor, but without the right to vote. That particularly at the opening or welcoming ceremonies the Sons shall be seated with the Veterans, and the Commander of the Sons shall respond to the address of welcome as well as the Commander of the United Confederate Veterans; and that the Veterans have similar privileges at all Conventions of Sons. That Divisions of the United Confederate Veterans be authorized to extend similar courtesies to the Sons at all Division reunions.

“Third—That at all parades the Sons shall be the special escorts to Veterans.

“Fourth—That the Camps of the United Confederate Veterans shall be authorized to enroll in associate membership the Sons, giving them, for each Camp, such privileges of membership as such Camp may determine; provided, such Son is a member of some duly organized Camp, belonging to the United Sons of Confederate Veterans.

“Fifth—That the Sons be urged to uniform themselves in historic gray, but in so doing omit from such uniforms all designations of military rank; and that they be urged in the designation of their officers to use no military titles.

“Sixth—That all Camps and all officers of the United Confederate Veterans be earnestly recommended to assist in every possible manner in the organization and support of Camps of Sons; and that the Veterans see to it that in all Confederate gatherings and celebrations the Sons shall be given prominence. They are the heirs of, and must, by association with the veterans, be taught the glorious heritage that belongs to them.”

C. IRVINE WALKER,  
*Chairman for Committee of U. C. V.*

JAMES THORM,  
*Acting Chairman for U. S. C. V.*

This report was adopted, and then the steadily growing confusion, which had prevented many of the reports from being



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heard outside of the narrow circle near the speakers, broke out afresh, and it was with difficulty that Gen. B. H. Young's clear, strong voice could be heard, in the words: "The time has come for the election of our general officers. I nominate John B. Gordon for Commander-in-Chief; Stephen D. Lee, for Commander of the Department of Tennessee; W. L. Cabell, for Commander of the Transmississippi Department, and C. Irvine Walker, for the Department of Army of Northern Virginia."

The nominations were, on motion, closed, and the nominees elected by acclamation, on a rising vote.

Gen. Gordon, in acknowledging the compliment paid him by his re-election, said: "My comrades, my heart is too near my throat for me to talk to you. Take my heart and all I am. They are at your feet in tribute to you who honor me."

Gen. Lee said he was deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon him by his re-election, but he was inclined to regret that younger and more active men were not given charge of the work that fell to him. He was heartily glad to labor in the cause, but he believed that younger men could accomplish more than he.

Gen. Cabell said: "I went to the ball last night and caught a bad cold, but while there is breath in my body I want to talk to you, and while there is breath in my body I will use it to keep camp fires burning in the Transmississippi Department from Alaska to the Gulf. This is the greatest body of men in the world, and I will continue to do the best I can for this grand organization, and for the noble work for which it stands. Men of the South, you were the bravest soldiers the world ever saw, and your women were the prettiest and the best."

Gen. Walker said that he would rather have the honor conferred upon him by the United Confederate Veterans than to be King of England or President of the United States. "This command is the highest honor of my life," said he, "and I pledge my heart and my soul to the work of handing down to posterity the truth of the epoch that this organization represents."

There were calls for Judge Reagan and Gen. Wheeler. Judge Reagan asked to be excused, as he had spoken the day before, and as there were others who ought to be heard, and Gen. Wheeler, rising, bowed, while hundreds yelled themselves hoarse.

Governor Frazier, of Tennessee, who had come into the hall with his staff a short time before, was then introduced and enthusiastically greeted. He said he was sorry to say that he was too young to be one of the "boys." He only remembered



the contests he used to have with his mother about that time. He said his heart was with them, and he congratulated them on their meeting. He brought from the good people of the Volunteer State their warmest and most cordial greetings. Tennessee's bosom was scarred with over three hundred battles, and she gave over one hundred thousand troops to the Southern Cause.

A voice: "How many did she give to the other side?"

Governor Frazier replied that she did give a few to the other side, but those few believed they were right, just as sincerely as the majority believed they were right. They were all under one flag now. He proclaimed no new loyalty to the Republic for the people of Tennessee. Every year, every day, every hour, since they laid down their arms, when that grand old hero, Lee, the pillar of the South's hope signed the treaty and renewed his allegiance to the Republic, who was too pure to have harbored a deceitful thought, when he spoke, he spoke for every true and brave Confederate soldier. They were glad of the opportunity presented to all to stand under the Stars and Stripes and indulge in heart-to-heart talks of the days gone by.

General Francis T. Nicholls, the maimed Louisiana hero, was then introduced by General Lee, who said he was one of the most gallant soldiers of the war, his comrade at Westpoint, and as true a man as ever breathed.

General Nicholls said that he had not come there to speak. The Confederate soldier, no matter where he was, or when, always did his duty, and he was prouder of him since the war. He had been true to his record. In spite of the allurements held out to him, he had shown his constancy to truth, and he hoped the sons would keep their records clear. He welcomed them to Louisiana on behalf of all the people. He felt great pride in the fact that they could almost count on the fingers of one hand the ex-Confederates of Louisiana who had gone wrong since the war.

General George W. Gordon, Commanding the Division of Tennessee, was called for. He thanked God that they had lived long enough to see the truth of history coming their way like the rushing waters of the Mississippi River. He had always asserted, in his feeble way, that the truth would come, and that they would be vindicated. When such men as Charles Francis Adams and Senator Lodge were forced to recognize that the South was legally and constitutionally right, he rejoiced that he had lived long enough to see it. What had done it? They no longer said they fought for what they believed to be right, but



they said they were right. He did not say this to inspire animosity or feelings of disloyalty. They were all now under one flag, one sky, one Union and one Country, and it was the duty of every patriot to make the Union just and permanent, and the Country glorious and happy.

On motion of Colonel Hickman, Dr. Finley was asked to give out the manuscript of his address for publication.

Governor Robert Lowry, Commanding the Division of Mississippi, was called for. He said he had listened to Governor Frazier's statement about Tennessee's 100,000 volunteers. Mississippi was a smaller State, but she gave the greatest of all, Jefferson Davis. It was said that every age produced its mighty spirits. It was said of Washington that he was born to bring forth a new nation. So in the struggle of 1861 came one who had left the mark of constitutional liberty with the Southern States, with the Southern people. So far as he was concerned, he had nothing to regret. He had been honored by his native State, but of all the honors, the one he prized most was that of being a Confederate Veteran.

There were many and incessant call for General Gordon, and he responded at last. He said:

"My Comrades: I am ready to spend and be spent in your service. But just now I am about spent. I will give you my last message: 'Don't you die until you have built a monument to Southern womanhood.' These glorious women repel the idea, but it is simply like them. They did not charge you one cent for the tears they shed while you were at the front, and while their hearts were breaking with anxiety for you and the cause. They did not charge you one cent for the devotion which followed you in camp and in battle. They did not charge you one cent for the patient self-sacrifice during that black night and crucifixion of reconstruction. Don't stop until you have built them a monument, and let it tower. I know I reflect your sentiments when I say that no marble shaft, let it tower ever so high, and no marble, be it ever so white and pure, can ever express our love for the martyrdom of our glorious Southern womanhood."

General B. H. Young was called on, and said that while Mississippi had given Jefferson Davis to the Confederacy, Kentucky had produced him. No one could add to what General Gordon had said about the monument to Southern womanhood. He would say, however, that Kentucky had thirty-four monuments to Confederate dead, and not one to Federal dead. The women were the heroes. Had it not been for them, the Confederate soldier would not have done so well. They told him to fight, and he did. He closed with an apt quotation.





Just before the final wind-up, Miss Cora Trunder, the sponsor for Indian Territory, was introduced, and made a short address in praise of the deeds of the Confederate soldier.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Official:

Wm. E. Mickle.

*Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*



**General WM. E. MICKLE,**

**Adjutant General**

**In Account with**

**United Confederate  
Veterans.**



**Itemized Statement of Receipts and Expenditures**  
**from January 26th, to March 31st, 1903.**



GENERAL WM. E. MICKLE, ADJUTANT GENERAL, IN ACCOUNT  
WITH UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

*Itemized Statement of Receipts and Expenditures From  
January 26 to March 31, 1903.*

RECEIPTS.

DATE.	NAME OF CAMP.	No.	AMT.
Jan. 26.	Ridgely Brown .....	518	\$4 00
	Harrison .....	1103	2 00
	Loring .....	1126	3 10
	B. Brooks .....	1491	5 30
	J. H. Morgan.....	107	1 00
	Jesse S. Barnes.....	1264	8 60
	Garnett .....	902	6 00
	Col. A. A. Lelong.....		2 50
	Col. B. F. Jonas.....		5 00
	Col. N. G. Pearsall.....		10 00
	Col. A. R. Blakely.....		2 50
	Henry St. Paul.....	16	2 70
	Col. H. H. Ewing.....		1 00
	Wm. Shumate .....	1492	2 00
	Magruder .....	105	9 40
27.	Gen. C. H. Tebault, M. D.....		5 00
	Sabine River .....	1470	14 00
	Brig. Gen. Robt. E. Houston.....		5 00
28.	Col. Paul Sanguinetti.....		1 00
	Maj. J. M. Riley.....		1 00
	Col. B. T. Walshe.....		3 50
	Lt. Gen. C. I. Walker.....		8 00
	Col. Biscoe Hindman.....		2 50
	Company D, 6th Texas Inf.....	1429	1 90
29.	Brig. Gen. B. H. Teague.....		5 00
	Maj. Gen. V. Y. Cook.....		10 00
	Col. Geo. H. Gause.....		2 50





Jan.	29.	Brig. Gen. David E. Johnston.....	5 00
		Brig. Gen. Geo. Bruce Taylor.....	5 00
		Col. A. J. Harral.....	2 50
Feb.	2.	Col. Chas. Mann.....	2 50
		Col. Jno. W. Faxon.....	2 50
		Col. E. L. Sykes.....	2 50
		Col. S. Turner Sykes.....	2 50
		Col. C. C. Slaughter.....	2 50
		Capt. Newman Cayce.....	2 50
		Col. J. C. Burrus.....	3 50
		Reinhardt .....	988 2 60
		Walker McRae .....	687 3 60
		Wm. J. Houston.....	1490 4 50
		Maj. Gen. A. W. Hutton.....	9 00
		Do. for Staff.....	10 00
	3.	Col. A. J. Harral.....	1 00
	4.	Brig. Gen. Paul A. Fusz and Staff.....	125 00
		Maj. Gen. Julian S. Carr.....	8 00
		Brig. Gen. Clay Stocker.....	5 00
		Maj. Gen. B. W. Green.....	10 00
		Brig. Gen. W. London.....	5 00
		Col. H. A. London.....	2 50
		Col. J. B. Trulock.....	2 50
		J. Ed. Murray.....	510 33 30
		Col. A. A. Young.....	2 50
		Lt. Col. Joe Brunson.....	2 50
	5.	Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Jewell.....	5 00
		Maj. J. M. Riley.....	2 50
		Company D, 6th Texas Inf.....	1429 2 00
	6.	Capt. Lamar Fontaine.....	3 50
		Brig. Gen. J. F. Shipp.....	5 00
10.		Confederate Veteran Assn.....	379 5 50
		Frank Cheatham .....	35 35 00
		Sam. Johnston .....	1139 3 10
		John C. Burks.....	656 14 00
		Col. E. H. Owen.....	1 00
		John H. Morgan.....	448 7 30
		Maj. Gen. R. M. Van Zandt.....	8 00



Feb.	10.	Lt. Col. George Jackson.....	2	50
		Maj. C. H. Lee, Jr.....	2	50
		Brig. Gen. H. Newman.....	5	00
		Lomax .....	151	15 00
	11.	Yazoo .....	176	19 90
		Brig. Gen. Frank D. Brown.....	25	00
		Stonewall Jackson .....	42	3 50
		Feliciano .....	264	3 60
		Lt. Col. Joseph F. Johnston.....	2	50
		Anson .....	846	6 00
		Maj. E. D. Pillow.....	2	50
		Maj. John C. Rembert.....	2	50
		Col. Philip H. Fall.....	2	50
		Dick Dowling .....	197	21 20
		John H. Waller.....	237	5 00
		Gen. Joseph H. Lewis.....	874	4 30
		Winchester Hall .....	178	1 70
		John Pelham .....	565	5 10
		Maj. W. E. Hunt.....	2	50
		Lt. Col. Chas. Reed.....	1	00
	13.	Capt. P. G. Carter.....	1	00
		Adj. Jim Tom Story.....	1	00
		Chaplain H. B. Pender.....	1	00
		Washington Artillery .....	15	22 10
		Maj. Victor Maurin.....	38	8 70
		W. R. Scurry.....	516	5 00
	14.	Capt. O. F. Redd.....	1	00
		Du Russey .....	1485	3 20
		Thomas H. Hunt.....	1262	8 30
		Palmetto Guard .....	315	2 60
		Maj. R. H. Adams.....	2	50
		Maj. E. G. Shannon.....	2	50
		R. E. Lee.....	181	5 00
		Lt. Col. E. Troop Randall.....	3	50
		Hankins .....	1231	4 00
		Maj. P. D. Hay.....	2	50
	25.	Brig. Gen. Metts.....	18	00
		Lt. Col. R. M. Greene.....	5	00



Feb. 25.	W. B. Tate.....	725	6 30
	Joseph E. Johnston.....	1252	1 30
	John H. Wharton.....	286	7 70
	St. Louis .....	731	9 60
	C. J. Batcheler.....	1272	5 00
	C. H. Howard.....	688	10 00
	Hi Bledsoe .....	1201	4 00
	Maj. T. F. Herron and Maj. J. D. Fontaine..		5 00
	Gen. J. F. Jarrard.....		7 50
	Ben McCulloch .....	30	5 00
	Brig. Gen. M. D. Sellers.....		5 00
	Camp McGregor .....	274	6 30
	Brig. Gen. W. K. Ramsey.....		10 00
26.	K. M. Van Zandt.....	1459	1 00
	Maj. W. C. Crane.....		2 50
	Maj. Isaac Sellers .....		2 50
	Ridgely Brown .....	518	4 00
	McCullough .....	946	5 00
	Hugh McCollum .....	778	4 00
	Col. Henry Moore.....		2 50
	Dr. Daniel Parker.....		2 50
	Col. D. R. Gurley.....		2 50
	J. T. Stewart.....	1294	3 00
	Lt. Col. J. A. Hawkins.....		2 50
	Frank Cheatnam .....	1432	50
	Tom Smith .....	1372	4 70
	Abilene .....	72	5 70
	Camp Zeigler .....	1493	2 00
	Maj. S. H. Bush.....		1 00
	Lt. Col. W. A. Milton.....		1 00
27.	Sterling Price .....	1378	4 90
	Col. H. P. McDonald.....		56 50
	Maj. H. C. Thompson.....		1 00
	Gen. E. G. Williams.....		1 00
	Bedford Forrest .....	1345	1 40
	Col. W. J. Woodward.....		10 00
	Maj. J. A. Murry.....		2 50
	Maj. B. J. Newton.....		1 00





Feb.	27.	Lt. Col. N. M. Mark.....	1	00
Mch.	2.	Denson .....	677	8 50
		Savage Jacket .....	930	5 00
		Lexington .....	648	3 80
		Cape Fear .....	254	15 80
		G. C. Wharton.....	443	4 50
		Lake County .....	279	8 50
		Dr. A. A. Batcheler.....		5 00
		St. Helena .....	1484	1 70
		Gen. E. D. Willett.....		5 00
	4.	Col. W. M. Crumley.....		2 50
		Isham Harrison .....	27	3 00
		Wm. Henry Trousdale.....	4955	18 70
		J. C. G. Key.....	156	8 50
		Sam. Davis .....	1056	2 40
	5.	Gen. Turney Ashby.....	240	13 05
		Cabarrus Co. Con. Vet. Assn.....	212	6 60
		Holmes County .....	398	2 50
	6.	Vicksburg .....	32	13 30
		Calcasieu Con. Veterans.....	62	14 00
	7.	Hammond .....	1093	1 50
		Venita .....	800	7 75
	10.	Nassau .....	104	3 60
	11.	Col. John W. Morton.....		5 00
		Col. S. B. Gibbons.....	438	5 60
		Gen. H. C. Michie.....		7 50
		Stonewall Jackson .....	1011	2 10
		Geo. Moorman .....	1299	3 10
		Col. B. Timmons.....	61	3 00
		Johnston Edwards .....	1351	1 70
		Winnie Davis .....	1244	6 25
		Geo. H. Nixon.....	1494	5 20
		Ohio .....	1181	3 00
		Gen. Dick Taylor.....	1265	5 00
		Camp Moore .....	60	1 50
		Col. J. L. McCaskill.....		2 50
		Jno. W. Morton.....	1443	2 00
		Preston Smith .....	1362	4 20



Mch.	11.	Maj. J. A. Long.....	2	50
		Henry Gray .....	551	1 10
		Brig. Gen. J. H. Black.....	6	00
		John B. Gordon.....	50	5 00
		Col. John A. Rowan.....	693	5 50
		Quitman .....	1276	4 00
		Jim Pearce .....	527	2 60
		Manor .....	664	4 10
	12.	Transsylvania Co.....	953	4 50
		Watt Bryson .....	1021	1 50
		Caddo Mills .....	502	3 50
		Harvey Walker .....	1415	4 20
		Bill Green .....	933	5 00
		Con. Vet. Assn. of the D. of C.....	171	15 10
		J. E. B. Stuart.....	716	3 30
		W. B. Tate.....	725	1 00
		Avera .....	913	80
		Fagan .....	1430	7 40
		R. E. Lee.....	58	7 10
		W. W. Loring.....	13	3 20
		Friendship .....	383	6 30
	13.	Sam B. Wilson.....	970	4 20
		Mildred Lee .....	90	6 00
		John H. Morgan.....	1198	3 40
		Forest .....	1496	4 90
		Brig. Gen. James G. Holmes.....		5 00
		James H. Berry.....	1266	2 00
		Albert S. Johnston.....	71	1 00
		George B. Eastin.....	803	42 00
		Hi Bledsoe .....	1201	4 00
		Fred Ault .....	5	7 10
		William Watts .....	205	4 00
	14.	Sul Ross .....	129	10 15
		T. J. Bullock.....	331	6 90
		Ben McCullough .....	300	3 90
		Army of Northern Virginia.....	1	13 30
		Mouton .....	41	7 50
		Col. Chas. W. Anderson.....		5 00



Mch.	16.	Newkirk, Okla.....	1033	3	20
		Col. F. P. Fleming.....		2	50
		J. E. Johnston.....	566	2	40
		Stonewall Jackson .....	1452	4	90
		Wilson County .....	225	2	40
		Stanley .....	1369	7	00
		Lt. Col. W. W. Hulbert.....		2	50
		Sul Ross .....	185	1	30
		Pendelton Groves .....	1497	5	00
		Hattiesburg .....	21	7	10
	17.	Maj. W. A. Smith.....		2	50
		Dr. S. J. Jones.....		1	00
		Lt. Col. A. J. Beale.....		1	00
		Dr. W. Williams.....		1	00
		Maj. Andrew M. Sea.....		3	50
		Maj. Alexander Lawson.....		1	00
		Dr. Chas. Mann.....		1	00
		Lt. Col. C. L. Daughtry.....		1	00
		Bob Stone .....	93	5	50
	18.	George E. Pickett.....	570	2	50
		Mammoth Cave .....	1423	2	10
		Capt. R. A. Owen.....		2	50
		Lt. Col. M. J. Cofer.....		2	50
		Centerville .....	461	2	60
		Hardeman .....	604	2	10
		Greenville .....	1498	9	60
		P. A. Haman.....	1499	3	60
		Maxey .....	281	3	50
		E. C. Walthal.....	92	3	60
		Private Ike Stone.....	1283	1	20
		Merkel .....	79	2	35
	19.	Lee's Creek .....	1238	6	50
		Stover Camp .....	1500	9	50
		John R. Baylor.....	585	2	00
		Jefferson Davis .....	1501	4	80
		Abe Buford .....	97	3	60
		Lafayette McLaws .....	596	12	50
		Jefferies .....	889		90





Mch.	19.	Pat R. Cleburne.....	190	3	30
	20.	Albert Pike .....	1414	2	20
		Penchatoula .....	1074	4	90
		Magruder .....	1209	4	30
		Maj. Saffold Berney .....		2	50
		Maj. A. F. Hooks.....		2	50
		Maj. Thomas Dennis .....		2	50
		Col. J. Grey Thomas, M. D.....		5	00
		Raphael Semmes .....	11	17	30
		Gen. E. B. Vaughan.....		5	00
		Gen. Frank Gardner .....	580	10	00
		Willis S. Roberts.....	1458	2	00
		McIntosh .....	1328	3	00
		Maxey .....	281		50
		Col. Allen Barksdale.....		2	50
		John F. Gresham.....	883	1	00
		Stanwaitie .....	1442	2	60
		R. M. Gano.....	1075	3	30
21.		Claiborne .....	167	6	70
		Ben T. DuVal.....	146	9	50
		Sutton .....	1404	2	40
		Calhoun .....	497	4	40
		Robt. J. Breckinridge.....	1246	4	10
		Cabell .....	1434	1	00
		Albert S. Johnston.....	70	10	00
		W. H. Ratcliffe.....	682	4	00
		J. B. Hood.....	1343	5	50
		Woodville .....	49	4	50
		Hugh A. Reynolds.....	218	4	10
		Catesby Ap. R. Jones.....	317	12	00
		Maj. B. J. Hammet.....		2	50
		Pat Cleburne .....	1464	2	00
		Joseph E. Johnston.....	267	13	10
		Maj. S. A. Hail.....		2	50
		James Breathed .....	1046	2	70
		Col. B. Lichtenstein.....		2	50
		Gen. J. F. Zacharias.....		5	00
		Joseph E. Johnston.....	34	6	00



Mch.	21.	Camp Marion .....	641	6 30
		Lexington Purcell .....	771	2 00
		Zebulon Vance .....	681	10 00
	23.	Gen. M. M. Parsons.....	718	10 50
		Capt. L. M. Garrett.....		2 50
		McIntosh .....	531	5 00
		Con. Soldiers' Assn.....	1094	5 00
		D. T. Beall.....	1327	1 50
		Paul J. Semmes.....	832	2 50
		Jefferson Davis .....	1267	1 00
		E. H. Ler Blance.....	1439	2 50
		Lt. Col. W. B. Rogers.....		17 50
		Tom Smith .....	1372	2 50
		Evans .....	355	2 10
		Emmett McDonald .....	1370	1 30
		Robt. F. Webb.....	818	8 50
	24.	Alcibiades De Blanc.....	1503	7 40
		Beauvoir .....	120	31 20
		Pat Cleburne .....	1027	1 60
		A. F. Alexander.....	1457	4 10
		S. D. Fuller.....	1504	4 80
		Capt. Wm. H. Dickey.....	1504	1 00
		Thornton .....	1271	2 50
		Pat Cleburne .....	1488	7 70
		Tom Greene .....	652	4 10
		Samuel J. Gholson.....	1255	10 60
		Dan'l G. Chandler.....	1118	1 65
	25.	Carnot Posey .....	441	2 40
		Greenfield .....	972	3 00
		Quitman .....	1276	2 60
		West Feliciana .....	798	4 20
		Frank Cheatham .....	314	2 00
		James A. Jackson.....	1308	16 30
		J. J. Whitney.....	22	1 50
		Manning Austin .....	454	1 60
		Pat Cleburne .....	1472	4 70
		Chattooga .....	422	5 80
		Camp Rion .....	534	2 50



Mch. 25.	Wm. Richardson	804	5 50
	Catawba	278	4 20
	Bedford Forest	1361	2 10
	Joe Wheeler	581	1 70
	Scott Anderson	619	3 00
	Rowland	1302	2 40
	Jno. A. Hudson	1213	1 30
	Isaac P. Trimble	1025	10 00
26.	John H. Waller	237	3 90
	Stonewall Jackson	1395	2 60
	Amite City	78	3 20
	Eunice	671	1 30
	Gen. Joe Wheeler	1505	4 40
	Velasco	592	2 50
	Joe Shelby	844	2 00
	Natchitoches	40	5 00
	Albert S. Johnston	1100	3 00
	W. W. Loring	154	2 30
	Menardville	328	3 50
	Crail Miller	1402	1 30
	John H. Cecil	1258	2 30
	Rev. J. Wm. Jones, D. D.		5 00
	Smith	891	6 50
	Jefferson Lamar	305	7 50
27.	Mayfield	1249	6 60
	John W. Caldwell	139	4 25
	Haller	192	2 30
	Henry M. Shaw	1304	4 00
	John B. Hood	103	17 00
	Lafayette County	752	4 60
	Thornton Pickett	1502	3 00
	Ben Robertson	796	4 40
	Ben Watson	1401	1 60
	Wynne Wood	1448	3 25
	Henry W. Allen	182	4 40
	Gen. James Connor	939	1 10
	Frank Philipps	1506	3 70
28.	H. B. Lyon	1259	2 60





Meh.	28.	Marion Cogbill .....	1316	5	10
		Chas. Wickliffe .....	1080	4	10
		John Pelham .....	411	3	70
		Col. L. C. Campbell.....	488	9	30
		Gen. Francis T. Nicholls.....	1142	4	20
		John D. Traynor.....	590	3	00
		Horace Randall .....	163	3	15
		Montgomery .....	52	5	40
		Maj. Joe McVoy.....		2	50
		Karnes County .....	1307	2	40
		James Gordon .....	553	6	00
		Stewart .....	155	1	00
		Tom Moore .....	556	3	60
		Geo. E. Pickett.....	204	8	50
		P. M. B. Young.....	820	2	40

Dissected Total .....				\$2,081 15	
Camp Dues .....				\$1,212 40	
Commissions and Certs. of Membership				31 00	
Donations .....				837 75	
				<u>\$2,081 15</u>	

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan.	20.	Voucher No. 1 .....	\$117 00
		“ “ 2 .....	2 55
		“ “ 3 .....	3 53
	25.	“ “ 4 .....	1 50
	27.	“ “ 5 .....	80
	31.	“ “ 6 .....	29 50
		“ “ 7 .....	230 00
Feb.	2.	“ “ 8 .....	4 50
	3.	“ “ 9 .....	3 00
	5.	“ “ 10 .....	80
		“ “ 11 .....	45
	6.	“ “ 12 .....	1 80
	10.	“ “ 13 .....	9 20
	11.	“ “ 14 .....	6 85
	11.	“ “ 15 .....	6 60
	14.	“ “ 16 .....	1 75
	25.	“ “ 17 .....	2 15
		“ “ 18 .....	1 00
	26.	“ “ 19 .....	45 00



Feb.	28.	Voucher No. 20	235 00
		" " 21	53 00
Mch.	5.	" " 22	4 20
	6.	" " 23	1 55
	7.	" " 24	5 47
		" " 25	1 95
	16.	" " 26	3 75
	17.	" " 27	162 55
	19.	" " 28	1 00
	21.	" " 29	3 85
	24.	" " 30	49 30
	25.	" " 31	1 75
	27.	" " 32	4 25
	30.	" " 33	31 50
	31.	" " 34	240 00
		" " 35	6 45

Total ..... \$1,267 50

Balance in bank ..... \$813 00

*Wm. E. Mickle.*

[OFFICIAL]

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 2, 1903.

We, the undersigned, a sub-committee of the Finance Committee, have examined the foregoing account of the Adjutant General, carefully checking each item, verifying the footings, and comparing the expenditures enumerated with the vouchers submitted for examination, and find the same correct in every particular. Accompanying the report is a certified statement from the Cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, that the balance represented on hand is actually on deposit to the credit of the United Confederate Veterans, subject to check.

W. J. WOODWARD,  
A. J. WEST,  
FRED. L. ROBERTSON,  
PAUL SANGUINETTI,  
BENNETT H. YOUNG,

*Committee.*



**Maj-General WM. E. MICKLE,**

**Adjutant General  
and Chief of Staff.**

# **United Confederate Veterans.**



**Itemized Statement of Receipts and Expenditures  
from April 1st, to December 31st, 1903.**

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**J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.**

**WM. E. MICKLE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.**





MAJOR GENERAL WM. E. MICKLE, ADJUTANT GENERAL AND  
CHIEF OF STAFF, IN ACCOUNT WITH UNITED  
CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

*Itemized Statement of Receipts and Expenditures From  
April 1, 1903, to December 31, 1903.*

RECEIPTS.

DATE.	NAME OF CAMP.	No.	AMT.
Apr. 1.	Rivers Bridge .....	839	\$4 00
	Isaiah Norwcod .....	110	2 40
	Coweta .....	1161	4 10
	Albert Sidney Johnston.....	144	10 00
	Ex.-Confed. Vet. Assn.....	8	5 00
	Washington .....	239	5 60
	Pat Cleburne .....	537	2 80
	Capt. Thos. McCarty.....	729	4 00
	Jno. B. Gordon.....	1397	2 50
	McIntosh .....	361	90
	W. F. Tucker.....	452	3 20
	Camp Cabell .....	1434	1 00
	Bedford Forrest .....	1345	70
	Howdy Martin .....	65	4 00
	John Pelham .....	629	4 10
	Ned Merriwether .....	241	7 00
	James Adams .....	1036	4 50
	Holdenville .....	1450	3 80
	John Pereival .....	711	7 00
	Col. James Walker.....	248	2 40
	M. M. Parsons.....	735	4 00
	D. L. Killgore.....	1376	5 70
	R. E. Lee.....	485	4 10
	Col. Geo. Wilson.....	1324	3 30





Apr.	1.	W. P. Townsend.....	111	3 70
		Hill County .....	166	5 00
		Mecklenburg .....	382	15 00
		Pearl River .....	540	2 10
		Jos. E. Johnston.....	259	4 00
		Granbury .....	67	3 70
		Albert Sidney Johnston.....	116	2 80
		Franklin Buchanan .....	747	8 20
		Camp Reinhardt .....	988	1 20
		Braxton Bragg .....	196	7 00
		D. W. Jones.....	121	2 50
		Maj. H. H. Duncan.....Tavares, Fla.		2 50
		Lt. Col. R. B. Davis.....Petersburg, Va.		2 50
		S. L. Freeman.....	884	4 00
		Albert Sidney Johnston.....	75	13 65
		R. G. Prewitt.....	439	4 20
		Saml. V. Fulkerson.....	705	4 10
		Camp Miller .....	385	4 10
		Rosenberg .....	1373	2 25
		Gen. Clanton .....	1072	6 70
		John James .....	350	5 00
		Capt. H. P. Kellogg.....Franklin, Tex.		2 50
		Alex. Stephens .....	1050	2 80
		Confed. Vet. Assn.....	756	15 00
		Bell County .....	122	8 50
		Joe Brown .....	1148	7 60
		Gen. Jno. W. Whitfield.....	560	2 00
		Turney .....	12	4 90
		Vermilion .....	607	4 00
		Tom Green .....	169	10 00
		Drury J. Brown.....	544	1 00
		Army of Tennessee.....	2	41 10
		Winnie Davis .....	625	4 05
		Ruston .....	7	10 00
		Woody B. Taylor.....	1020	2 50
		W. P. Rogers.....	322	2 80
		Pelham .....	258	9 10
		Jno. M. Bradley.....	352	6 30



Apr.	1.	E. G. Henry.....	312	2 60
		Rice E. Graves.....	1121	10 40
		Claiborne .....	548	4 70
		Lee Sherrell .....	1256	2 50
		Harry T. Hayes.....	451	2 55
		K. M. Van Zandt.....	1459	6 40
		Sam Davis .....	1089	3 90
	2.	Alciabiades DeBlanc .....	634	1 60
		Ector .....	234	3 00
		Morrall .....	896	2 60
		Tom Harrison .....	1357	4 00
		J. D. Sayers.....	825	4 60
		W. T. Black.....	1095	3 00
		Lee's Creek .....	1238	10 00
		R. E. Lee.....	158	30 00
		W. H. H. Tison.....	179	4 40
		Ryan .....	417	3 00
		Col. Archer Anderson.....	Richmond, Va.	2 50
		Terrell County .....	404	3 05
	3.	William Gamble .....	1184	7 70
		Leonidas J. Merritt.....	387	2 00
		Hampton .....	389	13 50
		W. C. Preston.....	1243	3 65
		Fort Mason .....	618	2 70
		Ben Hardin Helm.....	1260	2 00
		W. L. Moody.....	87	8 10
		Humboldt .....	974	3 00
		Hugh R. Miller.....	1321	4 10
		John B. Gordon.....	1033	2 00
		Archer .....	1413	2 80
		Maj. D. A. Caldwell.....	Concord, N. C.	2 50
		J. E. B. Stuart.....	1001	6 00
		Maj. W. S. Neal.....	Brewton, Ala.	2 60
		Jno. H. Morgan.....	1420	3 00
		Bedford Forrest .....	1251	7 50
		Maj. J. B. Stinson, M. D.....	Sherman, Tex.	2 50
		Sterling Price .....	414	3 10
		Poolville .....	1445	1 70



Apr.	3.	Confed. Vet. Assn. of Cal.....	770	4 00
		Joe Johnston .....	94	12 80
		E. T. Booketer.....	1082	80
		Ivanhoe .....	1507	3 40
		Norfleet .....	436	10 00
		Sterling Price .....	1305	2 00
		Bob McKinley .....	1347	3 60
		Jefferies .....	889	20
	4.	Elmore County .....	255	2 60
		John Peek .....	183	3 10
		Washington .....	1508	7 00
		Maj. Wm. C. Wilkinson. Crystal Spgs., Miss.		3 50
		Jas. L. Power.....	1394	4 85
		Walter R. Moore.....	833	2 00
		David O. Dodd.....	325	3 30
		Brig. Gen. John A. Webb.... Jackson, Miss.		5 00
		Capt. T. Rateliff..... Jackson, Miss.		2 50
		Maj. J. T. Harris..... Jackson, Miss.		2 50
		Wood County .....	153	2 80
		Col. E. K. Gores..... Huntsville, Tex.		2 50
		Lt. Col. C. H. Hance..... Los Angeles, Cal.		2 50
		Lt. Col. Louis Tieman..... Los Angeles, Cal.		2 50
		Lt. Col. T. L. Singleton.... Los Angeles, Tex.		2 50
		Arthur Manigault .....	768	3 70
		J. B. Kershaw.....	413	7 00
		Col. Jno. T. Jones.....	952	3 40
		James M. McIntosh.....	862	10 40
		Jno. B. Gordon.....	1400	4 00
		Maj. J. H. Duke..... Socola, Miss.		1 00
		Brig. Gen. W. L. Wittich.... Pensacola, Fla.		5 00
		Neff-Rice .....	1194	2 00
		Maj. Gen. B. H. Young..... Louisville, Ky.		8 00
		Col. H. P. McDonald..... Louisville, Ky.		5 50
		Col. Abner Harris .....		2 50
		Col. C. F. Jarrett..... Louisville, Ky.		2 50
		Col. H. M. Taylor..... Louisville, Ky.		2 50
		Col. J. M. Herndon..... Louisville, Ky.		2 50
		Maj. Gen. T. W. Carwile.... Louisville, Ky.		8 00





Apr.	4.	Col. J. M. Jordan.....	Greenville La.	2	50
		Lt. Col. David Caldwell .....	Greenville, La.	2	50
		Lt. Col. O. L. Schumpert.....	Greenville, La.	2	50
		Lt. Col. E. H. Gasquet.....	Greenville, La.	2	50
		Lt. Col. E. B. Mooley.....	Greenville, La.	2	50
		Maj. P. W. Farrell.....	Greenville, La.	2	50
		Maj. J. H. Arnold.....	Lancaster, Ky.	1	00
		Maj. A. Doty .....	Lancaster, Ky.	1	00
		Maj. Duncan Goodloe .....	Lancaster, Ky.	1	00
		Lt. Col. Abner Harris .....	Louisville, Ky.	1	00
		Lt. Col. C. F. Jarrett.....	Louisville, Ky.	1	00
	6.	Dibrell .....	55	4	50
		Geary .....	1230	1	30
		Corporal Tally Simpson.....	1006	2	10
		W. H. Ratcliffe.....	682	1	00
		Bill Scurry .....	1374	1	30
		Arnold Elzey .....	1015	2	60
		D. L. Kenan.....	140	11	40
		Col. Grange Simms.....	Charleston, S. C.	2	50
		J. E. B. Stuart.....	1509	3	00
		F. K. Zollicoffer.....	46	5	20
		Col. Jno. F. Harrell.....	Knoxville, Tenn.	2	50
		Macon .....	1477	4	40
		Maj. P. K. Mayers.....	Seranton, Miss.	1	00
		John Manning .....	1398	2	10
		R. E. Lee.....	66	2	50
		Pittsylvania .....	1510	3	70
		Stuart-Hairston .....	1511	3	50
		Capt. J. W. Reed.....	Chester, S. C.	2	50
		J. J. Finley.....	1117	4	95
		Bayboro .....	1222	1	00
		Lamar .....	425	2	50
		John M. Stemmons.....	1044	2	00
		Pap Price .....	773	2	30
		William Frierson .....	83	4	00
		R. E. Lee No. 1.....	181	29	60
		Maj. John Jenkins.....	784	7	00
		Joe Sayers .....	1396	2	00



Apr.	6.	Col. T. T. Roche.....	Mobile, Ala.	2	50
	7.	Jno. M. Simonton.....	602	4	10
		Paul J. Semmes.....	823	4	00
		Thos. H. Wood.....	1180	2	80
		Maj. J. B. Beaumont... Union Springs, Ala.		2	50
		R. H. Powell.....	499	10	55
		A. P. Hill.....	1313	3	50
		Mercer County .....	858	2	00
		A. Buford .....	1335	2	40
		William A. Johnson.....	898	7	85
	8.	James Norris .....	1309	8	90
		E. C. Walthall.....	1301	4	00
		John Sutherland .....	890	8	00
		D. C. Walker.....	640	4	70
		Alonzo Napier .....	1349	6	60
		E. H. Voutres.....	1453	9	80
		Maj. J. K. Nunnerly..... Jacksonville, Fla.		2	50
		Maj. Chas. Scott .....	Rosedale, Miss.	1	00
		Gordon Camp .....	1480	5	90
		R. E. Lee.....	1055	6	50
		Chas. L. Robinson.....	947	5	10
		Walter P. Lane.....	639	14	00
		Joe Shelby .....	975	3	00
		Henry E. McCulloch.....	557	7	10
	9.	Adam Johnson .....	1008	10	60
		Albert Sidney Johnston.....	48	10	30
		Tom Hindman .....	318	4	10
		Marmaduke .....	685	3	40
		Steadman .....	668	4	60
		Sumter .....	642	12	25
		Palmetto Guard .....	315	2	00
		Floyd County .....	368	8	00
		Omer R. Weaver.....	354	20	00
		Jordon E. Cravens.....	1153	6	30
		Chaplain W. H. Morrell.... Pittsboro, N. C.		2	50
		Shelby County .....	1344	6	00
		Ben McCullough .....	563	2	10
		Ward Confd. Veteran.....	10	11	00



Mch.	16.	Newkirk, Okla.....	1033	3	20
		Col. F. P. Fleming.....		2	50
		J. E. Johnston.....	566	2	40
		Stonewall Jackson .....	1452	4	90
		Wilson County .....	225	2	40
		Stanley .....	1369	7	00
		Lt. Col. W. W. Hulbert.....		2	50
		Sul Ross .....	185	1	30
		Pendelton Graves .....	1497	5	00
		Hattiesburg .....	21	7	10
	17.	Maj. W. A. Smith.....		2	50
		Dr. S. J. Jones.....		1	00
		Lt. Col. A. J. Beale.....		1	00
		Dr. W. Williams.....		1	00
		Maj. Andrew M. Sea.....		3	50
		Maj. Alexander Lawson.....		1	00
		Dr. Chas. Mann.....		1	00
		Lt. Col. C. L. Daughtry.....		1	00
		Bob Stone .....	93	5	50
	18.	George E. Pickett.....	570	2	50
		Mammoth Cave .....	1423	2	10
		Capt. R. A. Owen.....		2	50
		Lt. Col. M. J. Cofer.....		2	50
		Centerville .....	461	2	60
		Hardeman .....	604	2	10
		Greenville .....	1498	9	60
		P. A. Haman.....	1499	3	60
		Maxey .....	281	3	50
		E. C. Walthal.....	92	3	60
		Private Ike Stone.....	1283	1	20
		Merkel .....	79	2	35
	19.	Lee's Creek .....	1238	6	50
		Stover Camp .....	1500	9	50
		John R. Baylor.....	585	2	00
		Jefferson Davis .....	1501	4	80
		Abe Buford .....	97	3	60
		Lafayette McLaws.....	596	12	50
		Jefferies .....	889		90



Apr. 13.	Egbert J. Jones.....	357	8 30
	R. Q. Mills.....	106	4 10
	W. A. Percy.....	238	4 30
	R. E. Lee.....	1386	4 20
	Ben McCulloch .....	542	7 60
	Pleasant Hill .....	691	3 40
	Van H. Manning.....	991	2 20
	Benning .....	511	25 00
	Col. Jas. T. Morehead.....Greensboro, N. C.		2 50
	A. P. Hill.....	1365	1 50
	W. C. Rice.....	1449	3 40
	Maj. J. F. Reinhardt.....Reinhardt, N. C.		2 50
	Paragould .....	449	5 60
	O. A. Lee.....	918	3 10
14.	Maj. Danl. Coleman .....	Huntsville, Ala.	2 50
	Maj. Wm. J. Murphy...Donaldsonville, La.		1 00
	New Roads .....	1232	3 80
	Col. H. A. Butler.....Ponchatoula, La.		5 00
	Jefferson Davis .....	1501	2 00
	Cary Whitaker .....	1053	1 80
	Col. Robt. F. Ward.....Marion, Ark.		3 65
	Bill Adkins .....	1512	2 00
	Quitman .....	1122	3 70
	J. C. G. Key.....	156	1 00
	Gen. S. D. Lee.....		8 00
	Shackelford Fulton .....	114	4 40
	Raguett .....	620	7 50
	Maj. Jno. R. M. O'Reily...Vicksburg, Miss.		1 00
15.	C. C. Cummings.....	1383	6 60
	John P. Taylor.....	792	9 80
	Jno. L. Mirick.....	684	6 40
	Ike Turner .....	321	4 50
	Judah P. Benjamin.....	1353	6 50
	Benton County .....	1014	2 50
	Col. Pembroke E. Senteny.....	739	2 00
	Joe Walker .....	335	3 80





Apr. 15.	John B. Gordon.....	200	3 00
	R. E. Lee.....	14	11 10
	Prairie Grove .....	384	10 00
	Maj. John Yancey.....	Louisville, Ky.	1 00
	N. B. Forrest.....	943	1 60
	Clark L. Owen.....	666	3 30
	Darlington .....	785	7 00
	Maj. D. M. Womack.....	Elberton, Ga.	1 00
	W. M. McIntosh.....	1085	5 00
16.	Shackelford Fulton .....	114	20
	Gen. Santos Burnavides.....	637	1 90
	Ben Humphries .....	19	10 20
	Troup County .....	405	6 00
	Jos. E. Johnston.....	1444	5 00
	Ben McCollough .....	851	3 00
	Maj. E. H. Walker.....	Coal Hill, Ark.	2 50
	R. E. Lee.....	58	5 00
	Shriver Grays .....	907	4 00
	Thos. H. Watts.....	489	1 40
	Chas. W. McArthur.....	1078	4 60
17.	Bledsoe .....	679	3 60
	Jno. C. Upton.....	43	10 60
	S. M. Manning .....	816	5 50
	Surry .....	797	1 60
	Lt. Col. W. C. Zimmerman...	Inverness, Fla.	2 50
	Geo. T. Ward.....	148	3 00
	Geo. W. Robinson.....	1473	2 00
	Stockdale .....	324	4 30
	W. H. T. Walker.....	925	10 00
	New Berne .....	1162	12 00
	Rankin .....	265	3 60
	Winfield .....	1291	4 30
	Confed. Hist. Assn.....	28	21 00
	John Peek .....	183	2 50
	Aleibiades DeBlanc .....	634	3 60
	Lamar Fontaine .....	1331	4 90
	Col. H. P. McDonald.....	Sundry	8 00



Apr. 18.	W. P. Rodgers .....	142	5 30
	Joe. L. Neal.....	208	2 25
	Granbury .....	1323	9 10
	Albert Sidney Johnston.....	1100	5 40
	Jeffries .....	889	40
	O. F. Strahl.....	1329	1 10
	Jno. C. Breekinridge.....	100	8 50
	Wm. Preston .....	96	2 20
	John H. Morgan.....	95	2 50
	Abe Buford .....	97	1 80
	Geo. W. Johnson.....	98	3 20
	Humphrey Marshall .....	187	1 00
	John B. Hood.....	233	50
	Patrick R. Cleburne.....	252	1 70
	Wm. Peter Bramblett.....	344	1 20
	Jos. E. Johnston.....	442	1 80
	Geo. R. Rule.....	682	60
	Denison .....	885	5 60
	N. B. Forrest.....	1166	4 20
	J. B. Robertson.....	124	2 00
	Sterling Price .....	31	90 10
	Cundiff .....	807	2 90
	Scales-Boyd .....	1462	8 40
20.	C. M. Winkler.....	147	15 00
	Sam Lanham .....	1513	7 40
	A. S. Johnston.....	654	4 00
	Ruffin .....	320	3 50
	John M. Lillard.....	934	4 70
	Bertram .....	961	1 70
	Conf'd. Survs.' Assn.....	435	25 80
	Montgomery Gilbreath .....	333	10 00
	W. P. Lane.....	621	20 40
	Capt. W. W. Whittington, Jr. Alexandria, La.		2 50
	Talladega .....	246	7 00
	R. A. Smith.....	484	9 00
	James W. Moss.....	1287	3 30



Apr. 20.	F. R. Lubbock.....	138	1 60
	W. R. Seurry.....	516	3 20
	Jeff Lee .....	68	4 00
	Bedford Forrest .....	1361	2 10
	Forrest .....	430	5 90
	Archibald Gracie .....	508	12 00
	J. B. Ward.....	981	2 00
	A. P. Hill.....	269	5 00
	Lt. Col. D. Thornton .....	Frankfort, Ky.	2 50
	Lt. Col. W. T. Havens.....	Frankfort, Ky.	1 00
	P. M. B. Young.....	820	1 60
	L. P. Thomas.....	1467	7 80
21.	Adairsville .....	962	5 00
	Magnolia .....	588	1 80
	E. A. O'Neal.....	298	18 50
	Maj. A. Tinder.....	Madisonville, Ky.	1 00
	Jasper Easley .....	285	2 10
	Saml. Corley .....	841	20 00
	Lt. Col. Raymond Coy.....	Tallahassee, Fla.	5 00
	Jos. E. Finnegan.....	1514	5 80
	Gen. Jno. J. Hornor.....	Helena, Ark.	5 00
22.	Edward Willis .....	1138	7 00
	Crittendon .....	707	5 60
	Brig. Gen. Z. Davis.....	Charleston, S. C.	5 00
	Thos. J. Glover.....	457	4 00
	Col. H. M. Dillard.....	Meridian, Tex.	2 50
	Merkel .....	79	45
	Lt. Col. C. V. Thompson....	Pensacola, Fla.	2 50
	Maj. D. B. Reed.....	Pensacola, Fla.	2 50
	Maj. Walter Tate.....	Pensacola, Fla.	2 50
	Winnie Davis .....	479	2 00
	F. T. Nicholls.....	909	5 00
	Iberville .....	18	5 00
	Sul Ross .....	164	6 10
	John C. Brown.....	468	8 40
	Col. Wm. Cole Harrison....	Los Angeles, Cal.	3 50
	Jenkins .....	876	3 50
	Raines .....	698	2 00





Apr. 22.	J. M. Stone.....	131	4 70
	E. S. Rugeley.....	1428	6 45
	Dixie .....	1175	4 00
	Col. Reuben Campbell.....	394	3 80
23.	J. W. Throckmorton.....	109	16 20
	Gen. LeRoy Stafford.....	3	2 50
	Lt. C. F. M. Farr.....	Union, S. C.	2 50
	J. R. R. Giles.....	708	5 50
	Col. E. M. Hudson.....	New Orleans, La.	2 50
	Allen. C. Jones.....	266	10 00
	R. A. Smith.....	24	10 30
	Walker .....	1422	80
	Hopkins, Ex-C. V. Assn.....	528	3 00
	Walkup .....	781	4 00
24.	Kit Mott .....	23	6 00
	J. C. Davis.....	1234	4 30
	Gen. Geo. Moorman.....	270	2 00
	R. T. Davis.....	759	3 10
	Stonewall Jackson .....	118	6 35
	Ben McCulloch .....	29	3 80
	Robt. S. Perry.....	670	5 00
	J. T. Walbert.....	463	4 20
	Louden Butler .....	409	5 00
25.	McGee .....	1217	2 00
	Lt. Col. W. A. Alexander..	Birmingham, Ala.	2 50
	John A. Greene.....	1461	3 20
	Maj. B. M. Huey.....	Marion, Ala.	1 00
	Chas. F. Fisher.....	319	8 00
	Maj. Gen. G. W. Gordon....	Memphis, Tenn.	8 00
	D. Waller Chenault.....	919	1 00
	Col. H. P. McDonald.....	Louisville, Ky.	3 50
	W. A. Montgomery.....	26	3 80
	St. Helena .....	1484	1 10
27.	Pat Cleburne .....	222	13 50
	Richland .....	152	4 00



Apr. 27.	"Pap" Price .....	1360	2 00
	Stephen Elliott .....	51	2 50
	J. Ed. Rankin.....	558	4 10
	Jno. H. Wooldridge.....	586	5 40
	S. G. Shepard.....	941	4 60
	Garnett .....	902	10 00
	Bill Feeney .....	353	4 40
	Zeigler .....	1493	2 00
	Buchel .....	228	4 40
	Maj. Kyle Blevins.....	777	4 00
	J. J. Whitney.....	22	6 20
	Bledsce .....	679	10 00
	Maj. Thos. Dennis.....	Mobile, Ala.	1 00
	Maj. Jos. D. Hines.....	Bowling Green, Ky.	1 00
	Forrest .....	1281	1 30
	Jno. B. Gordon.....	1456	3 70
	Dick Anderson .....	334	7 00
	Thomas Ruffin .....	794	4 30
	Sumter .....	250	13 00
	Goss-Grigsby .....	1515	4 00
28.	Barrett .....	1049	4 00
	Camp Gracie .....	291	4 50
	Conf'd. Vet. Cav. Assn.....	9	10 00
	Col. Louis Tiemann.....	Los Angeles, Cal.	1 00
	Jake Standifer .....	582	1 50
	Col. H. P. McDonald.....	Sundry	39 00
	Altus .....	1417	40
	Maj. W. K. Hyer.....	Pensacola, Fla.	2 50
29.	S. E. Hunter.....	1185	5 20
	P. P. Porter.....	608	1 50
	Bowling Green .....	143	5 20
	Ross-Ector .....	513	4 60
	A. W. Ellis.....	1435	2 00
	Marshall B. Jones.....	1322	2 10
	Logan Davidson .....	294	6 20
	Bowie-Pelham .....	572	12 00
	Albert Sidney Johnston.....	113	1 70



Apr. 29.	Pat Cleburne .....	88	12 50
	West Point Vets.....	571	3 50
	Col. R. M. Russell.....	906	4 30
	Ruffin .....	320	2 00
	Saml. H. Gist.....	1481	2 80
	McDaniel-Curtis .....	487	9 00
	Horace King .....	476	2 10
	Hupp-Deyerle .....	1391	1 70
	30. John S. Ford.....	616	1 50
	Freeman .....	690	3 00
May 1.	Jas. Longstreet .....	1399	3 20
	Fred. N. Ogden.....	247	6 80
	Ben McCullough .....	388	3 30
	Cobb-Deloney .....	478	2 60
	Albert Sidney Johnston.....	892	6 00
	Gen. Pender .....	1154	5 30
	Gen. J. S. Marmaduke.....	554	9 10
	Sanders .....	64	4 30
	Joe. Sayers .....	1187	1 30
	Willis L. Lang.....	299	3 80
	Capt. W. A. Dill..... Bay St. Louis, Miss.		1 00
	Featherstone .....	1516	4 50
	Jack McChune .....	559	2 00
	Col. John W. Jordan..... McAlister, I. T.		1 00
	Jessee S. Barnes.....	1264	12 10
	Macon County .....	655	10 80
	Val Verde .....	1419	4 50
	Stonewall Jackson .....	469	15 00
	Talladega .....	246	1 00
	Warren McDonald .....	936	5 30
	L. O. B. Branch.....	515	5 00
	Co. A, Wheeler's C. Cav.....	1270	10 00
	A. P. Hill.....	837	30 10
	Col. H. P. McDonald..... Sundry		8 50
	2. Baton Rouge .....	17	8 20
	A. H. Colquitt.....	1115	2 00
	Cabell .....	202	2 10
	Raphael Semmes .....	11	1 00



May	2.	E. C. Leech.....	942	3 00
		Sumter .....	332	3 90
		South Georgia .....	819	5 10
		Up Hayes .....	831	2 00
		George Doles .....	730	14 90
		W. D. Mitchell.....	423	9 00
		J. W. Gillespie.....	923	1 50
		Walker-Gaston .....	821	11 00
		Pickett-Buchanan .....	1182	10 00
		Culpepper .....	774	3 70
	4.	Adam R. Johnson.....	481	1 80
		Barnard E. Bee.....	84	8 00
		Jo. O. Shelby.....	630	1 10
		Albert Sidney Johnston.....	1164	3 20
		Warthen .....	748	9 40
		Patrons' Union .....	272	3 00
		Fred. Ashford .....	632	5 20
		James C. Monroe.....	574	8 10
		John H. Morgan.....	1463	1 50
		Jackson County .....	1170	7 00
		Stonewall .....	1468	1 60
		John C. Crabb.....	1517	8 20
		C. J. Colcock.....	928	2 60
		Robt. E. Lee.....	126	10 00
		J. E. B. Stuart.....	45	10 60
		Bill Feeney .....	353	4 40
		Garlington .....	501	3 50
		I. W. Garrett.....	277	8 00
		Surgeon Jno. Cravens.....	912	5 00
		Forbes .....	77	9 00
		Lt. Col. H. S. Cole.....	Brandon, Miss.	1 00
		Albert Pike .....	340	4 00
		Ely M. Bruce.....	1518	3 50
	5.	Capt. Wm. Lee.....	338	3 70
		DeSoto .....	220	4 20
		John M. Stephens.....	1341	2 00





May	5.	Maj. T. E. Spotswood.....	Mobile, Ala.	1 00
		Washington .....	1508	20
		John Sutherland .....	890	2 50
	6.	Albert Sidney Johnston.....		695 3 50
		Col. W. Hall.....	Rhoda, La.	1 00
		Dabney H. Maury.....	1312	4 50
		J. H. Berry.....	828	1 70
		Sylvester Gwyn .....	235	6 50
		Johnson Hagood .....	827	2 50
		Pink Welch .....	848	4 00
		J. S. Cone.....	1227	2 10
		Gen. J. W. Starnes.....	134	5 60
		P. M. B. Young.....	820	10
		Oktibbeha .....	1311	2 30
		M. J. Ferguson.....	1289	3 00
	7.	Young County .....	127	3 10
		Geo. Foster .....	407	6 00
		Stonewall Jackson .....	780	2 00
		Joe. B. Palmer.....	81	7 00
		Woodville .....	49	50
		J. W. Harris.....	1352	2 00
		Heyward .....	462	3 20
		Col. R. D. Chapman.....	Huntington, Tex.	1 00
		John W. Rowan.....	908	2 70
		W. R. Barksdale.....	189	4 00
		Camp Pickens .....	323	2 50
		Finley .....	1519	5 20
		Grand Camp Confd. Vets.....	521	11 40
		Clinton Terry .....	243	1 40
		Noxubee County .....	1326	3 20
		Jno. L. Barnett.....	1114	4 50
		R. C. Pulliam.....	297	10 00
		Marietta .....	763	4 00
		Jackson County .....	1170	2 10
		Vermilion .....	607	1 20
	8.	Wetumpka .....	1520	4 00



May	8.	Stonewall .....	1048	2 30
		Amite County .....	226	4 30
		R. S. Gould.....	611	9 80
		Randolph .....	465	2 10
		C. W. Boyd.....	921	2 00
		Atlanta .....	159	30 00
		Lake Providence .....	193	1 90
		Stonewall .....	758	4 90
		Fayetteville .....	852	17 20
		Aiken-Smith .....	293	22 50
		Latham-Farrell .....	1197	4 20
		McElhaney .....	835	2 50
		Lancaster .....	1186	1 40
		Jim Pirtle .....	990	10 10
		Francis Cockrell .....	1220	3 00
		Winchester Hall .....	178	1 60
		Gen. Alfred Mouton.....	1465	10 10
		Brig. Gen. S. S. Green... Charleston, W. Va.		5 00
	9.	Jasper County .....	1319	6 00
		Sam. Johnson .....	1139	2 00
		Crawford County .....	868	2 00
		Hutto .....	1202	9 00
		Walthall .....	25	13 70
		N. B. Forrest.....	943	1 00
		Maj. W. A. Knapp, M. D. .Lake Charles, La.		2 50
		Maj. J. C. LeBlanc..... Lake Charles, La.		2 50
		Hardee .....	39	20 00
		Jones County .....	612	6 50
		James W. Fulkerson.....	1340	2 00
	12.	Camp Cabell .....	125	2 70
		Pat Cleburne .....	1337	6 00
		Lamar-Gibson .....	814	7 50
		John C. Brown.....	520	2 60
		Darlington .....	785	13 00
		Emma Sansom .....	275	6 10
		Gratiot .....	203	3 10



May 12.	Albert Sidney Johnston.....	1100	30
	Garland-Rodes .....	1521	5 00
	C. V. Assn. of Coryell County.....	135	7 10
	Brig. Gen. Junius Jordan.. Pine Bluff, Ark.		1 00
	Jno. B. Clark.....	348	1 00
	Geo. Moorman .....	130	1 60
	Florian .....	345	20 20
	A. S. Johnston.....	654	1 30
	Jim Pirtle .....	990	1 00
	R. W. Harper.....	207	2 00
	Wm. McKnight .....	1447	3 60
	Stonewall Jackson .....	469	11 00
	J. B. Martin.....	292	4 00
	Brig. Gen. J. M. Stewart... Little Rock, Ark.		5 00
	Stonewall Jackson .....	879	1 50
	David O. Dodd.....	325	20
	Albany .....	1406	2 50
	Comrade P. J. Mauffray. Bay St. Louis, Miss.		1 00
	W. A. Percy.....	238	4 80
	Col. W. G. Coyle..... New Orleans, La.		10 00
	Ocean Springs .....	1522	3 70
	W. A. Montgomery.....	26	30
	Bill Adkins .....	1512	2 00
	Collierville .....	1017	3 20
	Garvin .....	1523	5 50
	R. S. Owen.....	932	3 50
	Wallace .....	1196	2 45
13.	Maj. J. F. Foster..... Camden, Ala.		2 50
	Franklin K. Beck.....	224	7 20
	Brig. Gen. Stith Bolling.... Petersburg, Va.		5 00
	Ras Redwine .....	295	2 75
	Hennegan .....	766	3 80
	Albert Sidney Johnston.....	165	3 25
	Col. W. H. Hardy..... Hattiesburg, Miss.		1 00





May	13.	Lee County .....	261	3 30
		Capt. Robt. E. Jones.. Crystal Springs, Miss.		2 50
		Meadville .....	911	4 20
		Joe. Johnston .....	995	3 20
		Gen. Joe. Wheeler.....	1505	1 40
		Fitzgerald .....	1284	10 00
		Davis-Lee-Dickenson .....	1156	9 00
		H. A. Clinch.....	470	4 50
		Clement A. Evans.....	665	7 50
		Harrison .....	1103	3 00
		Wm. Barksdale .....	445	2 20
		Heard County .....	1159	1 00
		Shenandoah .....	680	3 00
		R. E. Lee.....	231	3 50
	14.	Guilford .....	795	11 00
		Henry L. Wyatt.....	984	6 30
		Harlee .....	840	3 50
		Crawf-Kimball .....	343	2 10
		Cabell .....	976	2 90
		Tige Anderson .....	1455	8 70
		Stephen Elliott .....	51	1 00
		E. Giles Henry.....	312	1 10
		E. C. Walthall.....	1411	1 90
		Rockwall .....	74	1 90
		Chas. W. McArthur.....	1078	6 00
		Morgan County .....	617	3 60
		G. T. Beauregard.....	628	5 00
		Jno. R. Dickens.....	341	4 80
	15.	Washington .....	1508	10
		Cleveland .....	1045	6 00
		Crockett .....	141	7 00
		Jones .....	1206	5 10
		Kitt Mott .....	23	2 00
		Tippah County .....	453	5 90
		John C. Walker.....	128	6 50
		Cobb .....	538	2 20



May	16.	Stonewall Jackson .....	772	3 60
		Jeff. Davis .....	117	2 10
		Sterling Price .....	1030	3 00
		William S. Grimes.....	724	8 00
		Rappahannock .....	1524	3 80
		Loring .....	1126	3 50
		Wm. W. Wadsworth.....	491	5 00
		Orange County .....	54	5 00
	18.	Wm. E. Jones.....	709	1 00
		Col. F. Bennett .....	Wodesboro, N. C.	2 50
		Col. A. C. Oxford.....	Birmingham, Ala.	2 50
		J. B. Gregg.....	587	1 90
		Col. W. S. Everett.....	Atlanta, Ga.	2 50
		Jas. R. Herbert.....	657	12 10
		Joe. Wheeler .....	330	10 70
		Gen. E. G. Williams.....	Waynesville, Mo.	10 00
		Gen. T. S. Garnett.....	Norfolk, Va.	10 00
		Rev. R. W. Cummins.....	Sulphur Springs, I. T.	1 00
		Gen. W. D. Matthews.....	Paul's Valley, I. T.	1 00
		Tom Coleman .....	429	3 00
		Stonewall Jackson .....	427	3 50
		Jas. Breathed .....	881	14 00
	19.	Col. R. B. Carlee.....	Little Rock, Ark.	3 50
		Maj. J. M. Keller.....	Hot Springs, Ark.	3 50
		Jno. F. Hill.....	1031	12 80
		Gwinnett Co.....	982	6 00
		Hiram S. Bradford.....	426	11 00
		Kansas City .....	80	4 00
		Norval Spangler .....	678	2 00
		Jno. C. Lamb.....	845	3 50
		J. E. Johnston.....	915	3 60
		Paul J. Semmes.....	852	35
		Maj. F. B. Markham.....	Durham, N. C.	2 50
		Eufaula .....	958	1 50
		Bessemer .....	157	5 00



May	19.	Will's Point .....	302	3 80
		Jackson .....	806	4 00
		Col. J. R. Woodside .....	751	4 00
		Jno. B. Kershaw .....	743	4 00
		Lamar .....	161	4 00
		James Newton .....	1290	11 60
	21.	William Terry .....	1022	6 00
	29.	Pendleton .....	857	3 50
		Maj. Geo. H. Gause.....Slidell, La.		1 00
		S. H. Powe.....	1144	8 00
		Jas. D. Nance.....	336	15 65
		Wm. Walker .....	335	70
		Jas. F. Waddell.....	268	3 10
		Maj. J. H. Bickerstaff.....Seale, Ala.		2 50
		Jos. E. Johnston.....	119	8 75
		Col. Ed. Crossland.....	1228	4 60
		O. M. Dantzler.....	1107	1 10
		D. H. Hill.....	168	1 90
		I. G. Killough.....	593	1 50
		Sam. Davis .....	1169	1 85
		Stonewall Jackson .....	878	3 60
		C. A. Evans.....	983	7 30
		Jasper County .....	522	10 30
		Camp Marmaduke .....	685	3 40
		Maj. W. J. Rea.....Martinsville, Miss.		2 50
		Franklin Par. S. Shooters.....	1111	4 95
		Camp Cabell .....	89	5 00
		Lieut. Col. T. M. Scott.....Melissa, Tex.		1 00
		Maj. Spencer Hutchins.....Houston, Tex.		1 00
June	4.	Tandy Prior .....	1483	1 20
		Washington .....	1508	10
		Raymond .....	1525	2 00
		Mercer County .....	858	13 00
		John Bowie Strange.....	464	5 00
		Cabell .....	1526	4 50
		R. M. Gano.....	1408	2 75



June	4.	Chas. Rutledge Holmes.....	746	1 00
		Upshur County .....	1240	5 00
		Wm. Rose McAdory.....	157	12 00
		Maj. C. R. Barker.....		2 50
		Maj. A. H. Boyders.....		2 50
		Maj. Harrison Watts ..... Charleston, N. C.		2 50
		Col. Jno. P. Hickman..... Nashville, Tenn.		2 50
		Capt. P. N. Matlock..... Kenton, Tenn.		1 00
		Col. B. G. Slaughter..... Winchester, Tenn.		1 00
		Richard Kirkland .....	704	11 00
		Tom Reese .....	1427	2 10
		Gen. W. L. Cabell..... Dallas, Tex.		10 00
		Brig. Gen. A. T. Watts..... Beaumont, Tex.		5 00
		Col. W. H. Gaston..... Dallas, Tex.		2 50
		Col. B. F. Warthen..... Dallas, Tex.		2 50
		Col. H. W. Graber..... Dallas, Tex.		2 50
		W. L. Cabell.....	1348	5 80
		E. Kirby Smith.....	175	1 50
		Stonewall Jackson .....	91	2 20
		Col. Duke Goodman..... Fort Worth, Tex.		5 00
		Bedford Forrest .....	86	1 60
		David S. Creigh.....	856	2 70
		Stonewall Jackson .....	658	3 00
		Coweta .....	1161	2 00
		E. C. Walthall.....	1411	1 00
		H. E. Hood.....	1168	2 20
		Nevada .....	662	7 10
		Paul Anderson .....	916	2 80
		Marion Co. Confd. V.....	56	25 00
10.		Col. Ed. Taylor..... Louisville, Ky.		2 50
		Wichita C. V. Assn.....	1350	5 00
12.		Gordon .....	369	6 20
		L. B. Smith.....	402	4 20
		Polk County .....	403	1 40
		Camp Key .....	483	2 60
		Jefferson .....	826	5 40





June	12.	Valdosta .....	1076	7 80
		A. H. Colquitt.....	1115	2 00
		W. T. Smith.....	1300	3 60
		Lloyd Tilgham .....	965	2 50
	17.	Joseph J. Davis.....	1527	2 00
		Loring .....	1528	5 70
		Lt. Col. G. N. Sausey.....	Hawkinsville, Ga.	2 50
		A. P. Hill.....	269	2 50
	22.	Capt. M. W. Jewett, M. D.....	Ivanhoe, Va.	1 00
		Henry Gray .....	490	4 00
		Benton County .....	219	3 30
	23.	Northwest Div.....		150 00
	24.	H. M. Ashby.....	458	2 00
	25.	Maj. Frank S. Loftin.....	Franklin, Ga.	2 50
July		Col. W. J. Barnard.....	San Francisco, Cal.	3 50
	27.	Arkansas Division .....		50 00
	29.	Arkansas Division .....		50 00
	1.	Capt. E. N. Ramsey.....		1 00
		First Lieut. D. H. Scarborough.....		1 00
		Capt. Stuart McMullen.....		1 00
		Col. A. B. Booth.....	New Orleans, La.	6 50
		W. R. Stone.....	1529	3 40
	2.	E. A. Perry.....	1489	2 00
		Col. Fred. L. Robertson.....	Tallahassee, Fla.	2 50
		Maj. M. Goldsmith.....	Tallahassee, Fla.	2 50
	7.	Brig. Gen. P. F. Davidson.....	Fayetteville, Ark.	1 00
		Cleburne .....	1354	3 10
	9.	Adj. Al. Gentry.....	Clarendon, Tex.	1 00
		Jeff Thompson .....	987	1 20
		P. F. Liddell.....	561	2 50
		Col. M. D. Vane.....	Springdale, Ark.	2 50
		Ben McCullough .....	29	5 00
		Col. F. A. Hervey, Sr.....	Mobile, Ala.	5 00
		Arkansas Division .....		5 00
	14.	Brath .....	1530	3 50



July	20.	Arkansas Division .....	35 00
	23.	Arkansas Division .....	30 00
	24.	Arkansas Division .....	25 00
		J. E. B. Stuart.....	716 1 00
		Emmett McDonald .....	1370 1 00
		Joe. Shelby .....	1371 1 00
		Roger Hanson .....	1377 1 00
		Sterling Price .....	1378 1 00
		Jefferson Davis .....	523 1 00
		R. E. Lee.....	1379 1 00
		General Marmaduke .....	1384 1 00
		Stonewall Jackson .....	1385 1 00
		General Parsons .....	1388 1 00
		N. B. Forrest.....	1390 1 00
	30.	Brig. Gen. W. L. McGaughey.. Ft. W'th, Tex.	1 00
	31.	S. H. Stout.....	583 5 00
		W. C. Ware.....	1531 2 00
Aug.	4.	Gid Lowe .....	1532 5 30
	11.	Maj. Jos. A. Hincks.....	1 00
	17.	Sam Davis .....	1280 3 10
		N. B. Forrest.....	1390 1 80
	19.	Cleburne .....	1354 3 50
Sept.	4.	Maj. Gen. S. J. Wilkins..... Norman, Okla.	1 00
		Jeff Davis .....	843 1 90
	16.	Col. B. A. Barrosse.... Puerto Cortez, C. A.	1 00
	23.	Maj. Saffold Berney..... Mobile, Ala.	1 00
		Oscar R. Rand.....	1278 8 50
		Joseph E. Johnston.....	1424 1 60
		Bryan Grimes .....	424 10 70
Oct.	30.	Brig. Gen. C. M. McClelland..... Tulsa, I. T.	6 00
	3.	Lewis Dowd Wyatt.....	1533 12 50
	5.	Scriven County Camp.....	1083 19 10
	8.	Arkansas Division .....	50 00
		Graybill .....	1534 5 00
	10.	Nathan Parker .....	1224 3 00
	12.	E. Kirby Smith.....	251 2 00



Oct.	12.	Arkansas Division .....	5 00
	15.	Organ Church .....1535	4 50
		Wm. H. Forney.....1536	5 00
	24.	Brig. Gen. J. F. Horne.....	1 00
		Lt. Col. John S. Robbins.....	1 00
		Oregon Camp .....1537	4 70
	27.	Brig. Gen. S. S. Birchfield. .Deming, N. Mex.	5 00
		Lt. Col. E. H. Matthews....Deming, N. Mex.	2 50
		Capt. T. P. Smith.....Decatur, Tenn.	1 00
		Capt. J. P. Blevins.....Decatur, Tenn.	1 00
	29.	Robinson Springs ..... 396	2 80
		General Cgbell .....1538	2 00
Nov.		Lamar Fontaine .....1331	4 80
	2.	A. Burnet Rhett..... 767	8 00
		Martin H. Cofer..... 543	50
		Capt. Robt. C. Crouch...Morristown, Tenn.	1 00
		Capt. W. H. Parker.....Morristown, Tenn.	1 00
	3.	Spivy .....1539	2 00
	7.	Maj. G. W. Brewer.....Dayton, Tenn.	1 00
		Brig. Gen. H. W. Graber.....Dallas, Tex.	6 00
	11.	M. T. Owen..... 416	3 93
	24.	Lt. Col. A. B. Scott.....Versailles, Ky.	1 00
		Maj. G. W. Bowman.....Plano, Tex.	3 50
		Lt. Col. Jno. H. Bonner.....Tyler, Tex.	3 50
		Lt. Col. Geo. W. Blair.....Dallas, Tex.	3 50
		Camp Terrey .....1540	3 20
		Maj. W. B. Berry.....Brookston, Tex.	10 00
		Maj. J. Y. Johnson.....Knoxville, Tenn.	1 00
		Capt. Jos. W. Owen.....Knoxville, Tenn.	1 00
		Capt. A. D. Reynolds.....Bristol, Tenn.	1 00
		Rodes ..... 262	12 00
	25.	Capt. W. L. Armstrong..Stony Point, Tenn.	1 00





Nov.	25.	Capt. L. H. Denny.....	Blountville, Tenn.	1 00
		Maj. Gen. A. W. Hutton....	Los Angeles, Cal.	1 00
		Pacific Division .....		50 00
		Lt. Col. Chas. Reed.....	Paducah, Ky.	1 00
		Capt. J. R. Crawford.....	Dayton, Tenn.	1 00
		Capt. F. M. Marder.....	Dayton, Tenn.	1 00
		Capt. J. McKenzie.....	Big Springs, Tenn.	1 00
		Maj. P. J. Graves.....	Clarksville, Tex.	3 50
		Capt. J. A. Regan.....	Sweetwater, Tenn.	1 00
	27.	Capt. W. A. Dickinson....	Johnson City, Tenn.	1 00
		Capt. Ed. Rogan .....	Johnson City, Tenn.	1 00
		Capt. Hy. D'Armond....	Johnson City, Tenn.	1 00
		Capt. W. P. Thomson....	Johnson City, Tenn.	1 00
		Wade Hampton .....	1541	2 00
		Maj. A. H. Wall.....	Mayesville, Ky.	1 00
		Lt. Col. C. H. Lee, Jr.....	Falmouth, Ky.	1 00
		Maj. W. H. Cassell.....	Lexington, Ky.	1 00
	28.	Capt. Robt. L. Blevins....	Rogersville, Tenn.	1 00
	30.	Lt. Col. A. C. Tompkins....	Owensboro, Ky.	1 00
		Maj. Saml. W. Tompkins....	Owensboro, Ky.	1 00
Dec.	2.	Brig. Gen. N. M. Marks.....	Versailles, Ky.	1 00
	4.	Capt. J. C. Warren.....	Sweetwater, Tenn.	1 00
		Brig. Gen. P. D. Bowles....	Evergreen, Ala.	1 00
		Maj. A. L. Harned.....	Boston, Ky.	1 00
		Ridgley Brown Camp.....	518	3 70
	5.	Capt. Wm. E. Yeatman....	Knoxville, Tenn.	1 00
	7.	Brig. Gen. Wm. A. Roby....	Hamburg, Ark.	1 00



Dec. 10.	Capt. Edward McKenzie.....	Versailles, Ky.	1	00
15.	Kentucky Division .....		100	00
17.	Lt. Col. L. P. Young.....	Louisville, Ky.	1	00
	Maj. G. W. Logan.....	Louisville, Ky.	1	00
18.	Maj. J. H. Yancey.....	Louisville, Ky.	1	00
19.	Maj. F. B. Havis.....	Morton's Gap	1	00
21.	Maj. Jas. D. Hines.....	Bowling Green, Ky.	1	00
	Maj. T. T. Eaton.....	Louisville, Ky.	1	00
22.	Col. B. Timmons Camp.....	61	1	00
23.	West Feliciana .....	798	4	20
24.	Cabarrus County .....	212	6	60

Total Receipts .....\$4,854 68

Balance on hand as per report March 31, 1903..... 813 60

-----\$5,668 68

#### CLASSIFIED.

Camp dues .....\$3,519 88

Commissions and certs. of membership.. 122 50

Donations ..... 1,212 30

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\$4,854 68



## DISBURSEMENTS.

1903.

Apr.	2.	Voucher	No. 36	.....	\$4 00
	10.	"	" 37	.....	50 50
	18.	"	" 38	.....	25 20
	22.	"	" 39	.....	3 00
	24.	"	" 40	.....	3 20
	27.	"	" 41	.....	5 70
		"	" 42	.....	30 00
	28.	"	" 43	.....	3 00
	29.	"	" 44	.....	94 05
	30.	"	" 45	.....	37 00
		"	" 46	.....	240 00
May	9.	"	" 47	.....	18 35
	17.	"	" 48	.....	245 75
	23.	"	" 49	.....	1 75
		"	" 50	.....	450 00
	30.	"	" 51	.....	3 45
	31.	"	" 52	.....	12 90
		"	" 53	.....	28 85
		"	" 54	.....	230 00
June	1.	"	" 55	.....	38 75
		"	" 56	.....	7 35
	3.	"	" 57	.....	26 90
	6.	"	" 58	.....	6 00
	13.	"	" 59	.....	5 75
	16.	"	" 60	.....	52 15
		"	" 61	.....	60 00
		"	" 62	.....	175 00
		"	" 63	.....	3 75
		"	" 64	.....	300 00
	17.	"	" 65	.....	300 00
		"	" 66	.....	9 10
	22.	"	" 67	.....	4 20
	30.	"	" 68	.....	330 00
July	6.	"	" 69	.....	58 00
		"	" 70	.....	64 25



July	7.	Voucher No.	71	231 50
	8.	"	72	15 64
	13.	"	73	45 00
		"	74	19 00
	14.	"	75	21 75
		"	76	9 90
	22.	"	77	7 90
	31.	"	78	330 00
Aug.	4.	"	79	80
	31.	"	80	15 95
		"	81	2 45
		"	82	7 25
		"	83	5 27
		"	84	330 00
Sept.	2.	"	85	98 51
	10.	"	86	5 21
		"	87	7 75
	16.	"	88	2 25
	30.	"	89	330 00
		"	90	24 16
Oct.	5.	"	91	4 05
	6.	"	92	80
	7.	"	93	9 30
	15.	"	94	3 50
	26.	"	95	15 84
		"	96	45 00
	31.	"	97	330 00
Nov.	5.	"	98	1 15
		"	99	12 00
	13.	"	100	3 77
	22.	"	101	60 60
	27.	"	102	5 75
	30.	"	103	5 16
		"	104	25 55
		"	105	330 00
Dec.	2.	"	106	2 00





Dec.	3.	Voucher No.	107	2	65
	21.	"	108	1	17
	31.	"	109	335	00
		"	110	25	65
		"	111	3	40
		"	112	1	70

Total .....\$5,662 23

Leaving a balance on hand this date..... \$6 05

*Wm. E. Mickle.*

[OFFICIAL]

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 31, 1903.

We, the undersigned, a sub-committee of the Finance Committee, have examined the foregoing account of the Adjutant General, carefully checking each item, verifying the footings, and comparing the expenditures enumerated with the vouchers submitted for examination, and find the same correct in every particular.

BENNETT H. YOUNG,  
FRED. L. ROBERTSON,  
W. J. WOODWARD,  
J. F. SHIPP,  
ANDREW J. WEST,  
PAUL SANGUINETTE,  
V. Y. COOK.

I have carefully checked the above, and  
concur in the statement made.

W. A. MONTGOMERY,  
*Chairman.*



# MINUTES

of the  
Fourteenth Annual Meeting  
and Reunion of the

## UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS



held at  
NASHVILLE, - - TENNESSEE  
on  
Tues. Wed. and Thurs., June 14, 15, 16, 1904.

STEPHEN D. LEE, General Commanding.  
Wm. E. MICKLE, Adjutant Gen. and Chief of Staff.





**I**

Picket's History of Alabama,  
Baldwin's Flush Times,  
Meek's (A. B.) Poems of the South,  
Meek's Red Eagle,  
Meek's Romantic Passages.

**WANT**

Baldwin's Party Leaders,  
Clalborne's Life Sam Dale,  
Ramsay's History South Carolina,  
Confederate Money,  
Paroles, Furloughs, Books,  
Newspapers, Music.

**TO**

Gen'l Dlok Taylor's Destruction and Reconstruction  
Histories of any State,  
Histories of any Country,  
Books about the Civil War,  
Old Maps or Pictures,  
Autographs of Any Noted  
Man or Woman.

**BUY**

Clement's Mustang Gray, Bernard Lille, or the Rival's,  
Thorpe's Mysteries of the Backwoods,  
Thorpe's Tom Ochiltree.

Magazines as follows: Southern Bivouac, Land  
We Love, DeBow's Review, Southern Historical  
Society Papers, Literary Messenger, Niles'  
Register.

**FOR CASH**

Old Books and Magazines of all kinds.  
"Literary Junk" of every nature.

Write, with Stamp to

**WM. E. MICKLE,**  
Bookseller,

**MOBILE,**

**ALABAMA.**





# MINUTES

....OF THE....

Fourteenth Annual Meeting

AND REUNION

....OF THE....

United Confederate Veterans,

....HELD AT....

NASHVILLE, TENN.

....ON....

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY JUNE 14, 15, 16, 1904.

---

STEPHEN D. LEE, General Commanding.

WM. E. MICKLE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.



# ORGANIZATION

## OF THE

# United Confederate Veterans

WITH NAMES OF THE  
DEPARTMENT, DIVISION AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS,  
THEIR ADJUTANTS GENERAL, AND ADDRESSES.

---

General STEPHEN D. LEE, General Commanding, Columbus, Miss.  
Major General WM. E. MICKLE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,  
New Orleans, La.

### **ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT.**

Lieut. General C. IRVINE WALKER, Commander, Greenville, S. C.  
Brig. General JAS. G. HOLMES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,  
Macon, Ga.

#### **South Carolina Division.**

Major General THOS. W. CARWILE, Commander, Edgefield, S. C.  
Col. J. M. JORDAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Green-  
ville, S. C.  
Brig. General ZIMMERMAN DAVIS, Commanding 1st Brigade,  
Charleston, S. C.  
Brig. General B. H. TEAGUE, Commanding 2d Brigade, Aiken, S. C.

#### **North Carolina Division.**

Major General JULIAN S. CARR, Commander, Durham, N. C.  
Col. H. A. LONDON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Pittsboro,  
N. C.  
Brig. General P. C. CARLTON, Commanding 1st Brigade, States-  
ville, N. C.  
Brig. General W. L. LONDON, Commanding 2d Brigade, Pittsboro,  
N. C.  
Brig. General JAS. I. METTS, Commanding 3d Brigade, Wilmington,  
N. C.  
Brig. General JAS. M. RAY, Commanding 4th Brigade, Asheville, N. C.

#### **Virginia Division.**

Major General THEODORE S. GARNETT, Commander, Norfolk, Va.  
Col. JOS. V. BIDGOOD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Rich-  
mond, Va.



Brig. General STITH BOLLING, Commanding 1st Brigade, Petersburg, Va.  
Brig. General JAS. MACGILL, Commanding 2d Brigade, Pulaski, Va.  
Brig. General R. D. FUNKHOUSER, Commanding 3d Brigade, Strasburg, Va.

#### **West Virginia Division.**

Major General ROBERT WHITE, Commander, Wheeling, W. Va.  
Col. A. C. L. GATEWOOD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Linwood, W. Va.  
Brig. General DAVID E. JOHNSTON, Commanding 1st Brigade, Bluefield, W. Va.  
Brig. General S. S. GREEN, Commanding 2d Brigade, Charleston, W. Va.

#### **Maryland Division.**

Major General A. C. TRIPPE, Commander, Baltimore, Md.  
Col. DAVID S. BRISCOE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Baltimore Md.  
Brig. General OSWALD TIGHLMAN, Commanding 1st Brigade, Easton, Md.  
Brig. General JOHN F. ZACHARIAS, Commanding 2d Brigade, Cumberland, Md.

#### **ARMY OF TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT.**

Lieut. General CLEMENT A. EVANS, Commander, Atlanta, Ga.  
Brig. General E. T. SYKES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Columbus, Miss.

#### **Louisiana Division.**

Major General O. A. BULLION, Commander, Hope Villa, La.  
Col. A. B. BOOTH, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

#### **Tennessee Division.**

Major General GEO. W. GORDON, Commander, Memphis, Tenn.  
Col. JOHN P. HICKMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Nashville, Tenn.  
Brig. General J. F. HORNE, Commanding 1st Brigade, Knoxville, Tenn.  
Brig. General JOHN M. TAYLOR, Commanding 2d Brigade, Lexington, Tenn.  
Brig. General CLAY STACKER, Commanding 3d Brigade, Clarksville, Tenn.

#### **Florida Division.**

Major General W. D. BALLENTINE, Commander, Fernandina, Fla.  
Col. FRED L. ROBERTSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Tallahassee, Fla.  
Brig. General W. L. WITTICH, Commanding 1st Brigade, Pensacola, Fla.  
Brig. General F. P. FLEMING, Commanding 2nd Brigade, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Brig. General W. H. JEWELL, Commanding 3d Brigade, Orlando, Fla.



### **Alabama Division.**

Major General GEO. P. HARRISON, Commander, Opelika, Ala.  
Col. HARVEY E. JONES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,  
Montgomery, Ala.  
Brig. General JNO. W. A. SANFORD, Commanding 1st Brigade,  
Montgomery, Ala.  
Brig. General PINCKNEY D. BOWLES, Commanding 2d Brigade,  
Evergreen, Ala.  
Brig. General J. N. THOMPSON, Commanding 3d Brigade, Tuscum-  
bia, Ala.  
Brig. General J. W. BUSH, Commanding 4th Brigade, Birmingham,  
Ala.

### **Mississippi Division.**

Major General ROBT. LOWRY, Commander, Jackson, Miss.  
Col. J. L. McCASKILL, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Bran-  
don, Miss.  
Brig. General JOHN A. WEBB, Commanding 1st Brigade, Jackson,  
Miss.  
Brig. General ROBT. E. HOUSTON, Commanding 2d Brigade, Aber-  
deen, Miss.

### **Georgia Division.**

Major General P. A. S. McGLASHAN, Commander Savannah, Ga.  
Col. WM M. CRUMLEY, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Brig. General J. S. SWEAT, Commanding South Georgia Brigade,  
Waycross, Ga.  
Brig. General C. M. WILEY, Commanding East Georgia Brigade,  
Macon, Ga.  
Brig. General A. J. WEST, Commanding North Georgia Brigade,  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Brig. General CHAS. McWHEATLEY, Commanding West Georgia  
Brigade, Americus, Ga.

### **Kentucky Division.**

Major General BENNETT H. YOUNG, Commander, Louisville, Ky.  
Col. W. A. MILTON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Louisville,  
Ky.  
Brig. General JAMES R. ROGERS, Commanding 1st Brigade, Cane  
Ridge, Ky.  
Brig. General J. B. BRIGGS, Commanding 2d Brigade, Russellville, Ky.  
Brig. General D. THORNTON, Commanding 3d Brigade, Louisville,  
Ky.  
Brig. General N. M. MARKS, Commanding 4th Brigade, Versailles,  
Ky.

### **TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.**

Lient. General W. L. CABELL, Commander, Dallas, Texas.  
Brig. General A. T. WATTS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,  
Beaumont, Tex.





### **Texas Division.**

Major General K. M. VAN ZANDT, Commander, Fort Worth, Tex.  
Col. S. P. GREENE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Fort Worth, Tex.  
Brig. General J. T. JARRARD, Commanding 1st Brigade, Huntsville, Tex.  
Brig. General T. L. LARGEN, Commanding 2d Brigade, San Antonio, Tex.  
Brig. General FELIX H. ROBERTSON, Commanding 3d Brigade, Waco, Tex.  
Brig. General R. M. HENDERSON, Commanding 4th Brigade, Sulphur Springs, Tex.  
Brig. General M. D. SELLARS, Commanding 5th Brigade, Decatur, Tex.

### **Indian Territory Division.**

Major General R. B. COLEMAN, Commander, McAlester, I. T.  
Col. JAS. H. REED, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, McAlester, Indian Territory  
Brig. General JOHN L. GALT, Commanding Chickasaw Brigade, Ardmore, Indian Territory.  
Brig. General D. M. HAILEY, Commanding Choctaw Brigade, Krebs, Indian Territory.  
Brig. General J. W. WATTS, Commanding Cherokee Brigade, Wagoner, Creek Nation, Indian Territory.  
Brig. General GEO. W. GRAYSON, Commanding Creek Brigade, Eufaula, Indian Territory.

### **Missouri Division.**

Major General ELIJAH GATES, Commander, St. Joseph, Mo.  
Col. JNO. C. LANDIS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, St. Joseph, Mo.  
Brig. General S. M. KENNARD, Commanding Eastern Brigade, St. Louis, Mo.  
Brig. General HARVEY W. SALMON, Commanding Western Brigade, Clinton, Mo.

### **Arkansas Division.**

Major General B. W. GREEN, Commander, Little Rock, Ark.  
Col. FRANK T. VAUGHAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Little Rock, Ark.  
Brig. General JAMES M. STEWART, Commanding 1st Brigade, Little Rock, Ark.  
Brig. General JUNIUS JORDAN, Commanding 2d Brigade, Pine Bluff, Ark.  
Brig. General PERRY F. DAVIDSON, Commanding 3d Brigade, Fayetteville, Ark.  
Brig. General JAS. H. BLACK, Commanding 4th Brigade, Hope, Ark.

### **Oklahoma Division.**

Major General S. J. WILKINS, Commander, Norman, Okla.  
Col. WM. M. CROSS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Oklahoma, Okla.  
Brig. General W. D. MATTHEWS, Commanding 1st Brigade, Norman, Okla.  
Brig. General A. P. WATSON, Commanding 2d Brigade, Shawnee, Okla.  
Brig. General SAM PORTER, Commanding 3d Brigade, Martha, Okla.



**North-West Division.**

Major General FRANK D. BROWN, Commander, Philipsburg, Mont.  
Col. J. H. WILLIAMS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Philipsburg, Mont.  
Brig. General PAUL A. FUSZ, Commanding Montana Brigade, Philipsburg Mont.

**Pacific Division.**

Major General A. W. HUTTON, Commander, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Col. E. H. OWEN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Los Angeles, Cal.

OFFICIAL:

*Wm. E. Mickle.*

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*



## INTRODUCTION.

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Possibly the best idea of the conditions existing in the City of Nashville can be obtained from the columns of the daily press; and the following selections are made:—

The *American* says:

“Few are the times in the past when Nashville has presented more of a gala and fete-like appearance than it will to-day. Few are the times when there has been incentive as great or desire as sincere for indulgence in the tribute of decoration to a visiting host.

“Stretching in every direction on the up-town streets as far as the eye can see, this decoration is in evidence, not a mere bit of bunting here or a solitary flag there, but a prodigality of Confederate and National banners and devices, fluttering streamers and twinings and festoonings of these bright and martial hues. It is a sight as inspiring as it is picturesque, a bright and expressive welcome for the honored visitors who come this week to Nashville.

“Just as the energy of the decorator has been taxed for the completion of the vast amount of work, so would it also seem that his skill and ingenuity had been exhausted to improvise and furnish the myriad designs and elaborate hangings and drapings. In the business part of the city, the fronts and sides of stores and public buildings are literally covered with the tri-colored cloth in its various forms, while flags in profusion are floating over all. It is the same with a great number of residences, for there also the flags and bunting and devices are to be seen, offering their unmistakable greeting to the soldiers of the '60s.

“Nor has the decoration of the city been completed. Much more is to be done to-day, and even in the earlier hours of Tuesday, so that when the veterans from every part of Dixie have come they will know from the moment of arrival, as they will be made to feel in other ways during their stay, that with all the warmth and sincerity that spring from the hearts of Tennesseans, they are even more than thrice welcome.

“Reunion week is on in earnest, and Nashville is bright and busy and happy with the city's own and the hundred who have reached here as the advance guard. From now until the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans has ended the city will be in gala humor and attire, and this conclave of the survivors of the struggle of the sixties in every





way bids fair to be one of the most enthusiastic, successful and largely attended of any since this custom of coming together annually was inaugurated.

“For several days past the visitors to the reunion have been coming. The number showed a material increase during Sunday, but at night a glance in at the Union Station or a walk along any of the principal streets would speedily have convinced the unknowing that reunion week was on.

“The sight at the Union Station was one of hurry and confusion, hundreds of persons thronging the place from the main entrance to the steps leading down to the tracks. Each train that came in during the day was loaded almost to its capacity with passengers, ranging from children with eager and expectant faces to the gray-haired veteran, who if more reserved, must surely be just as happy over what the week holds in store. Those who are formally unacquainted here, but who are nevertheless at home, did not wait long at the station, but made their way at once to hotel or boarding house. Many of them there were, however, for whom friends and relatives were waiting at the station, and then when greetings had been exchanged, they also were off from the busy scene, to give place to later arrivals. Through the day and evening it kept up, and late at night it was conservatively estimated that several thousand persons had come from various places in the South to join in the observances of the veterans.

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“Once more is Nashville in the hands of the men who followed the fortunes of the Southern cross. Not through force of arms, but by loving, loyal hearts and hospitable natures was the surrender made complete and unconditional. From the Potomac to the Gulf this fragmentary body of that grandest army that ever marched ‘in tide of times’ has come together again to reawaken cherished memories of these forty years ago, to renew the bonds of comradeship, to pay loving tribute to the memory of the dead and render that honor due the living. To the number of 10,000 have these heroic wearers of the Confederate gray assembled in the capital of Tennessee, and with them are many of those matrons who were just as strong and as courageous in the hours of sacrifice and danger. And there is also here a splendid representation of younger Southern manhood, while Dixie’s fairest maidens, by their gracious presence, have lent to the ensemble a sweet, fresh touch rivaling spring’s brightest floral tribute.

“Nor has there been failure on the part of Nashville to respond with warm and open-hearted hospitality to the requirements of the occasion. It was a privilege to prepare for the reception of the veterans and other visitors; it is a distinction to have them as the city’s honored guests. The portals of Nashville are opened wide and our people, whose hearts are filled to overflowing with loving sympathy and responsive



sentiment, are contributing in every way within their power to the fullness, the completeness of this sacred occasion.

"Even in its incipient stages there is the word of those highest and best prepared to speak, that this is one of the most successful and satisfactory reunions the United Confederate Veterans have ever held. The advance arrangements, so carefully and thoroughly made, now mean convenience, comfort and pleasure to the veterans. This could not be better proved than by the fact that not a single veteran is known to be uncared for in the matter of meals and lodging.

"It is now estimated that there are fully 10,000 veterans here, with the total attendance conservatively placed at 30,000.

"It has been many a day since the streets of Nashville have presented such a scene as was witnessed on Tuesday. Almost anywhere one might look in the uptown district it was a restless, interested, happy-hearted throng. The hotels are positively thronged constantly inside and out with the veterans and the younger visitors; the State Capitol all day long was a point of interest which attracted many, and surely it would be difficult to offer a better and more impressive picture of realism than this ensemble of faded and modern gray uniforms, of myriad badges and attractive souvenir decorations, old and young mingling fraternally together, the manliest men and the fairest women of the Southland. Almost might it be said to be a double object lesson, the veteran teaching younger generations what the Confederate army was in bravery and determination, the younger generation giving freshness of their years and ideas to the veteran. It is a gathering with a single thought and a common purpose; it is the spirit of the sixties that will live as long as the South exists."

The *Banner* reports:

"The town has capitulated, and Johnny Reb is in possession. The first day of the Confederate Reunion for 1904 opened most auspiciously, with flags flying, bands playing and with ideal weather.

"The feature of the morning was the automobile parade—and never was such a parade seen in Nashville. It was a swift parade, no waiting for slow horses; and it wound in and out among the wagons on the remodeled streets like a spotted snake; part of the time it moved at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The spectators got a glimpse, and the participants enjoyed the spin immensely.

"Official figures compiled by the railroads show that there are now in the city something over 20,000 visitors, and very conservative estimates of the number that will be here before night will run the number of strangers in Nashville to over 25,000. There is often a great difference in rough estimates and guesses and actual figures. The railroads have an actual count of every passenger they hauled into Nashville up to midnight last night, and can estimate to within 100 or 200 of the number that is en route.



"All night long the trains rolled into the station bearing men who had, or whose fathers had worn the Southern Gray.

"With drums and banners, wavings of handkerchiefs, shouts of welcome and tears of rejoicing the worn veterans entered upon the hospitality of Nashville, the grandest city in the South. Up Broad street the steady march of men continued all day. It is almost easy to imagine they are marching again to the wars, with battle flags new and all floating triumphantly above their gray heads as in the far-away sixties, when those heads were brown, or black, and warm with the kiss of the Southern sun.

"Down Broad the columns move to Spruce, where under an archway of red, white and blue, with the placid features of their beloved Lee smiling upon them from its setting of flags, they pass into the spacious headquarters to grasp the hands of old gray-bearded comrades who have traveled, some of them, across the continent to unite once more with the fast-thinning ranks of brave-hearted rebels. Never was any meeting of any body of men more systematically, and in spite of numbers, more easily handled.

"At the Terminal Station from the moment of landing the system begins as the immense throng is ushered quietly and with a rapidity that simply takes your breath away out through the building and into the streets.

"At Ward Seminary there is provision made for the sick, the exhausted and likewise the hungry. At the Fogg and Hume buildings a jolly good time goes on, as 1,000 big-hearted Texans mingle and swap yarns with representatives of every State in the Union. Warm with enthusiasm, Texas comes to us in numbers, for she always is the biggest pebble on the beach.

"At the hotels such scenes of brightness were never seen before. Pretty girl sponsors and their equally pretty maids of honor mingle among the battle-scarred men who fought and bled for them before they were born."



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
**Fourteenth Annual Meeting and Reunion**  
OF THE  
**United Confederate Veterans,**  
HELD AT  
**NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,**  
**Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 14th, 15th and 16th, 1904**

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**FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS, Tuesday, June 14, 1904.**

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In point of enthusiasm and attendance the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the United Confederate Veterans, which assembled in the Tabernacle at noon Tuesday, was the equal of any of those that have been held in the history of the organization. There was perhaps a greater flood of oratory at the first day's session than was ever known before, but the enthusiasm of the veterans did not wane, although a great many in the audience left before the end of the session. The most of those who left, however, were the young men and the visitors, a majority of the veterans remaining to cheer the conclusion of the magnificent address of the annual orator, Dr. McKim. Every reference to the heroes of the Confederacy was lustily cheered by the gray-haired veterans who filled the first floor of the meeting place, and volley after volley of thunderous applause greeted the many emphatic declarations that the cause for which the South fought on more than 2,000 battlefields was the cause of liberty and independence.

Although the convention did not assemble until after 12 o'clock, the first floor and about half of the gallery space was occupied nearly an hour before that time. The appearance of Gen. Stephen D. Lee, the Commander-in-Chief, at 11:30 o'clock,





was the signal for an outburst of applause, but the first great wave of enthusiasm that passed over the convention was when the Kentucky band entered playing "My Old Kentucky Home." This was followed with "Dixie," when the cheering and applause became deafening. The band played a number of other patriotic airs, all of them being cheered.

Seated on the platform were the division commanders, their staffs, sponsors, and maids of honor, and other distinguished veterans and visitors. Among those on the platform were Mrs. John B. Gordon, Dr. J. William Jones, Chaplain-General of the veterans; Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief; Gen. William E. Mickle, Adjutant General; Gen. Anson J. West, Commander of the North Georgia Brigade; Gen. C. H. Tebault, of New Orleans, Surgeon-General; Gen. W. L. Cabell, Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department; Gen. W. D. Ballentine, of Florida; Gen. William B. Bate, of Tennessee; Gov. James B. Frazier and Mayor Albert S. Williams.

Every mention of the name of the late beloved Commander-in-Chief, John B. Gordon, was met with an outburst of applause which demonstrated beyond a doubt that he has a place in the deepest affections of the old Confederates second only to that held by the patron saints of the Confederacy, the immortal Lee, the unconquerable "Stonewall," and the beloved President, Jefferson Davis. No opportunity scaped which afforded an occasion to testify their devotion to their late Commander.

Promptly at 12 o'clock Maj.-Gen. George W. Gordon, Commander of the Tennessee Division of the United Confederate Veterans, called the convention to order. He introduced CHAPLAIN GENERAL J. WM. JONES, D. D., and the entire assembly arose and stood during the delivery of the invocation.

He thanked God for the kind preservation of the past year, and the circumstances of mercy and of grace, under which this great Reunion is held. He asked God's guidance and blessing that nothing be said or done not in accord with the Divine will.

He thanked God that while so many of our comrades fell in battle, or died in the hospital, in the prison, or at home, and so many of them had been constantly "stepping out of ranks" as the years have gone by, so many of them yet survive to bless the land they love so well. He thanked God for our Confederate leaders, and for the men of the rank and file who made our heroic struggle for constitutional freedom, and that when they were "compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources" instead of sitting down amid the ashes of their blighted hopes, and ruined fortunes, they took off their ragged jackets and went to work to make our Southland "bloom and blossom as the rose."



He thanked God for the prosperity of our whole country, and prayed that we might continue to have fruitful seasons, plentiful crops, and business prosperity. But he prayed above all that our law-makers may be law-abiding men, our rulers God-fearing men, and our people a God-serving people.

He prayed heaven's richest blessing upon our needy comrades, and upon the widows and orphans of those who have crossed the river, and asked that while we revive the hallowed memories of the brave old days of 61-65, we may not forget those who need our sympathies, and our help.

Once more he prayed God's blessing upon this vast crowd, upon our Commander, and other officers, and that during this meeting everything may be "done decently and in order."

Gen. Gordon then introduced Gov. James B. Frazier to deliver the address of welcome. He was greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause.

Gov. Frazier said in part:

"I was honored in being selected to speak a word of welcome to this magnificent audience, not because of my war record, for when you marched to battle to the tunes of "Dixie" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me," candor forces me to say that I was actually at home dressed in woman's clothes. (Applause).

"We extend to you a hearty greeting because you are the remnant of the greatest army of individual fighters that ever went to battle. The personnel of that army was the most magnificent the world has ever seen. They were the descendants of the men who suffered at Valley Forge with Washington, the greatest rebel the world has ever known. Those men sprang from noble sires. Up to the war the South had played a conspicuous part in the government of this Republic. A Southern man had written the Declaration of Independence, Southern men had dominated the constitutional convention, and a Southern man had written the organic law of the Nation. It was a Southerner that planted the flag of the Nation on the palaces of the Montezumas. Men who sprang from such an ancestry could not deliberately conspire and fight for the destruction of the government they had created. The Confederate army fought for the great and inalienable right of local self-government. If you had had equal resources with our brothers across the line to-day the stars and bars would float as the National emblem." (Tremendous outburst of cheering and applause and cries of "Go on," "Tell it again").

"We love the men of the South for the heroism which they displayed upon 2,200 battlefields, and we honor them for the patience and fortitude which they have shown under the adversities which followed the war. You have accepted the results of that war in good faith.



You have not taught your children hate and malice, but you have taught them to love and to be loyal to the flag of the Nation. (Applause).

"When these gray-haired old veterans—God bless the grand old Confederate soldier!—returned from the war, you solemnly declared that having fought and lost the battle, from that day henceforth you would know but one flag, one country and one Constitution, and you have faithfully kept that promise. You have met the problems growing out of that war with the same coolness and valor and intelligence that you displayed upon a hundred battlefields. You have reorganized labor and to-day the South is producing more cotton and grain and minerals with free than with slave labor. (Applause).

"I welcome you to the grand old hospitable State of Tennessee. I welcome you to the warmth of her sunshine, and if that ain't warm enough, I welcome you to some of her moonshine. You have solved all the problems in a manner that should have merited the praise and the honor of every man in the Nation, but for thirty years you suffered the humiliation of sectional jealousy and prejudice, but when the war with Spain was declared the men of the South, true to their glorious ancestry, marched side by side with the valorous sons of the North. If I had some magic power I would place a garland of glory of forget-me-nots and lay them reverently at your feet. (Applause). I would weave a melody whose refrain would be welcome to Tennessee, welcome to the hearts of the brave and the homes of the free."

The band struck up "Dixie," and the convention went wild.

Gen. Gordon then appropriately introduced Mayor Williams, saying that "if any get too much of that moonshine to which the Governor so kindly referred in his speech, he will take care of you."

#### THE MAYOR'S WELCOME.

Mayor Williams spoke as follows:

"Mr. Commander, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the United Confederate Veterans:—I can recall no period or occasion in the past history of my life among the good people of Nashville fraught with so much pleasure, as the distinguished privilege this hour affords—to stand in the august presence of an assemblage of soldiers and patriots such as now confront me—clothed with the authority emanating from the unanimous desire of every citizen of our great city, to greet you at the very threshold of your assembling in our midst with the smile of recognition and the right-hand of fraternal fellowship, coupled with the assurance of welcome, thrice welcome everyone of you, to the homes and firesides of every citizen of grand old Nashville, Tennessee—is an honor that comes but once in a lifetime to an humble citizen.

"Gentlemen, I welcome you most cordially to all the rights, privileges, friendships and hospitalities that have ever characterized our





city, and I trust will continue to adorn and distinguish it. I can conceive no enjoyment equal to that which springs from a conscious performance of a noble deed and the disposition to give honor to whom honor is due. We honor you to-day, gentlemen, for the many noble deeds of self-defense made in the defense of that principle so dear to the heart of every son of our Southland. It matters naught to us whether the cause you so nobly espoused and bled to sustain was right or wrong, it is enough for us—your posterity—to know that your motives were pure, your purposes sincere and your desire the protection of your homes and your country. What worthy son would hesitate long enough to determine the righteousness of an assault made upon his devoted mother before defending her with his life? None, I am happy to say. No; not one, especially if Southern blood courses in his veins. So it was with you, gentlemen, soldiers of the lost cause.

“When the war tocsin of '61 sounded and the line of demarkation was drawn between the North and the South, your noble spirits were stirred within you, and true to that doctrine of Southern chivalry and devotion to country, home and friends, a moment only was necessary to determine where and with whom your lots should be cast. Hence, when the drum-beat for volunteers was heard throughout the South, and the army scroll was unfolded for the inscription of such names as by virtue of their devotion to the South and her every cause might be enrolled thereon.

“History tells us and truth verifies the statement that never before in the annals of civil warfare did so many thousand brave and patriotic citizens (many of whom hitherto unskilled in the arts of war) rally with such unanimity of purpose and concert of action around a common standard, the product of an hour. The history of that terrible struggle, gentlemen, represented by American citizens and brave soldiers on either side, is too fresh in the minds of our people to need mention at this time. The patriotic impulse and brave spirit so manifest in the inception of the strife by the Southern soldier, abated not, but continued without cessation until the last gun was fired upon the battlefield, and the terms of capitulation were made and accepted by the contending armies, thus closing a war, the record of which has never been excelled in human experience. While you lost the Cause for which you fought so nobly, grand old soldiers, permit me to say, you won a heritage more lasting and durable than nations and governments; you demonstrated to the world a principle that will be honored and admired so long as justice lives and truth has an abiding place in the heart of man. If such be your due from the world at large, what should be the obligation of those who are immediate beneficiaries of the many hardships endured and the battle-sears now defacing your aged bodies? A sum I will not undertake to compute, but suffice by saying it is so far beyond our ability to adjust we must go into involuntary bankruptcy, and acknowl-



edge our utter inability to pay even a per cent. upon the overwhelming debt of love and gratitude we so justly owe the grand old Confederate Soldiers.

“But, gentlemen, if you will accept, in lieu of the genuine coin our disposition to liquidate, we will satisfy to the last farthing every obligation with a degree of cheerfulness only excelled by your patriotism and courage. As an evidence of that fact, we point you to the thousands of unlatched doors to our dwellings, ornamented with the cordial smiles of worthy matrons and lovely daughters ready to receive and to entertain you as only a Nashville woman can. Our men, every one of them, stand to-day with delight, impatiently awaiting an opportunity to contribute to your peace and comfort while you are the guests of our city. Our children rise up to call you blessed and offer the service of their little feet to take the place of the wooden legs and bleeding feet of the old soldier. Our neighbors have come to the rescue with corn and venison for 50,000 rations; our weather clerk has provided typical Tennessee weather for your convenience while among us; our police have been instructed to deal gently with those who fall by the wayside under sun or other stroke. Our town is yours, gentlemen; make the best of it.

“You comrades who hail from Virginia—that grand old domain—the mother of patriotism and Presidents—accept our hospitality, and partake freely of our corn and venison.

“And, you Mississippians, whose Jefferson Davis, cotton stalks and John Sharp Williams, have made you famous throughout the world, we offer the fatted calf and our best mingled wine.

“The Arkansas Traveler, whose untiring feet led the march over the rugged mountain and swamp valleys, hear to-day the sweet strains of that grand old tune and be happy in the fact that you are with your comrades and friends in the forward march of civil and domestic life.

“To you of Louisiana, who have left your sugar plantations and other callings of sweet life, we tender a cordial welcome in the name of Beauregard and those gallant soldiers who fell in the Lost Cause, but who still live in the hearts of their countrymen.

“To the dear old soldiers of North and South Carolina, we throw wide open the doors of our hospitality, and ask the spirit of J. F. Gilmer and of Wade Hampton to lead them in and enjoy the good things prepared for the noble and the brave.

“Comrades from Georgia’s red-capped hills and luscious peach orchards, under the battle-scarred banner of John B. Gordon, and her many other statesmen, sit with us around the festal board of this occasion, and be happy in fraternal love.

“You, the courageous and non-retreating forces of Alabama, whose record upon the battle-field of carnage and death, entitle you to the



admiration and respect of every son and daughter of American independence, led by the spirit of R. E. Rodes, accept of our city's hand the trophies we so cheerfully offer.

"To the comrades who come from the "Land of Flowers," we offer the red rose of affection and love, and every hospitality that is ours to give.

"You from old Kentucky, the home of blue grass and civilization, the twin sister of the volunteer State, come to our board, and be seated on the right of the host, and tell us of John Morgan and the host of his gallant compeers who slumber in the bivouac of the dead.

"You rangers from the "Lone Star State," whose dashing bravery and unfaltering trust in the Lost Cause prompted you to deeds of noble daring hitherto unknown to civil warfare, and endeared you to the hearts of every friend of the Confederacy, we greet with applause, and in the name of John B. Hood, that hero of many battles, we welcome you.

"The Tennessee soldier, known throughout the world as the volunteer, has marched from the four corners of the State under the command of that General—the noblest of all the Romans and the hero of Shiloh—William B. Bate, under the inspiration of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson's eternal spirits will vie with the people of Nashville in the effort to make your sojourn a happy and pleasant one, and inspire your hearts with renewed ardor and devotion to the common Cause of our reunited country."

Gen. Gordon introduced Capt. Tully Brown, who delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the soldiers of Tennessee.

#### **TULLY BROWN SPEAKS.**

Capt. Brown spoke in part as follows:

"No speech, no matter how eloquent nor how gracious, can adequately express the welcome which Nashville extends to the Confederate Veterans. He would be welcome anywhere in any land, so broad is his fame. His triumphs in defeat have been so glorious and so magnificent that wherever he may go his fame would precede him. Of course you are welcome to Nashville and to Tennessee.

"Tennessee drew her sword reluctantly. She waited long, until the die was cast, then she nobly threw her broad breast between the South and the invader." The speaker paid an eloquent tribute to the soldiers of all the States of the Confederacy, mentioning the leaders of the Confederacy. The names of all were greeted with outbursts of applause. Mr. Brown said that when the Confederates reached their desolate homes after the war that their war had really only begun, and he said that there was no use to tell lies about it; that it had taken all that was in them to learn to love that old flag again. He said that carpetbaggers and free niggery had been almost too much for their



patience and fortitude. He said that under such conditions they had fought their last battle and had finally restored the South to its old place in the Union and had supplanted negro slavery with white civilization.

“‘Were I Demosthenes or Cicero to-day,’ the speaker declared, ‘I could not overpraise the Confederate Veteran.’ His courage has no equal and his endurance knew no end.

“Nashville has decked her homes with brilliant bunting, has entwined the flags of the Confederacy and of the Union together—the flag of our Union, which no Confederate will ever dishonor. But I speak the sentiment of every Southern soldier when I say that while one is the flag of our Country that we honor and obey, the other little flag of the stars and bars is the flag of our heart.”

Scenes of the wildest enthusiasm greeted this sentiment.

Mr. Brown referred to the battle of Antietam, when there were loud calls from the audience of “Sharpsburg, Sharpsburg; the Yankees call it Antietam.”

“I don’t know where we will meet next year, but Nashville extends you an invitation to meet here until the last Confederate Soldier is laid in his grave. You saved the country; you saved it from the horrors and barbarities of reconstruction, and it is yours; you are welcome here whenever you may come.”

Gen. Gordon then in a few well-chosen words introduced Gen. Stephen D. Lee. When Gen. Lee appeared the entire audience arose and cheered for over a minute. The ovation was made complete by the band striking up “Dixie.”

#### GEN. LEE’S ADDRESS.

Gen. Lee spoke as follows:

“It is impossible for me to respond to the kindly and cordial welcome so fitly spoken to my comrades who wore the gray without thinking of the great soldier and orator upon whom this duty would have fallen, if he had not been taken from us. It was in historic Nashville, seven years ago, that his eloquent voice gave utterance to the gratitude of our hearts to the citizens of this beautiful city for the hospitality for which they are famous, and which to-day has laid us under new obligations. It was here that he placed in your hands his commission as your chieftain, and sought to retire into private station. With an outburst of loyal devotion, resistless as the whirlwind, you again called him to be your leader, and gave him the commission of your unmeasured love and confidence.

“He was true to your service to the last. His noble voice is hushed forever. He has answered the great roll-call. He has conquered the last enemy. He has joined his great commander in the white hosts of peace. The armies of the Confederacy have marched to fame’s





eternal camping ground, and we who meet to-day are only the belated stragglers of that mighty host who have entered into their immortality.

“ ‘The living are brave and noble

But the dead were the bravest of all.’ ”

“As I listened to the eloquent and comforting address of welcome it was impossible for me not to remember an occasion now nearly forty years past, when some of us yearned to enjoy the hospitality of Nashville. Many of her citizens would, at that time, have been glad to see us, but not half as much so as we would have been to see them. Between us and these hospitable homes there stretched a wall of fire, and instead of your cordial greetings we heard the thunder of guns.

“This time, however, we have kept our engagements better, and your good-will has made us more than conquerors. We have entered into this city of great men and great memories. We have beheld your educational institutions, sending light and hope into the remotest corners of our beloved land. We have made pilgrimages to the graves of your mighty dead—we have been refreshed by your hospitality.

“The Confederate Soldier does not forget that from the bosom of this old commonwealth came 115,000 men, to follow the banners of Lee and Johnston, and that more than 31,000 were enlisted in the armies of the Union—Tennesseans believe with their heart’s blood. They did not count the cost, when the great question of State or Nation had to be settled with drawn swords. They spent the last drop of blood, the last mite of treasure, for the defense of Tennessee, their mother and their sovereign.

“We, the witnesses of that great sacrifice, can never cease to honor Tennessee, for the blood of her sons, for the tears and prayers of her daughters, for the indomitable spirit which rebuilt the ruined homes, which sowed the blasted fields, which has wrenched prosperity from field and mountain, and has made this wonderful land, once more a thing of beauty and pride to every Southern heart. You have done well, men and women of Tennessee. With peaceful hand you have won back more than your fathers lost.

“I wonder sometimes whether, when the great balances of the universe are poised, and the great judgments of the Ancient of Days are rendered, whether even when the last human history is written of the War between the States, and the slow verdict of remote posterity is taken, the Cause we loved, will seem as lost as it once seemed to us. It may be that in the Providence of God, and the development of humanity, these fearful sacrifices were necessary for the highest good of this Nation and of the world. Truly in human experience, without the shedding of blood there is no redemption. Rather let us believe that the world is richer and better, purer and greater for the tragic story of forty years ago, and that the shed blood has brought blessing, honor, glory and power, incorruptible treasures of which a brave and noble people can never be despoiled.



"It is a source of joy to every one of us, as we make our annual pilgrimage to meet together; when we see how prosperous our country has grown. At last I think we all feel that the prosperity of the land is assured. When the savings of all previous generations were consumed in the common disaster, it seemed for a while as if the South had to face the bitterness of poverty for generations to come—statesmanship, literature, art, culture—flowers of leisure and opportunity, were to remain forever withered on the soil once so congenial. Nothing was to be left but the hard struggle with adversity till the bitter end.

"I think we are convinced now that the South is fully on its feet again. In material prosperity we have now not only reached, but surpassed, the achievements of our fathers; yet, when I look about me for the men, who are to enter into the garden which you, my brave comrades, have made bloom under such hard conditions, I cannot but be sensible to the incomparable loss which the South sustained. The tongues which have commanded the applause of Senates were never heard after the cry of battle was over; the genius, that might have directed the counsels of Nations, breathed its last upon some forgotten skirmish line. The very flower and pride of our people perished in the battle front, and the blood of our race lost much of its most magnificent strain when they went to their graves.

"I hold no view of Southern degeneracy, but I deplore the irreparable loss to my country and the coming generations, when those splendid men, the bravest and best the world has ever held, went down in death. Some one has said that every generation must have its war. If so, in God's name let it not be a real war. The burning houses, the wasted fields, the ravaged cities—I could see them all go until the wilderness was back again, and contain my grief; but I can never bear to think of the strength and beauty, the manly courage, the stubborn nerve, the pure chivalry, the peerless devotion, the unstinted faith and loyalty, which went into the battle's deadly front and never returned. It is the loss of men like these that made the South poor, indeed, a loss that can never be restored, not in forty years. No; not in forty centuries!

"But, my comrades, it is a great comfort to know that the South had such men to lose. It was a revelation to the world; it was a revelation to ourselves. What a magnificent race of men, what a splendid type of humanity; what courage, what grandeur of spirit, what patriotism, what self-sacrifice! It was sublime. It is wonderful beyond compare. Not all were conquered. Some of these men came back. I see them before me now. God has bountifully prolonged their days, that they may illustrate to the next generation the civic virtues, that they may tell the wondrous story of those days, that they may stir up in the hearts of youth the emulation of virtue, the passion for noble achievements, the spirit of sacrifice.



"As the close of our days draw near and the work of upbuilding our country passes on into younger and stronger hands, let us make it our mission, comrades, to tell the story. Do not let your children and grandchildren forget the Cause for which we suffered. Tell it not in anger, tell it not in grief, tell it not in revenge. Tell it proudly, as fits a soldier. There is no shame in all the history. Dwell on the gallant deeds, the pure motives, the unselfish sacrifice. Tell of the hardships endured, the battles fought, the men who bravely lived, the men who nobly died. Your dead comrades shall live again in your words.

"The infinite pity and glory of it all will awake the hearts of those who listen, and they will never forget. Tell them of Albert Sidney Johnston, of Stonewall Jackson, of Stuart, with his waving plume, of Forrest with his scorn of death. Tell them of Wade Hampton and Gordon, the Chevalier Bayards of the South. Tell them of Zollicoffer, of Pat Cleburne and Frank Cheatham, of Pelham, of Ashby. Tell them of the great soldier with the spotless sword, and the spotless soul, who sleeps at Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia. Tell them of the great President, who bore upon his sad heart the sorrows of all his people, and upon whom fell the blows which passed them over.

"This, my comrades, is your last commission. Do this for the dead, that they may be loved and honored still. Do this for the living, that they may also become worthy of love and honor. Do this for our Country, that when the time is ripe she may again be rich in heroes and in noble deeds.

"Shall not the self-same soil bring forth the self-same men?

"When the great account is taken, which page think you, my countrymen, will the South most willingly spare? Will it be the old page torn and ragged, stained with blood and tears, which tells the story of secession and defeat; or will it be the new page of her latest census, with its magnificent figures of wealth and prosperity? Whatever she chooses, give us old soldiers the old page to read and read again. This blood and those tears mean more to us than to all the world. The Cause in which they were shed will never be lost to us, and the love we gave it will not die till the last gray jacket is folded and the last gray head is buried beneath the sod.

"My comrades, neither do I believe our descendants will ever hesitate to make the same choice. The people of the South would not exchange the story of the Confederacy for the wealth of the world. At their mother's knee, the coming generation shall learn from that tragic history what deeds make men great and Nations glorious. A people who do not cherish their past will never have a future worth recording. The time is even now that the whole people of the United States are proud of the unsurpassed heroism, self-sacrifices and faithfulness of the soldiers and people of the Confederacy.

"My comrades, under your adopted resolutions and orders, we have with us to-day for the first time our sons and grandsons, the United





Sons of Confederate Veterans, sitting with us, having the privilege of the floor. It has been a long cherished hope to bring about closer relations between the two great federated bodies. These relations are vital to the veterans because their ranks are so rapidly thinning, and the time is near at hand when the sons must take their places if the federation and its great objects are to be perpetuated. It is vital to the sons for the inspiration to succeed the veterans and carry on the work must be absorbed from their sires. Devotion to the memory of the Confederate struggle is not inconsistent with the highest devotion to our country, which has grown a perfect whole out of discord and factions. The South fought for liberty and the right of self-government, as guaranteed in the Constitution of our fathers. The sons are the heirs, and must, by association with the veterans they have met and known, be taught the glorious hereafter that belongs to them. They inherit from them the glory of the matchless courage, fortitude and endurance which they displayed during that memorable struggle in defending their principles, their homes and their firesides; and which developed an almost God-like manhood and womanhood. Their duty will be to guard the record, and see that true history is written, and that the integrity of motive and patriotism be vindicated after her old men have passed over the river, and leave only one record as their inheritance. Let us in every possible way encourage and invite our sons to be with us and join us from now on."

The address of Gen. Lee was listened to with rapt attention from his old comrades, and he was frequently interrupted with thunders of applause.

Gen. Gordon announced that for some reason the plans for a formal welcome to the Sons of Veterans had miscarried, but he would take the liberty to extend a hearty greeting and welcome to the Sons of Veterans. He then introduced Thos. M. Owen, of Alabama, who responded to the address of welcome.

"Mr. Owen said that for seven long years they had waited for this invitation, but it had come at last, and thank God they were in the house of their fathers to remain. He said that the organization for which he officially appeared was a truth telling, truth touching organization and that whenever the voice of slander should be raised the Sons of Veterans would ever be raised to silence it. He paid an eloquent tribute to the heroism and devotion of the women and said that he did not believe that during the darkest days of the war there was a doubting woman in the South." (Prolonged applause).

At the conclusion of this address Gen. Stephen D. Lee assumed the chair.



**COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.**

The following Committee of Credentials was then appointed:

Alabama, Capt. W. H. Bell; Arkansas, Dr. J. M. Keller; Florida, Maj. G. H. Hubbard; Georgia, Col. Wm. M. Crumley; Kentucky, Gen. Jno. H. Leathers; Louisiana, Gen. J. B. Levert; Maryland, Martin L. Jarrett, M. D.; Mississippi, Andy Vaughn; North Carolina, Maj. Wm. A. Guthrie; Northwest, Col. William Ray; Oklahoma, R. M. Davis; Indian Territory, Dr. J. H. Bennett; Pacific, Maj. Jno. H. Lester; South Carolina, Gen. Wm. E. James; Tennessee, Col. Frank A. Moses; Texas, Gen. W. H. Richardson; Virginia, J. Taylor Stratton; District of Columbia, Hilary A. Herbert; Ohio, Capt. T. P. Shields.

**ON RESOLUTIONS.**

The following Committee on Resolutions was announced:

Alabama, Capt. W. H. Logan; Arkansas, Col. W. M. Watkins; Florida, Gen. W. B. Ballentine; Georgia, Col. W. L. Calhoun; Kentucky, Gen. Jas. R. Rogers; Louisiana, Col. A. R. Blakely; Maryland, Marcellus J. Nolly; Mississippi, H. Clay Sharkey; North Carolina, Gen. Jas. I. Metts; Northwest, Capt. Geo. F. Ingraham; Oklahoma, Col. W. McKay; Pacific, Dr. Wm. C. Harrison; South Carolina, Col. O. L. Schumpert; Tennessee, Maj. W. P. Tolley; Texas, Col. J. B. Simpson; Virginia, J. Taylor Ellyson; District of Columbia, Dr. Samuel E. Lewis; Ohio, Ed. P. Kidwell; Indian Territory, Wm. Wheeler.

A motion was made to adjourn until 4 o'clock, but it was overwhelmingly voted down.

**Dr. McKIM'S ADDRESS.**

Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, of Washington, the orator of the occasion, was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

(This most eloquent and able oration is printed *in extenso* in the appendix—*Adjutant General*).

**GREETINGS RECEIVED.**

Telegrams of greetings and regrets were received from various sources.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee:

"Love to the old boys. Very sorry cannot be present to meet and greet them."

Mrs. Frank Anthony Walk:

"My husband, Dr. Walk, is ill, or would have been with his comrades."



J. A. Booty:

"Greetings to all comrades, particularly Co. F, 10th Texas."

Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart:

"Best wishes for a happy reunion."

Cornelia Branch Stone:

"Loving greetings for our veterans in convention assembled."

The reading of these messages was greeted with applause.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler sent the following:

"Sandy Hook, N. J., June 12th, 1904.

"Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Commander Confederate Veterans:—

"My Dear General:—It is with great regret that I find myself unable to be with my old friends and comrades at the reunion at Nashville. I have looked forward to this gathering with much pleasure, and I would not permit anything but an imperative duty to deprive me of the delight I always feel in meeting my fellow-soldiers of forty years ago. I also wished to lend my voice in aid of your commendable effort in urging special exertions on the part of all veterans and their families in hunting up war rosters and records so that they might be printed and become permanent archives.

"The record of the Confederate Soldier for superb chivalry is without a parallel and in years to come future generations will value beyond price this evidence that an ancestor was one of the knightly heroes who fought in the great battles of 1861 to 1865. After years of effort the law was enacted which secures the printing and preservation of these records, and the work can only be completed by the co-operation and efforts of Confederates, who must search for and find these precious documents.

"There is another matter, my dear General, which is very near my heart. Many of our comrades are disabled by wounds or infirmities caused by explosions, and no longer able to procure the comforts, and in many cases the necessities of life, and during the next two or three years the wants of these old soldiers will be greater than they have been in former years, and from that time it will be constantly on the decrease. I wished, therefore, to urge every veteran to use his influence with the law-making powers of his State to secure sufficient appropriation for this sacred purpose. The beneficiaries of such legislation will soon pass to the great beyond, and our opportunities to add to their comfort will then be gone.

"Thanking you, General, for your willingness to accept the position as Commander of the organization, and wishing my dear old comrades a most joyous gathering, believe me, sincerely yours,

JOSEPH WHEELER."

Gen. Bennett H. Young moved that the election of officers of the convention be made a special order for 10 o'clock to-



morrow, and that immediately thereafter the selection of a place for the next reunion be taken up and disposed of. The motion prevailed.

A delegate moved that the address of Dr. McKim be published in the proceedings and also for distribution, and that the Association memorialize the Text Book Commission and school authorities of the South to have it published in the school histories. The motion was adopted with enthusiasm.

The Convention then adjourned to the next day, Wednesday, June 15th, at 9 o'clock.

## SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS,

Wednesday Morning, June 15th, 1904.

Promptly at nine o'clock the Convention reassembled.

Gen. Lee said:

"There are no people to whom our Heavenly Father has been kinder than to the Confederate Soldier. He has watched over us in many scenes of trial, and our hearts should go out in thankfulness for His many blessings. Bishop Fitzgerald will now lead in prayer."

Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald offered the following impressive invocation:

"God of our fathers, taught by thy Word and led by thy Spirit, we invoke thy presence with us and thy blessing upon us in this reunion. Though the number of veterans that meet from year to year grows smaller, their frames feebler, we gratefully note that there is no diminution of their fame, nor of the affection of our people which finds expression in these annual reunions. We thank thee that for them defeat was not darkened by dishonor. We thank thee that our love for our own heroes, living or dead, is unmixed with any feeling of hatred toward any portion of our countrymen. We thank thee for the evidences we have of thy blessing upon our people, that blessing which is more to us, and better for us, than victory on the battlefield, 'the blessing of the Lord that maketh rich and addeth no sorrow with it.' For peace throughout all our borders, for brotherly kindness, and for a measure of temporal prosperity, we thank thee, our gracious God. And while we miss the presence of our comrade and chief—our Gordon—we thank thee for his life that was without stain, for his faith that was without cloud, and for his death that was a victory over the last enemy. We thank thee here and now for all thy mercies that have not failed in thy dealings with us as a people, for the wisdom which is from above that overrules our short-sighted plans and turns even our blunders into blessings. We thank thee for thy presence, which has been, and is, to us a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night. We beseech thee, God of our fathers, still to be with us and bless us. Help us to bear one





another's burdens; help us to help each other in every good word and work. Help all our people in all parts of this nation to follow the things that make for peace. And when the last of these veterans shall receive their final discharge, may they, through thy mercy, be ready to join their glorified comrades in that city of God where no battle word startles the sacred host with alarm and where they shall enjoy unbroken fellowship forever." Amen.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was submitted as follows, and unanimously adopted:

The Committee on Credentials beg to report that they find the Federation to consist of 1565 Camps; and that the accredited delegates to this Convention are 2316 in number, representing 726 Camps, as follows:

Alabama .....	175
Arkansas .....	131
District of Columbia....	8
Florida .....	110
Georgia .....	226
Illinois .....	2
Indiana .....	2
Indian Territory.....	35
Kentucky .....	136
Louisiana .....	127
Maryland .....	15
Mississippi .....	199
Missouri .....	36
North Carolina.....	127
Northwest .....	24
Ohio .....	2
Oklahoma .....	12
Pacific .....	26
South Carolina.....	171
Tennessee .....	166
Texas .....	471
Virginia .....	102
West Virginia.....	13

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2,316

Respectfully submitted,  
J. TAYLOR STRATTON,  
*Chairman.*

#### **BATTLE ABBEY REPORT.**

The report on the Battle Abbey was submitted by Dr. J. William Jones, of the Association, and was adopted as read. The report follows:



**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CONFEDERATE  
MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, JUNE, 1904.**

“Gen. S. D. Lee, Commander United Confederate Veterans:

“In compliance with the provisions of our charter, it gives us great pleasure to present to the United Confederate Veterans our annual report.

“We have during the past year kept steadily in view the great objects of our Association, and have done everything in our power to promote them, and while we have not been able—for reasons that will appear in this report—to actually begin the erection of our building, it is our privilege to report that we are now in sight of the complete fulfillment of our long cherished plans.

“We are under the painful necessity of reporting the death of Capt. W. R. Garrett, of Nashville, who was Vice-President of our Association, and one of the most active and efficient members of our Board.

“A gallant Confederate Soldier—an every way worthy citizen, an accomplished teacher who ably filled the chair of history in the Peabody Normal College, and a high-toned Christian gentleman—Capt. Garrett will be sadly missed in the circle in which he moved, and his old comrades cannot do less than to pay this brief tribute to his memory.

“The report of the Executive Committee gives so clearly and fully the essential features of our work during the past year that we embody it in full as follows:

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT.**

“Your Executive Committee would respectfully report that during the past year we have endeavored, to the best of our ability, to carry out the instructions given us at your last meeting, and to keenly watch over the interests of our Association. We report as follows:

“1. We secured the amendments to our charter, which were submitted to a meeting of the Board held in the city of Washington, February 19th, 1904, and the charter as amended was unanimously adopted. We submit herewith a copy of the amended charter.

“2. We have done everything in our power to get a trial of the suit against our Association in New York City by former Secretary and Superintendent J. C. Underwood, through his assignee, John W. Shaughnessy, but up to this time we have not succeeded, owing to the very crowded condition of the docket of the United States Court in Brooklyn, in which the suit was brought and is pending.

“The Chairman and other members of our Committee have made several trips to New York to try to push this matter to a successful conclusion, and our legal counsel have done everything in their power to effect this, but up to this time the suit has not been reached.



"3. We have been exceedingly anxious to fix the date for laying the corner-stone of our 'Battle Abbey, and to push the building to completion, but have felt we ought to wait on the \$40,000 balance of the Rouss donation, which we had hoped to have received, but which is hung up by the injunction gotten out by Underwood.

"Our Treasurer now has in his hands \$105,871.32 in the Virginia Trust Company, and the note of the city of Richmond for \$50,000, which can at once be converted into cash. The Secretary and Superintendent has reliable subscriptions for \$10,000, which can be collected on call, and other subscriptions on which he hopes to realize.

"So that as soon as we can get the \$40,000 balance from the Rouss estate, which our counsel are confident we will do whenever they can get a trial of the Underwood suit, we will have in hand the \$200,000 necessary to push our great enterprise to a happy conclusion.

"It may be added that we have several very promising plans (not yet ready to be made public) on hand by which we hope to very largely increase our fund.

"And we again very earnestly urge our friends everywhere to make contributions, large or small, to this great enterprise, which should command the practical sympathy of all true Confederates, and of all who wish to see the Confederate Cause and its adherents vindicated at the bar of history."

By order of the Executive Committee,

ROBT. WHITE,  
*Chairman.*

"Our Secretary and Superintendent has been doing a great deal of 'educational work' during the year—sending out thousands of circulars and personal letters, lecturing and speaking in important centers—and though he has been enabled to turn into the Treasury only \$1,442.41 in cash, he has secured a number of reliable subscriptions, and many promises of future help upon which he confidently expects to realize.

"It has been a specially unfavorable year for the collection of funds for our object, because there have been so many other similar objects, general and local, which have been pushed for contributions.

"The Davis monument fund, now happily nearly complete—the monument to J. E. B. Stuart, the Forrest monument, the Hampton monument, the Beauvoir Soldiers' Home, the Kentucky and Missouri Soldiers' Home, the Stonewall Jackson Memorial Hospital, the Home for Needy Confederate Women, the monument to our late beloved Commander, Gen. John B. Gordon, and many other local monuments, all most worthy objects, have appealed so strongly to our people that it has been hard to get a hearing for our enterprise, especially as it has been generally thought that we were in no immediate need of funds.

"But we urge again that we ought by all means to add largely to the fund we have secured for the following reasons:





"1. We have by the terms of the gift of Comrade Rouss to set aside \$100,000 as a permanent endowment, the annuity on which will keep up and perpetuate our great Memorial after we have passed away.

"2. We will need funds to establish a complete library of American history and to collect pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., by which we can give all inquirers the truth concerning our glorious history.

"3. We shall need funds for our portrait gallery and hall of fame, in which shall be gathered the portraits and statues of our leaders and of the heroes of the rank and file and of noble women, who did so much to help on our great struggle for constitutional freedom."

"We earnestly appeal, then, for help in one or more of the following ways:

1. Cannot our friends in the several States raise, by private subscription or State appropriation, the funds with which to place a statue of their own selection in our 'hall of fame'? The statues of the patriotic heroes of '61-'65 may be denied places in the 'hall of fame' in Washington, but we can put them in our 'Battle Abbey' in the old capitol of the Southern Confederacy.

"2. Let Camps of Veterans and Sons, Chapters of the Daughters and Memorial Associations make us a donation.

"3. Let individuals make us contributions, large or small, as they may be able.

"4. Let the names and addresses of parties able, and probably willing to help, be sent to the Secretary.

"5. Let arrangements be made for the Secretary to deliver lectures for the benefit of this fund—dividing proceeds with some local object when desired.

"We cordially congratulate our friends generally that after years of disappointment we are at last within reach of the beautiful Memorial which was founded by our lamented comrade, Charles B. Rouss, and we confidently appeal to them to help us make it worthy of our Confederate Cause, our leaders, our self-sacrificing private soldiers, our devoted women, and our Confederate people generally.

"We have erected monuments to individuals and to classes of our heroes. Let us make this a monument to them all, as well as a great library and depository, whence the future historian may draw material with which to tell the true story of our great struggle for constitutional freedom.

"All checks should be made payable to the order of Geo. L. Christian, Treasurer, Confederate Memorial Association, and sent to J. Wm. Jones, Secretary and Superintendent, Richmond, Va.

"It is proper to add that every dollar now contributed to this fund goes into the treasury without the deduction of a cent for salaries, commissions or expenses of any kind, these being met out of the interest on invested funds.



"With thanks for the kind consideration so generally shown your Board in the past, we go forth to the future with hope and confidence."

By order of the Board,

CLEMENT A. EVANS,

*President.*

"The following note, accompanied by the detailed report of our Treasurer, gives the present status of our treasury:

"Richmond, Va., June 11th, 1904.

"To the Board of Trustees of the Confederate Memorial Association:—

"Gentlemen:—The enclosed account between the undersigned as your Treasurer and the Virginia Trust Company shows the receipts and disbursements, evidencing my transactions from May 23d, 1903, to June 1st, 1904, together with the interest allowed by the Virginia Trust Company on the funds on deposit with said trust company to the last named date, viz., \$3,417.02, and showing a balance now on deposit to my credit as such Treasurer with the Virginia Trust Company on June 1st, 1904, of \$105,871.32. Each item of the disbursement is evidenced by a voucher approved by the Chairman of your Executive Committee, and I am satisfied that you will find these items correct in all respects. I would be gratified, however, if you would appoint a committee of two of your body to audit my accounts as Treasurer for the year just closed. In addition to the amount now to my credit, as Treasurer, with the Virginia Trust Company, I have in my custody the bond of the City of Richmond for \$50,000, payable on the first day of May, 1905, which bond is executed and delivered to me under the authority of resolutions adopted and approved by the Council of the City of Richmond, dated March 18th, 1904."

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. CHRISTIAN,

*Treasurer C. M. A.*

#### **HISTORICAL COMMITTEE.**

The report of the Historical Committee was submitted by Gen. Clement A. Evans, Chairman, as follows:

"To the United Confederate Veterans Association in Convention June 15th, 1904:

"The Historical Committee most heartily congratulate this Convention on the present improved position of the best histories of the United States in the account of Confederate times. This just advance has been attained through our own able Southern authors, and through those dignified and earnest demands we have persistently made that all important facts relating to the Southern States, while in the Union, or while engaged in the War 1861-65, should be accurately stated by every historian. It is evident that justice has not been completely done, but the advance that has been made encourages the hope that unfair sectional publica-



tions will not be tolerated much longer in any part of the Union. People who do not safeguard their history will have their glorious estate of good fame taken from them, and, therefore, they should save their rights in history by ceaseless vigilance.

"With special gratification felt by all Confederates, our heartfelt acknowledgements are made to the Ladies' Memorial Associations, to the Daughters of the Confederacy, and to the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, for their valuable assistance in the general effort to secure reliable history in all historical publications which are placed in schools, public libraries and the homes of our people.

"The Committee trust that it will not be considered as beyond their province to commend the effort to ascertain the exact form and style of the Confederate Battle Flag. The shape and features of that flag belong to history. It is the revered symbol of our martial life in the Confederacy, and a token of our everlasting comradeship. It is too dear to us to be furled, for it proclaims a Cause that was never lost. We are under obligations to the Committee, of which our true and careful comrade, Dr. Samuel E. Lewis is Chairman, for the investigations that will set at rest the doubt as to the true historic form of our Battle Flag.

"Another highly important subject taken into consideration by the Committee, is the prison life of Confederate and Federal Soldiers covering the general subject of their numbers, deaths and general treatment. A large amount of data has been collected which the Committee ask may be filed and referred to a Special Committee consisting of Dr. Samuel E. Lewis, Hon. George L. Christian and Dr. J. Wm. Jones, to continue this investigation and make report at the next annual meeting of this Convention.

"The Committee will depart from their own rules in order to make a special recommendation of the History of the Confederate Memorial Associations of the South. This beautiful book was prepared and published by the ladies of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, and tells the story, with handsome illustrations 'of that superb noble race of Southern women,' who suffered with us in the epoch of war, and were the first to overflow the graves of our dead with flowers, and to build monuments to their memory.

"This part of the annual report has been made brief in order that it might have embodied with it a timely presentation of the character and career of the illustrious statesman, soldier and gentleman, who was President of the Confederate States. With that view Gen. Geo. D. Johnston, of Alabama, has prepared and will now present a historic delineation of Mr. Jefferson Davis."

Respectfully submitted,

CLEMENT A. EVANS,  
*Chairman.*



The report was adopted, and the recommendations concurred in.

Gen. Geo. D. Johnson, of Alabama, submitted a supplemental report to the history report, which was intended principally for the information and encouragement of our Southern boys and girls, who ought to know him better, and love him.

#### COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Through their Chairman, Wm. P. Tolley, and their Secretary, J. Taylor Ellyson, made a partial report. They recommended the adoption of the following, introduced by Col. W. L. Calhoun, of Atlanta Camp No. 150, Atlanta, Ga:

#### MONUMENT TO GEN. J. B. GORDON.

"It is conceded by the world, that, in the great conflict between the States, from 1861 to 1865, the men of the South won imperishable glory, by their patriotism, faithfulness, bravery and self-sacrifices in defense of right and honor, and that this mighty struggle produced in our Southern Army superb officers and private soldiers, and many great military leaders, some of whom have not been surpassed in the world's history. It has been beautifully and truthfully said that:

"Tell it as you may,  
It never can be told  
Sing it as you will,  
It never can be sung,  
The story of the glory  
Of the men who wore the Gray.

"To preserve the memory of these men is a sacred duty which the people of the South cannot ignore. From the earliest times down to the present day, the deeds of brave men have been preserved by fitting memorials. Ancient Athens, centuries ago, erected funereal piles to the men who for her glory died. This custom of the ages has been observed by all nations, and throughout our own Sunny Southland may everywhere be seen splendid memorials of her heroes. Among the most brilliant gems found in the Southern Crown of Glory, are the name and deeds of John B. Gordon. From Manassas to Appomattox where the Stars and bars were forever furled; at Yorktown, Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Antietam, or Sharpsburg, Chancellorsville, Marye's Heights, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Lynchburg, Monocacy, Shenandoah Valley, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, Fort Steadman, where he won unfading lustre for skill and bravery. For many years after the close of hostilities he exerted his splendid powers for the reconciliation of the sections of our common country, which was happily crowned with success. His fine personal appearance, chivalric and courtly manner, friendly greeting and clasp of the hand





endeared him to every one. He was capable and faithful in the affairs of his Government and State; with a heart full of sympathy and ever responsive to suffering humanity, and more than all, his life was made better, more beautiful and strong by his Christian character exemplified in peace and amid the dark clouds of war. Surely the memory of this noble son of the South should be perpetuated in bronze or in marble, and in song and story, so that the young men of our country who follow him may be inspired to deeds of honor and glory.

"Therefore, be it resolved by the United Confederate Veterans, in Convention assembled:

"1st. That the movement originated in his native State, and in the city of his residence, by the John B. Gordon Monument Association, for the purpose of erecting a Monument, or Equestrian Statue, to the memory of our late Commander-in-Chief and beloved comrade and friend, be, and it is hereby fully approved.

"2d. That in pursuance of the circular-letter issued by our present Commander, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, on the death of Gen. Gordon, we earnestly urge all Confederate organizations, and others, to contribute to the fund for the building of the monument, and in every way aid the Association in the sacred purpose in which it is engaged.

"3d. That the newspapers of the South, and elsewhere, be requested to publish these Resolutions."

Adopted.

They reported with approval the following, offered by Col. Samuel E. Lewis, M. D., of Charles Broadway Rouss Camp No. 1191, of Washington, D. C.:

#### DECLARATION AND RESOLUTION.

**Whereas**, Thirty-one thousand, one hundred and fifty-two Confederate Soldiers, died in the Federal Prisons and Military Hospitals in the Northern States, and were buried near their places of confinement;

**"And Whereas**, There was adopted at the Memphis Reunion, 1901, a resolution as follows:

**"Resolved**, that we respectfully request that Congress take appropriate action looking to the care and preservation of the graves of the Confederate dead, now in the various cemeteries in the Northern States,' which resulted in the introduction of a bill in the Congress of the United States providing for the honorable care of said Confederate dead soldiers, which said bill passed the United States Senate, January 27th, 1903, and was again passed by that body January 25th, 1904;

**"And Whereas**, The Military Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, April 16th, 1904, reported to the House of Representatives, the said bill, as passed on two different occasions by the United States Senate with the following amendments:



"1. The reduction of the amount of the appropriation provided in said bill from two hundred thousand dollars to twenty thousand dollars.

2. The elimination of the provision in said bill for the acquirement by the United States Government of permanent control of the lands in which said Confederate dead soldiers are buried.

"3. The elimination of the provision for the appointment of a Commissioner, and in lieu thereof the designation of a United States Army officer to execute the provisions of said bill.

"Which said proposed amendments divest the bill of its essential features.

"**Now, Therefore,** This organization of United Confederate Veterans in convention assembled deem it necessary and fitting to place itself frankly on record regarding the matter, and to declare that it is of opinion that it is the duty of the United States Government to provide honorable care for the graves of said Confederate dead soldiers lying buried in the Northern States in the manner provided in the bill as it has passed the United States Senate.

"And, further, to declare that it is the duty of the Southern representatives in Congress to endeavor by all honorable means to promote legislation in the Congress of the United States to that end, so far as may be to them possible.

"And, be it resolved, that the Adjutant General of this organization be, and is hereby directed to furnish official copies of this declaration and resolution to the officers and camps of this organization, to the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Daughters of the Confederacy, to the Governors of the States and members of the United States Congress, for their information."

Adopted.

They returned without approval the resolution to have a permanent Reunion City.

Action sustained by an overwhelming vote after much discussion.

#### **MEDAL TO THE WOMEN OF THE CONFEDERACY.**

The Committee recommend for adoption the following:

"Whereas, Camp 'Sterling Price,' of Dallas, Texas, ably seconded by 'R. E. Lee' Camp, of Fort Worth, Tex., has originated the gracious idea of bestowing upon the mothers and war-wives and widows of the Confederate Soldiers some token of the inestimable love we bear them, in remembrance of the measureless sacrifices and suffering they endured, and of their unsurpassed and matchless heroism; and these Camps have suggested by joint resolution that some medal be devised and caused to be struck and presented to these 'Mothers in Israel;' therefore,



**“Be it Resolved,** That the Commanding General appoint a Committee of Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to devise and cause to be made an appropriate medal; that that Committee be composed of five members, one member thereof to be appointed from Camp ‘Sterling Price,’ of Dallas, Texas, one from ‘R. E. Lee’ Camp, of Fort Worth, Texas. And, further, that said Committee be charged with prescribing suitable regulations for the bestowal of said medal. This Committee to report at our next annual meeting.”

The consideration of this matter was made the occasion for several eulogies to the women of the South, and evoked the first enthusiasm of the day.

Dr. Bowling, of Jackson, Miss., delivered an eloquent tribute to the women of the South, the convention being fairly swept off its feet, and when he indicated a desire to conclude his speech there were repeated calls to go on. The resolution was adopted amid scenes of great enthusiasm, the audience rising to vote aye.

They recommended the adoption of the following, submitted by Chaplain-General J. Wm. Jones, D. D., of Richmond:

“Having learned with great pleasure that the Daughters of the Confederacy of Lexington, Va., are proposing to purchase the old home in that town owned by Maj. T. J. Jackson—the afterwards immortal Stonewall Jackson—the only home in which he ever lived, and to convert it into a Memorial Hospital,

**“Therefore, Be it Resolved,** That we cordially commend the enterprise to the sympathies, and contributions of our Camps, and our people.”

Unanimously adopted.

They reported with approval the following:—

“The Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans at Nashville, Tenn., has heard with much gratification of the establishment at Richmond, Va., of the **Home for Needy Confederate Women**, of which Miss Mary Custer Lee is the President, and Mrs. A. J. Montague is Vice-President.

“The veterans of the whole South owe a debt to the women of Virginia which can never be paid. The care and protection of those women who made every sacrifice for the Cause of the South, and gave everything they had to give, now old, dependent and helpless to a duty of unmeasured obligation. And this effort to make a Home for them by the Daughters of the Confederacy is hereby commended to the sympathy and aid of every part of the South.”

Adopted.

The Committee reported with approval the following:

**“Resolved,** That all Confederate Veterans regularly enrolled in this Association, and none others, shall be eligible to election or appointment to any office or staff appointment in the Association.”

Adopted.





"They reported adversely on the amendment to By-Laws, Art. III, Sec. 2, 3 and 4, proposed by Gen. C. Irvine Walker, with the recommendation that it do not pass."

Adopted.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At 10 o'clock, under the special order providing for the election of officers of the convention, the elections were taken up, Gen. Lee surrendering the chair to Gen. W. L. Cabell. In assuming the chair Gen. Cabell seconded the nomination of Gen. Lee for Commander-in-Chief, although the nominating speech of Gen. West had not been made. The statement of Gen. Cabell was received with great applause.

Gen. Anson West then secured the floor and in an eloquent and eulogistic speech placed Gen. Lee in nomination for Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans. There was another outburst of applause when Gen. West concluded his speech. Speeches supporting the nomination were made by Dr. Bowling, of Jackson, Miss., and J. Taylor Stratton, of Richmond, Va.

On motion of Capt. William P. Tolley, of Winchester, Tenn., the entire audience arose and voted for Gen. Lee, the cheering lasting for more than a minute. It was the greatest demonstration of the convention and was an eloquent testimonial of the love which the old veterans have for their Commander.

Gen. Lee addressed the convention, thanking the delegates for the honor conferred upon him. He said that he considered his election as Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans the highest honor that could be conferred upon a living Confederate. He said that as long as there were survivors of the army he wanted them to meet together annually and fight their battles over. This sentiment was greeted with an outburst of applause.

#### DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Col. William P. Tolley moved the election of Gen. W. L. Cabell, Gen. C. Irvine Walker and Gen. Clement A. Evans as the Commanders respectively of the Trans-Mississippi Department, Army of Northern Virginia Department and Army of Tennessee Department. The motion was enthusiastically adopted by a rising vote.

Gen. Cabell was then introduced to the convention and delivered a short address, provoking much enthusiasm.

Gen. Walker delivered an inspiring address. When he declared that the Cause of the South was right a scene of intense enthusiasm ensued.



Gen. Bennett H. Young presented Gen. Clement A. Evans to the convention. Gen. Evans was given an ovation.

A resolution from Camp 516 providing a burial ritual to be observed by the camps in the burial of their dead was submitted and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The following letter was then read, which was listened to with much interest by the audience:—

“Palestine, Texas, June 8th, 1904.

“General Stephen D. Lee, Nashville, Tennessee:—

“Dear General:—I have to express my sincere regret that I shall be unable to attend the reunion so as once more to exchange greetings and congratulations with the brave and patriotic old Confederate Veterans. God bless them and you. One of the reasons why I cannot attend, is, that I am preparing the manuscript of a book, one of the purposes of which is to demonstrate by conclusive proof that the war between the States was forced on the South by the revolutionary and unconstitutional policy of the republican party; and that our people were not rebels or traitors, but patriots defending their rights, and only demanded obedience to the constitution and laws for the protection of their rights. And I have this work in a condition which will deny me the pleasure of being with you.”

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. REAGAN.

#### NEXT MEETING PLACE.

The place for the next meeting of the convention was then taken under consideration. C. F. Frizzell, on behalf of the city of Nashville, presented an invitation to hold the next reunion in that city. The invitation was presented by the Chamber of Commerce, Retail Merchants' Association and the Frank Cheatham Camp.

Col. William P. Tolley made the point of order that the invitation from Nashville was out of order, it having been decided to hold the convention in a different city each year, as heretofore. The point of order was sustained.

Gen. Bennett H. Young then addressed the convention, extending an invitation for the next reunion to be held in Louisville. He said that five years ago \$70,000 had been raised for the reunion and thirty-five bands had been secured, but it had rained so much that the people had not been given a fair opportunity to properly entertain the old veterans and they wanted another chance to do honor to the old heroes. At the conclusion of Gen. Young's speech the band played "My Old Kentucky Home," then Miss Mary K. Ewell, of Norfolk, Va., maid of honor for the South, appeared on the stage and sang the same song



in a voice so rich and sweet that the audience was captivated. When she appeared the audience arose *en masse* and the cheering continued for some time. At the conclusion of each stanza of the song the wildest scenes of enthusiasm ensued, and it was apparent that Kentucky had captured the convention, and there were loud calls: "Louisville!" "Louisville!"

John C. Davidson, Commandant of John A. Broadus Camp, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, of Louisville, spoke in behalf of that city.

On motion, Louisville was unanimously selected by a rising vote.

The reports of the Adjutant-General and the Surgeon-General were filed. (See Appendix).

Gen. C. Irvine Walker, Chairman of the Committee on co-operation between the United Confederate Veterans and the "Sons," presented the following report, which was received and filed:

*Your Committee on Co-operation between the Veterans (U. C.) and the Sons (U. S. C. V.) would respectfully report:*

"That the objects of the Co-operation and the names of the Committee were announced to the United Confederate Veterans in General Orders No. 303, a copy of which is hereto annexed (*infra*).

"By correspondence, the members of your Committee were put in touch with each other. As soon as the Committee of the Sons was formed, your Committee made them a proposition to issue a Joint Circular to the U. C. V. and U. S. C. V. This circular was published in General Orders No. 6, and with the most cordial endorsement of your Commander-in-Chief, a copy thereof is hereto annexed.

"How far your object of bringing the Sons into that most desirable 'closer union' has been attained, your Committee is unable to state. We know that it has been adopted at some State Reunions, and believe much has been done by the action of many of our Camps. The present general reunion, when for the first time the Sons have been thus recognized and welcomed by the general organization of Veterans, will, your Committee feel sure, set such an example, as will insure the further and complete success of the much desired union.

"Your Committee advise that at this reunion no further steps be taken, as the union proposed can hardly be generally accomplished before our next reunion. Then we can take such further steps as your good judgment may devise.

"Your Committee is most happy to be able to report that it has been met in a most cordial and loving manner by the Sons, and it is deeply impressed with the evident desire on the part of the Sons to be more fully identified with their Sires. We believe they are ready to take up the burdens we must so soon lay down. With them your Com-



mittee feels sure that the sacred memories of our holy and patriotic cause will be most safely and earnestly preserved. To them they will ever be a shining example to make them live lives worthy of an ancestry which developed so splendid a manhood."

Respectfully submitted,

C. IRVINE WALKER, *Chairman.*

K. M. VAN ZANDT,

W. R. HOUGHTON,

BENNETT H. YOUNG,

JOHN A. WEBB.

Headquarters United Confederate Veterans,

New Orleans, La., October 31st, 1903.

General Orders No. 303.

"I. The Commanding General announces with peculiar pride the intense satisfaction he feels in directing attention to the closer relations that are to be established between the U. C. V. and the U. S. C. V.; and he is confident that this feeling animates the breast of every member of our beloved organization.

"II. The Commanding General directs particular attention to the following report of the Special Committee who had this matter under consideration during the recent Reunion, which report was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted by the Convention:—

"The Committee appointed for the purpose of a conference between the United Confederate Veterans and United Sons of Confederate Veterans with a view to the closer association of the two confederations, having met and exchanged views, submit the following as their unanimous report:

"1. That there shall be appointed a Standing Committee of five members of the United Confederate Veterans and a like number from the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, to be selected by the respective Commanders-in-Chief, to be known as the Joint Committee on Cooperation between the Veterans and Sons; and it is recommended that the several Divisions appoint similar Committees.

"2. That at all Reunions of the United Confederate Veterans the United Sons of Confederate Veterans shall have the full privileges of the floor, but without the right to vote. That particularly at the opening or welcoming ceremonies the Sons shall be seated with the Veterans, and the Commander of the Sons shall respond to the address of welcome as well as the Commander of the United Confederate Veterans; and that the Veterans have similar privileges at all conventions of Sons. That Divisions of the United Confederate Veterans be authorized to extend similar courtesies to the Sons at all Division Reunions.

"3. That at all parades the Sons shall be the special escorts to Veterans.





“4. That the Camps of the United Confederate Veterans shall be authorized to enroll in associate membership the Sons, giving them, for each Camp, such privileges of membership as such Camp may determine; provided, such Son is a member of some duly organized Camp, belonging to the United Sons of Confederate Veterans.

“That the Sons be urged to uniform themselves in historic gray, but in so doing omit from such uniforms all designations of military rank; and that they be urged in the designation of their officers to use no military titles.

“6. That all Camps and all officers of the United Confederate Veterans be earnestly recommended to assist in every possible manner in the organization and support of Camps of Sons; and that the Veterans see to it that in all Confederate gatherings and celebrations the Sons shall be given prominence. They are the heirs of, and must, by association with the Veterans, be taught the glorious heritage that belongs to them.”

C. IRVINE WALKER,

*Chairman for Committee of U. C. V.*

“III. The Commanding General wishes to urge with all the importance the matter merits that Division Commanders at once give this whole subject careful and immediate consideration, and insist that Camp officers take up the matter without delay, so that the objects contemplated in the action of the Convention may be immediately effective.

“IV. The Commanding General hereby appoints the following Committee to represent the U. C. V.: Lieut.-Gen. C. L. Walker, Commanding Army of Northern Virginia Department, Chairman; Maj.-Gen. Bennett H. Young, Commanding Kentucky Division; Brig.-Gen. John A. Webb, Commanding First Brigade, Mississippi Division; Maj.-Gen. K. M. Van Zandt, Commanding Texas Division; Private W. R. Houghton, of W. J. Hardee Camp No. 39, Birmingham, Ala.

“Hon. Wm. McL. Fayssoux, Commander-in-Chief U. S. C. V., has named on behalf of the ‘Sons,’ Comrades R. B. Haughton, Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.; W. P. Lane, Fort Worth, Texas; H. L. Whitfield, Jackson, Miss.; A. M. S. Morgan, Charlestown, W. Va.; W. M. Barrow, Baton Rouge, La.

“V. The Commanding General sincerely trusts that this Joint Committee will not be backward in doing all possible to make the Sons feel that they are our heirs, are part and parcel of our Association, ‘and must be taught the glorious heritage that belongs to them.’ Too much zeal, too great an interest cannot be taken in this most important work.”

By command of

J. B. GORDON,  
*General Commanding.*

Official:

WM. F. MICKLE,

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*



“Headquarters United Confederate Veterans,  
New Orleans, La., March 15th, 1904.

“General Orders No. 6.

“I. The Lieutenant-General Commanding directs that careful attention be given to the following ‘Joint Circular’ from the Committees recently created by the U. C. V. and U. S. C. V.:—

“The Joint Committee on Co-operation between the Veterans and their Sons, as announced to the United Confederate Veterans in General Orders 303, and the United Sons of Confederate Veterans in General Orders 2.

“To all comrades of the United Confederate Veterans and of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, Greeting! A Loving Heartfelt Greeting! Trusting that it may result in bringing to a complete success the object for which the Committee was constituted; ‘the closer association of the two Confederations;’ the Committee addresses this Joint Circular to all Veterans and Sons: The Committee asks that earnest consideration be given and prompt action be taken.

“All comrades of the United Confederate Veterans and of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans must appreciate the vital importance of the movement to both organizations. Vital to the Veterans because their ranks are so rapidly thinning that the time is near at hand when the Sons must take their place, if the federation and its great objects are to be perpetuated. Vital to the Sons, for the inspiration to succeed the Veterans and carry on the work must be absorbed from their Sires, the actors in the great drama, which revolutionized our country.

“What is the great object, which must be perpetuated? The memory and true history of the Confederate struggle for independence! The United Confederate Veterans have other minor aims, but that is supreme. The Veterans must teach and the Sons must learn ‘the glorious heritage which belongs to them.’ The heritage is undoubtedly ‘glorious,’ but what good, practical good, has it by which the Sons may be made better and nobler men and truer patriots?

“Let us not deceive ourselves and our comrades. Unless there is this benefit, some great good, and it is appreciated, the Veterans will teach in vain, and the Sons will turn a deaf ear. The Committee firmly believes that there is, and commend its reason for so believing to all comrades and Sons.

“It would be unnecessary for the Committee, or any other body of sane men, to disavow any disloyalty of the South to the Union, under which we live and of which we are now proud; to disavow the intention of stirring up any factional strife; to deny the most honest acceptance by the Southern people of the results of the war. The peaceful and law abiding attitudes of all ex-Confederates since 1865 and their devotion to the glorious upbuilding and sustenance of the country, North



and South, East and West, would give the lie to the assertion, or even insinuation, that any man of the South desires the resurrection of a dead past.

"What shall be perpetuated of the Confederate struggle? What, shorn of all attendant surroundings, did the Confederates fight for? We answer emphatically: Liberty and the Right of Self-Government, which is guaranteed by the Constitution, and was achieved by our forefathers. On these noble principles is our government founded; on them are built the freedom and honor and dignity of our blessed land. Therefore, the Veterans in inculcating, and the Sons in learning, the principles fought for by the Confederates are but keeping alive the glorious principles, which should govern our country to-day.

"Is it death to fall for freedom's right?

He's dead alone that lacks her light.'

"The 'glorious heritage' is the matchless courage, fortitude and endurance, which the Confederates, the Sires of the Sons, displayed during that tremendous struggle in defending their principles, which developed an almost godlike manhood.

"Therefore, let every Son be proud of his Confederate Sire, and let his example be an inspiring emulation to him in fighting the battles of life. Let it make him a higher and nobler man and a better patriot. Devotion to the memory of the Confederate struggle is not inconsistent with the highest devotion to our country, which grew a perfect whole out of the clash of discordant factions.

"We urge most earnestly that the Veterans pave the way and that the Sons walk in it; that the Veterans open their arms and that the Sons respond to the embrace. And when the Veterans have bivouacked on death's eternal camping ground, may their loving Sons stand ready to honor their memory and the memory of that magnificent record, which should immortalize those gray warriors who upheld the starry cross.

"The Joint Committee makes a few practical suggestions to carry this union into effect, all authorized by General Orders 303.

"To the United Confederate Veterans: All organizations should stimulate in every way the formation and sustenance of Camps of United Sons of Confederate Veterans, and encourage the boys and have them with you whenever possible.

"State Divisions: Appoint at once the Joint Committee on Co-operation, as provided in Clause I, Par. II, General Order 303, and notify State Divisions of United Sons of Confederate Veterans. At all Reunions, extend to the Sons the privileges of the floor, and at the opening ceremonies, especially, let them meet with you, and let them take part in the speaking and other exercises therein.

"**Camps:** Invite the Sons (of camps) to all your meetings and social gatherings, particularly those where historical matters are presented. Change your Constitutions, so that Sons, members of United





Sons of Confederate Veterans, may become members of your camp with such privileges as you may determine; right to vote or not; right to speak or not; right to contribute to your treasury or not. Under General Order 303, you can give them 'such privileges of membership as each camp may determine.' But remember the proviso—that such Son is a member of some duly organized camp belonging to the United Sons of Confederate Veterans. Be liberal in dealing with them, and by loving kindness make them feel that they are the Sons of the Veterans' Camp.

**"To the United Sons of Confederate Veterans:** Under General Orders 303 you have the right given you by the highest authority of the United Confederate Veterans, to which all subordinate organizations must, and we feel sure, will cheerfully and lovingly assent:

"1. To participate in all conventions at the opening ceremonies, and have the privileges of the floor at all Reunions of Veterans.

"2. To become members of any camp of United Confederate Veterans on such terms as said camp may prescribe.

"3. You are further asked to uniform yourselves in the historic gray.

"4. The Committee of Conference at New Orleans, in its joint report, also provided that Sons should omit all designations of military rank on the gray uniforms.

"Of the present Joint Committee, five were members of the Committee of Conference and are aware of the object of the provision, and therefore it speaks authoritatively in explaining. Its object was not to restrict the Sons in any privileges, but in the association with the Veterans, many of whom were and are still 'Privates,' the wearing of military insignia on the part of the Sons may perhaps (in the opinion of the Committee), we do not say it would, create some unpleasant feelings, and as the union is to be built on a true and happy fraternal feeling, even the chances of such had best be avoided. If, as in some cases, the Sons very properly do mark their official position by a badge lettered 'Dept. Comdr.,' or 'Division Comdr.' or 'Commander,' all chance of such unpleasant feelings would be avoided, and to secure this the Conference Committee unanimously agreed upon the report.

"5. Change your constitution so as to give the members of the United Confederate Veterans the right to the floor at all meetings and urge them to always be present.

"6. Frequently invite Veterans to address the camp, giving reminiscences of the Confederate Service and historical data.

"7. Division Commanders appoint at once Joint Committees on Cooperation and notify Comdr. State Div. U. C. V. of same.

"The Joint Committee earnestly hopes that the above suggestions will have the desired effect of drawing the Sons into closer union with



the Veterans, and with this hope commit its accomplishment to the various organizations of these two splendid bodies of men, the United Confederate Veterans and the United Sons of Confederate Veterans.

#### COMMITTEE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

C. IRVINE WALKER, Comdr. Army No. Va. Dept., Chairman.  
 BENNETT H. YOUNG, Comdr. Kentucky Div.  
 JOHN A. WEBB, Comdr. 1st Brigade Miss. Div.  
 K. M. VAN ZANDT, Comdr. Texas Div.  
 W. R. HOUGHTON, of W. J. Hardee Camp, No. 39.

#### COMMITTEE UNITED SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

R. B. HAUGHTON, Chairman.  
 W. P. LANE.  
 H. L. WHITEFIELD.  
 A. M. S. MORGAN.  
 W. M. BARROW.

"H. The Lt. Gen. Commanding can add nothing to emphasize the sentiments so feelingly uttered in this Joint Circular; but he earnestly urges every member of both organizations to make strenuous efforts to accomplish the ends desired, and so eloquently set forth."

By Command of

STEPHEN D. LEE,  
*Lieutenant-General Commanding.*

Official:

WM. E. MICKLE,  
*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

On behalf of a Committee appointed by the Sons of Veterans to notify the veterans that they were now in session, Biscoe Hindmand, of Louisville, Past Commander-in-Chief of the United Sons Confederate Veterans, addressed the convention.

#### WOMEN'S MONUMENT.

The report of the Southern Women's Monument Committee was presented by Dr. G. H. Tichenor, of New Orleans. The report follows:

"Mr. Commander of the U. C. V. in Convention Assembled, and Comrades:—

"On July 2d, 1896, at the Richmond Reunion a memorial address was delivered by myself stating that more than a year previously Camp No. 9 proposed the erection of a monument to the 'Women of the South,' and had already taken steps in regard to it; and asked the convention to indorse the project of the veterans which was carried by a rising vote.



"The resolution so touched the hearts of the veterans that at the solicitation of many comrades, a Committee was at that time appointed consisting of one member from each U. C. V. Division, with comrade G. H. Tichenor, M. D., the mover of the resolution, as Chairman; but at the urgent solicitation of the managers of the 'Battle Abbey,' and upon representation that this would seriously interfere with the collection of funds for it, the announcement of the Committee was therefore withheld.

"The matter since that time has been frequently referred to by able men of the Southern States.

"Gen. George H. Packwood, Commanding the Louisiana Division, on the first day of June, 1900, at the Louisville Reunion introduced eloquent and patriotic resolutions urging the appointment of a Committee, not knowing at the time that a Committee had already been appointed most of whom were originally appointed in 1896 to take charge of this entire matter, and to which Committee is referred all the memorial resolutions and papers relating to same for report at the Memphis Reunion.

"Dr. G. H. Tichenor, the original mover of the subject, was appointed temporary Chairman until permanent organization could be effected at Memphis, Tenn. The temporary Chairman being sick could not attend, and our Commander stated that no action would be taken unless the Chairman was present. Our Commander appointed Gen. A. P. Stewart to act as Treasurer for money contributed at Memphis.

"In due time Gen. Stewart was officially notified by Gen. Moorman that a Monument Committee had been appointed and claimed jurisdiction. The Committee expressed a desire to elect Gen. Stewart as Treasurer, and did so. When notified of his election, he declined to accept. Then the Committee elected Col. A. A. Maginnis, who departed this life in New York, and was not notified of his election. Then the Committee elected Gen. J. B. Levert, who is now the Committee's legal Treasurer.

"It is my pleasure to further report that at Dallas, Tex., I did my best to call a meeting of the Committee, only one reported, Hon. J. B. Gantt, of Jefferson City, Mo. I, also at Dallas, offered a resolution giving the press of the Southern States authority to open their columns for contributions to the monument. Motion carried by unanimous vote. On my return home I found several letters from leading papers advising a delay of a few months. In the meantime the United Daughters of the Confederacy in convention assembled, in the month of November, 1902. I was advised by my editorial friends to prepare an address to the U. D. C. while in National Convention assembled, for the purpose of securing their approval of the plans adopted by the 'Monument Committee.' If adopted the press would cheerfully open



their columns for contributions. The U. D. C's, however, voted against the monument, and their decision prevented the press from soliciting contributions for the monument.

"During the Reunion in New Orleans, 1903, I introduced a resolution that was received with great applause by the U. S. C. V. in Convention assembled. The vote taken on resolution was unanimous, pledging the convention to the erection of the 'Southern Women's Monument.'

"I returned to our U. C. V. convention and introduced the same resolution, and it was adopted, pledging a continued effort in behalf of the 'Southern Women's Monument.' With this duty performed I now report that I sent out in 1902, 15,000 subscription blanks with rules to be governed by printed on the opposite side. The Treasurer's report is annexed to this report showing receipts ending April 15th, 1904, to 'Southern Women's Monument,' \$328.58; disbursements for printing subscription blanks, etc., \$60.25; balance in Provident Bank, \$268.33.

"The collections reported by Gen. A. P. Stewart, I am informed, were turned over to Camp No. 2, Army of Tennessee. Gen. J. B. Levert, Treasurer of 'Monument Committee,' or the Chairman, have not received a report up to this date concerning the amount in hand received, or their intentions.

"Number of Camps contributing, 17. Number of Camps that have failed to respond to the subscription list sent out, 1,483.

"Beloved Commander! I now tender to you and my comrades of this convention my unconditional resignation as Chairman of the 'Southern Women's Monument' Committee, to take effect after the reading of this report."

G. H. TICHENOR,

*Chairman S. W. M. Committee.*

### **TREASURER'S FINANCIAL REPORT.**

"Showing Receipts and Disbursements ending April 15th, 1904, of the Woman's Monument Association:

#### **Receipts.**

1902.	
Mar. 22.	By Cash Camp 516.....\$ 10 00
	By Cash Camp 9.....3 00
	By Cash Camp 148, Inverness, Fla.....7 75
	By Cash Camp A. W. Shook.....3 75
	By Cash W. W. Harrah.....1 00
	By Cash Dr. Jno. S. Logan.....1 00
31.	By Cash Camp 770.....15 00
	By Cash Camp 1142.....2 25
Apr. 16.	By Cash Camp 10.....40 00
	By Cash Camp 718.....9 00





Apl. 18.	By Cash Camp 2.....	13 00
	By Cash Camp 621.....	29 15
May 16.	By Cash Camp 1279.....	7 95
17-21.	By Cash Dr. Tichenor, J. W. Callahan and Family..	5 00
July 12-15.	By Cash A. V. Shook.....	7 00
16-19.	By Cash D. E. Johnston.....	20 50
Sept. 3.	By Cash Camp 19, Crystal Springs, Miss.....	12 25
Oct. 1.	By Cash Camp Pickett-Buchanan.....	32 50
1903.		
Jan. 4.	By Cash Lawson-Ball Camp.....	10 00
June 1.	By Cash Dr. G. H. Tichenor.....	12 00
July 6-27.	By Cash Camp 281, A. L. Dieky.....	6 50
Sept. 21.	By Cash Tallulah.....	74 00
Oct. 17.	By Cash Stonewall Jackson Camp, Graham, I. T.....	5 00
Nov. 20.	By Cash Capt. W. P. Stratton, Birmingham, Ala....	1 00
		<hr/>
		\$328 58

## Disbursements.

1902.		
July 26.	To Cash Paid Jno. P. Hopkins, Printing.....	\$ 60 25
		<hr/>
Balance in Provident Bank.....		\$268 33

E. &amp; O. E.

New Orleans, La., April 15th, 1904.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. LEVERT,  
Treasurer.

The following resolution was introduced by Lieut.-Gen. C. Irvine Walker:

“Whereas, the United Sons of Confederate Veterans have undertaken the loving task of erecting a memorial to the women of the Confederacy, and have raised a substantial nucleus of a fund for that purpose; and,

“Whereas, they have expressed a willingness to assume responsibility for the successful issue of this movement, and to labor unceasingly to that end; and,

“Whereas, the veterans feel that this tribute to our glorious women should be erected and due honor paid in enduring form to their magnificent services to the Confederacy, and that their sons now stepping into their places, endowed with the greater energy of their youth, shall take up this most worthy work of honoring our noble women, their mothers; therefore, be it

“Resolved, that the United Confederate Veterans’ Southern Women’s Monument Committee, be, and it is hereby directed to turn over to the Committee on a Memorial to the Women of the Confederacy



of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans any and all funds it may have on hand, and that the said Committee be, and it is hereby discharged; and,

**“Resolved Further,** that having full confidence in the patriotism, devotion and abilities of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, we commit to them the sacred task of erecting this memorial to these heroines of Confederate days, believing that they will use their every effort to bring their work to an early and glorious consummation; and,

**“Resolved Further,** that while committing to our sons the task of raising this fund, we call upon every Veteran and every true lover of the South to contribute to this end and to aid the Sons in their efforts, and the Commander-in-Chief is directed to appoint a Committee of five to co-operate with the Sons and aid them in every way practicable; and,

**“Resolved Further,** that we call upon the press of the South to bring this movement more fully to the attention of the people and to aid the Sons in their noble work.

**“Resolved Further,** that a Committee of five be appointed to convey these Resolutions to the U. S. C. V., and extend to them our heartfelt love.”

The Resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the following Committee appointed by Gen. Lee:

C. IRVINE WALKER, *Chairman*.  
BENNETT H. YOUNG,  
JOHN A. WEBB,  
K. M. VAN ZANDT,  
W. R. HOUGHTON.

#### MISS GAULT PRESENTED.

Little Laura Talbot Gault, of Louisville, Ky., who refused to sing “Marching Through Georgia” in the public schools of that city, was presented to the convention and received with great applause. Gen. S. G. French a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, was presented to the convention as was Mrs. John B. Gordon, and received a splendid ovation.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the business was suspended and the memorial services began, the invocation being offered by Rt. Rev. Dr. Jas. Powers Smith, an aid on Gen. Gordon's staff. Rev. J. Wm. Jones, D. D., Chaplain-General, presided during the memorial services.

Judge Thos. G. Jones, former Governor of Alabama, an aid on Gen. Gordon's staff during the war, was introduced to the convention to deliver the memorial address on the life of Gen. John B. Gordon.



## JUDGE JONES' EULOGY.

Judge Jones spoke in part as follows:

"One of the noblest souls that ever 'left or tenanted human form' has ascended. No words spoken here can add to the significance of the life that has gone, or the nobility of its lessons; and yet, when we think of Gordon, all our souls cry out for utterance.

"As we recall his life and work, we are carried back to the days of storm when the differences bequeathed to the generation of that day by the forefathers, rent our land in civil war, and the South, all unprepared, went out with naked valor against a world in arms. Then we live again in the long years of alternate victory and defeat, hope and despair, in which were melted the ignobler passions of the strife and a whole people blended in a sterner consecration to duty, suffering and sacrifice. Again we visit the graves of the slain and stand with the mourners, the wounded, the sick and dying, in a land harried by arms, where want stalks abroad, while the very sun seems darkened and the air is filled with wails. We see the Confederate soldier clinging to his colors, while wife and child at home clutched at his courage with cries for bread; that courage which sounded all the depths and shoals of misfortune and for a time throttled fate itself. We hear again the ringing yell of his onset, his battle anthem for native land rising heavenward above the roar of five hundred stormy fields. Then the conscious air is hushed with the solemn tidings from Appomattox. Then we view the homecoming of the defeated soldier, the woe and waste that awaited him there, the hard task of beginning life anew amid the wreck of industries, institutions and order. Then we live again some days of peace worse than the days of war, when misconstruction and passion for a time misled the victor and the bayonet-made law. Then we see, clear-cut and strong as figures cleft in rock, the Confederate Soldier and the Confederate woman rising superior to calamity and despair, and teaching the world 'how sublime a thing it is to suffer and grow strong.' Then the sunshine drives out the darkness, and the mists of passion and misconstruction fade, to give place to the rehabilitation of the States, and the new Union, with its hopes and happiness, and its reconciliation.

"In this flood of memories, Gordon, resplendent in the beauty of youth and hope and consecration, comes to us again, as he pleaded at Montgomery, in 1861, for 'a place in the picture near the flashing of the guns,' and we watch the gleam of his sword from Seven Pines to Appomattox. The story of one battle is the story of another, save that with greater opportunity came the exhibition of higher power, nobler, daring and sublimer genius.

"At Sharpsburg, while in command of the Sixth Alabama, he occupied a vital and exposed point on Lee's center. He promised Lee to hold it, and he held it. He roused his men to almost superhuman effort, and steadied them against tremendous odds, as he moved along





the fiery crest of battle, the realization of all that warriors dream of, his blood flowing from four unstanched and unheeded wounds, until stricken by a fifth and well nigh fatal one, he was borne unconscious to the rear. A Brigadier, at the head of six splendid Georgia regiments, he retook Mary's Heights, ere other troops who were to take part, realized that the battle was on, and like a thunderbolt dashed Barlow's division to pieces at Gettysburg. In the days of the Wilderness none won more glory than he.

"He decided quickly and acted instantaneously, with the divine instinct of the heaven-born soldier. He struck like the lightning flash, halting Hancock's assault at the supreme moment, with one brigade, and then with the rest of the division headed the resistless re-entering wedge which shattered all on either side of it, and saved the day. His comrades and the country felt as did Lee, who said to him: 'You saved the army and won its admiration by the way in which you handled your division yesterday. I could not rest satisfied until you had permanent command of it. I telegraphed the President and am glad to give you his reply, that you have been commissioned a Major-General to date from the 12th of May.'

"It was Gordon whose genius suggested and skill executed the daring plan which passed Jackson's old corps by a swift night march along the base of Massanutten Mountain, despite the obstacles with which nature beset the movement, and hurled that corps at dawn, with the sweep and power of an avalanche, upon Sheridan's army. Next he is promoted to the command of Jackson's old corps and placed by Lee to defend his right, in the days of his extremity at Petersburg. When the end was nigh, Lee, who held in check what was in the front, but was threatened in rear by the disasters which everywhere else overtook the Confederate arms, selected Gordon to devise and head the last desperate offensive movement of the Army of Northern Virginia. Without any military training or outside influence to help him upward, Gordon, at the age of thirty-three, had won a Lieutenant-Generaley and immortal fame in one of its grandest armies.

"Measured by these tests, Gordon came up to the full stature of military greatness. Nothing presents more strikingly his possession of the fine fiber of many of these traits, than his conduct on the 5th of May in the Wilderness, when after a fierce counter-charge piercing the enemy's long advancing line of battle, which had driven our men in confusion, and gave way only along the small front of Gordon's assault, he found that his victorious men as formed were standing on the same general line of the enemy, which extended unbroken on either side, making retreat, or advance, or inaction, equally fatal. He saw and remedied the situation instantly. Changing the battle front of his brigade, by facing right and left from the center, so that his six regiments, three facing one way, and three the other, were back to back,



he was striking and driving the enemy's exposed flanks like a hammer on the head of a nail, in ten minutes after the situation developed.

"His rare faculty for handling and inspiring masses on the field and his lordly personal courage carried his followers over all obstacles. He had the sublime faith of Jackson, the sound judgment of Johnston, the steadfastness of Longstreet or Cleburne, the genius of Forrest, the boldness and dash of Stuart, the intensity of Early or Davis, and was as unselfish and pure in thought as Lee.

"No soldier who ever commanded English-speaking troops, or led citizen soldiery of any race, knew better how to sway and inspire the hearts of men upon the battle field. None excelled him in feeling the pulse of the battle or detecting the play of moral forces in the current of battle. He was born woodsman, and took in as with the glance of an eagle's eye the advantages of position. His voice combined the charm of a flute with the clearness and volume of a trumpet. It was worth the risk of battle to see him on horseback amid his troops.

"He always had crisp words to rouse the ardor of his men as his line moved into action, and if it was prudent to do so, he often told them what was intended, and what he expected of them. Some of his battle speeches were masterpieces of emotion and oratory. It was almost impossible for one to be in his presence, or in the sound of his voice in battle, and then feel afraid. He maintained discipline more by love than by force, and yet on proper occasions he was not wanting in sternness. He thoroughly despised a coward and skulker. He seldom noticed breaches of discipline, unless very grave, by the men who were always at the front. The men felt that the General was not merely a superior officer, but a friend, and in a degree a kinsman.

"Yet with all this closeness to the rank and file, none ever dreamed of taking undue liberty with him, or withholding the respect due his rank, and character. He was a man of deep religious instincts and took a keen interest in the spiritual welfare of his men. He was careful of the feelings of others and quick to perceive and heal the wounds of over-sensitiveness. For a man of his achievements, he was singularly simple and modest. Save with intimate friends, he seldom discussed any event in his own military history. He was besought time and time again by his old soldiers to prepare some memoir of his services in the Confederate Army, and he yielded at last more from a belief that such a work might add to the comfort of his loved ones at home, than from any thought that it would transmit to posterity the record of one whom the world would not willingly forget. It was this personality and these characteristics which enabled this young soldier, when the shadow of the coming eclipse darkened all our hopes, to rekindle in Jackson's corps, thinned by the slaughter of years of incessant battle, and dispirited by recent disaster, the old enthusiasm, which carried them, undismayed and confident in that plunge into black death in the night attack at Fort Steadman, held them unyielding and defiant



on the long retreat, and at Sailor's Creek, and then hurled them with the abandon and fire of their early days into the last charge at Appomattox. Verily, he was a worthy successor of Stonewall Jackson.

"Defeat halted neither his achievements nor the sweep of his fame. Ere he knew it, the warrior had put off the sword, put on the toga of the statesman, and grappled with the times. In the evening after the formal surrender at Appomattox, he gave some counsel to his men which, viewed at this day, is remarkable for its prophecy and lofty patriotism. No man can repeat the words or describe their power as they fell from his lips, but the first two sentences and the substance of what he said are burned in memory: 'I believe in God Almighty. I have not tortured my mind about what is preordained, and what is left entirely to men. The God who created the heavens and the earth, and made man, had a purpose. He can smite the waters, and we will pass over dry shod, or he may stay his hand and allow the billows to roll about us. Whatever is, is allowed for some divine purpose.'

"As his words rang out in the solemn hush of the woods, they came with the force and authority of one inspired. Every man who heard him was strangely lifted up and comforted. The counsels and wisdom of that address were a part of the moral forces which saved the homeward march from the stain of violence or wrong, and helped to make the paroled citizen whose conduct and achievements in peace won the admiration and wonder of the world.

"Mingled in his thoughts of his old soldiers, and with the same affection, were the generation whom the war had deprived of education. Gordon had scarcely arranged his affairs at home, before he began to urge the necessity, and helped to provide the means of putting in our schools non-partisan and non-sectional histories. He became a resistless force in public thought and life. Georgia twice made him Governor and twice bore him to the Senate of the United States. Prolific as she has been of sages, orators, soldiers and statesmen, no man ever lived in her borders who had in a greater degree the confidence and affection of her people, or finer mastery over their hearts, or wielded it for nobler ends.

"After the death of Lee, no man had as wide influence as he in the South, and it was always and bravely exercised. He was prominent in her councils in the events which culminated when Hays declared that 'the flag should float over States, not provinces,' and it was due to his counsels and influence, more than those of any one man, that great calamities were averted, in the then excited condition of the public mind. It was only 'the Chevalier Bayard, of the Army of Northern Virginia,' as Gen. Hill termed him, who could send the message, and be heeded, when passion was about to break all bounds in New Orleans, 'bear and forbear, even unto death.'

"No man knew better than he that the future peace of the country and the happiness of the millions who had made such unparalleled



sacrifices to separate from the Government to which events returned them, must rest on surer foundation than the memory of defeat. He felt that the man who went into that struggle with pure heart and came out with clean hands, left a proud heritage. He sought to sow these seeds everywhere. It was not an easy task; but he went on unmindful of those little souls who cannot understand loyalty to a cause unless it hates and asperses those who oppose it. He 'held humanity high above all hate.' He appreciated Grant's delicacy of soul at Appomattox, admired him as a soldier, reciprocated the sentiment written by his dying hand at Mount McGregor, and was a sincere mourner at his bier. He venerated Davis and visited him at Fortress Monroe, and when, years afterward, he was borne by the love of his people from the retirement of his home by the sea to his old capital, while the world looked on and learned that the people for whom he suffered had neither forgotten nor deserted him in the hour of adversity, Gordon was there to do him honor.

"His work was far reaching and sublime, and ranks him among the purest and best of American statesmen. Need any one, least of all his old comrades be told that this man was the knightliest of the knightly in his reverence for woman, a model husband, father, brother, friend and neighbor, and grieved none who knew him save when he died.

"The joys of last Christmas-tide had scarce ended, when the news came from the Florida shores that our Commander-in-Chief had gone beyond the stars. All that is mortal of him sleeps near Atlanta, in the soil he loved so well, on a consecrated spot near where Walker and McPherson and thousands of brave men fell. There, among them, he will rise again when the master sounds the reveille, and the soldier 'looks into the face which will make glorious his own. I know not, as the vast throng wended its way back to the city, which of all the things that made us love him was uppermost in the hearts which paid them each its own tribute; but there came to me the words from the soul of Davis, on his memorable visit, after the love of his people had kissed away the sear of the fetters: 'It is worth while to have suffered much to have known you and clasped your hand.'

"And now, in obedience to the command of his loved successor, I offer these resolutions:

"Since our last assembling John B. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, in the fullness of his fame and usefulness, has passed from among men. He valued the office which our love conferred upon him as the greatest honor of his life. His death is the greatest loss that could have come to us. It is impossible in formal resolutions to express what he was to us, and what we were to him. His life and deeds from the day he entered the Confederate service to the hour of his death are known at every fireside in the South, and the frequent objects of admiration and veneration abroad. 'His





countrymen, in telling them, can give no information even to the stranger.' Entering the service as Captain, he had won, at the age of 33, the rank of Lieutenant-General, and imperishable fame, in one of the world's greatest wars, in one of its grandest armies. Defeat halted neither his achievements nor the sweep of his fame. The warrior put off the sword to become the orator, statesman and leader of his people in peace. Georgia twice made him Governor and twice bore him to the Senate of the United States. After the death of Lee, no man wielded as wide an influence in the South, and commanded in as great a degree the confidence of her people, or had a finer mastery over their hearts, or used it for nobler ends. He was an exemplar of the manhood, and of all that is best in the Confederate Soldier in war and peace, and her counsellor in great crises in the recent history of our country. He loved his home, revered woman and trusted in God, and was stainless, unselfish and loving in all the relations of life. Neither creed nor race bound his benevolence, and at the time of his death he was the most universally beloved man at home, and the most respected abroad.

**"Therefore, Resolved,** The United Confederate Veterans mourn for John B. Gordon, and commend the example of his life as to the admiration of posterity.

**"Resolved,** That we tender our deepest sympathy and love to the noble woman and wife, whose courage, devotion and gentle ministrations sustained and cheered him in all his trials, shared his danger on the battlefield, and who, from the days of his youth to the hour of his death, was the inspiration of his stainless life.

**"Resolved,** That it would be a reproach to us, not to him, if a suitable monument be not erected to point the example of his splendid memory and virtues, and, therefore, cordially approve the 'Gordon Monument Association,' which has been inaugurated in Atlanta, and ask Veterans and Sons of Veterans, and the people at large, to aid in this work.

**"Resolved,** That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to Mrs. Gordon."

Miss Minnie Vesey, of Nashville, sang "In the Beauty of the Gloaming," by Havens.

Capt. N. E. Harris, of Macon, Ga., who was a boy soldier with Gordon, then addressed the meeting. He declared that there was more glory in one strand of that old battleflag of the Confederacy than in all the bunting in the city. (Prolonged applause).

"I come to you," he said, "from the dear old State of Georgia to speak to you in behalf of the movement to erect a monument to the memory of the illustrious Gordon. I am here to speak to you on behalf of the private soldiers of my State. I have here a telegram received from President Roosevelt when Gordon died which I will read



to you. No wonder a man with such a record as Gordon's had men in the blue uniforms of the Federal soldier at his bier to pay a last tribute to his memory. Gordon was a Colonel, a Brigadier, a Major-General and a Lieutenant-General, and twice a Senator, twice a Governor and again a Senator. The secret of his success was that he was as gentle as he was brave, and no braver man in the Confederacy ever went to battle than John B. Gordon. When the story of the great war shall be truly and correctly written, the honest historian will find in Gen. Gordon the very highest type of soldier and citizen and statesman that the world has ever known. Gordon rose from the ranks by his own brilliancy and his unsurpassed genius. He will ever be to us the representative of the highest type of Southern chivalry. He does not belong to Georgia; a man like Gordon belongs to all the world. I was one of his boys. I followed him in war and I followed him in peace until he died. Gordon never followed, he always led. He was ever in the thickest of the fight, cheering his soldiers on.

"It was Gordon's timely arrival on the first day at Gettysburg that saved the left flank of the army from total defeat. It was Gordon that led the last charge that was to decide whether the Confederacy was not to live another day. I tell you I would rather have had Gov. Jones's rank as a member of Gen. Gordon's staff than to wear all the titles and honors which have been his in civil life. When people forget that he was once a learned Judge and an able Governor, it will be recorded upon the immortal pages of history that he was a member of the staff of John B. Gordon." (Prolonged cheering).

The speaker read his impressions of the battle of Manassas written at the time when he was but 18 years of age.

Dr. J. William Jones then delivered a short address.

Gen. Anson J. West, in a few brief remarks, presented Mrs. John B. Gordon with a pen picture of Gen. Gordon, made by an artist of Atlanta and presented on behalf of his comrades in arms.

Mrs. John B. Gordon and her two daughters attended the morning session of the convention. Capt. B. T. Walshe of New Orleans, a member of the staff of the late Gen. John B. Gordon, on behalf of the Louisiana staff, presented Mrs. Gordon with a handsomely bound scrapbook, containing clippings from "The Times-Democrat" and other Louisiana papers, in reference to Gen. Gordon's death. The book is engraved as follows: "In testimony of their loyalty to and reverence for their late Commander, Gen. John B. Gordon, of the United Confederate Veterans, the members of his staff residing in Louisiana render to his bereaved wife this tribute to his lofty character and imperishable virtues." The Memorial is signed by Capt. B. T. Walshe, Chairman; Gen. W. E. Mickle, Gen. C. H. Tebault,



Col. F. D. Willett, Col. A. R. Blakely and Col. David Zable.

The book will be taken to New Orleans after the convention to have affixed the signatures of the members of the staff not in attendance at the reunion.

The resolutions presented by Judge Jones on the life and character of Gen. Gordon were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The Convention at 2 o'clock adjourned until 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, June 16th.

### THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Thursday Afternoon June 16th, 1904.

Promptly at 4 o'clock the convention reassembled and was led in prayer by Chaplain-General J. William Jones.

Gen. Geo. P. Harrison, of Alabama, presented the following resolution:

"Whereas, The United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Sons of the United Confederate Veterans, having appointed Committees respectively to act with the United Confederate Veterans relative to the selection of suitable words for our immortal battle hymn, 'Dixie;'

"Resolved, That the Commander of this Association is hereby requested to appoint a Committee of three to confer with the Committees above mentioned, and to report at the next annual reunion such recommendations as said Joint Committees may deem proper."

Gen. Cabell was opposed to the appointment of a Committee to change the tune of 'Dixie.' He said that he had marched to the old words of "Dixie," and, while he had the greatest veneration and respect for the Daughters of the Confederacy, it was sacrilege to talk about changing dear old "Dixie." Some Yankee will be wanting to change the names of our old Southern heroes, said the General. He made a vigorous protest against the proposition, and aroused the first enthusiasm of the evening. He said he was willing to do anything for the Daughters of the Confederacy almost to the point of changing his own name, but it was asking too much to ask them to change the words of old "Dixie," to the inspiring strains of which the heroes of the South had marched to so many glorious victories. He did not care whether the words of "Dixie" suited anybody else or not, they suited the Southern soldiers, and "Dixie" was their song. It belonged exclusively to the Southern soldier. If there are those who do not like the words of "Dixie" they need not sing it.

Gen. Harrison, the author of the resolution, replied to the speech of Gen. Cabell. He said that the resolution did not commit the convention to a change in the words of "Dixie," but it was a matter of much doubt what the real words of "Dixie" were, and he then read:





**DIXIE—(Original Version).**

I wish I was in de land ob cotton,  
 Cinammon seed and sandy bottom;

Look away, look away, away,  
 Dixie Land.

In Dixie land where I was born in,  
 Early on one frosty mornin'

Look away, look away, away,  
 Dixie Land.

**CHORUS.**

Den I wish I was in Dixie,

Hooray! Hooray!

In Dixie's Land I'd take my stand,

To lib and die in Dixie,

Away, away, away down South in Dixie.

Old Missus marry Will de weaber,  
 William was a gay deceiber;  
 When he put his arm around 'er  
 He look as fierce as a forty pounder.

Chorus—Hooray! Hooray! etc.

His face was sharp like a butcher's cleaber,  
 But dat did not seem to greab 'er;  
 Will run away, Missus took a de cline, O!  
 Her face das de color of bacon shine, O!

Chorus—Hooray! Hooray! etc.

While Missus libbed, she libbed in clover;  
 When she died, she died all over.  
 How could she act such a foolish part, O!  
 An marry a man to break her heart, O!

Chorus—Hooray! Hooray! etc.

Buckwheat cakes an' stony batter,  
 Makes you fat or a little fatter;  
 Here's a health to de next old Missus  
 And all de gals dat wants to kiss us.

Chorus—Hooray! Hooray! etc.

Now if you want to drive away sorrow,  
 Come and hear des song tomorrow.  
 Den hot it down an' scratch de grabble,  
 To Dixie's Land I'm bound to trabble.

Chorus—Hooray! Hooray! etc.

which were greeted with applause; and there were cries of "that's good enough for us."



A point of order was made that the discussion was all out of order, as the resolution simply provided for the appointment of a Committee, and the discussion should not pertain to the words of "Dixie."

Gen. Cabell again addressed the convention, despite the point of order, Gen. Lee stating that regardless of points of order, Gen. Cabell could address the convention as long as he was in the chair.

Gen. Cabell again entered a vigorous protest against any effort looking to a change in the words of "Dixie."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Col. John P. Hickman offered a resolution that at all future meetings of the United Confederate Veterans, the members be required to stand while the band play "Dixie."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported recommending the adoption of a Committee to confer with the other Committees about a revision of the words of "Dixie."

Gen. Cabell raised the point of order that there was no quorum of the Resolutions Committee present.

The point was overruled, as Gen. Cabell was not a member of the Committee; and after discussion the resolution was adopted by the convention.

The Committee reported favorably on the resolutions offered by Col. Samuel E. Lewis, M. D., of Broadway Rouss Camp No. 1191, Washington, D. C.:—

**"Resolved,** That the Adjutant-General is hereby authorized and directed to have printed two thousand copies of the report on the care required for the Confederate dead soldiers buried in the Northern States;

**"And, Further,** That Dr. Samuel E. Lewis, Commander of Camp No. 1191, be, and is hereby made a Committee of one to supervise the publication of said report;

**"And, Further,** That the Adjutant-General is also hereby directed to distribute said printed report to the officers and camps of this organization, and otherwise as the Commander-in-Chief may direct."

Adopted.

Favorably on the following, also offered by Col. Lewis:—

**"Resolved,** That the Adjutant-General is hereby authorized and directed to have printed two thousand (2,000) copies of the report of the Committee on Confederate Flags; and that the illustrations in said report be printed in colors, as shown therein;



**“And, Further,** That the Chairman of said Committee on Flags be, and is hereby made a Committee of one to supervise the publication of said report;

**“And, Further,** That the Adjutant-General is also hereby directed to distribute said printed report to the officers and camps of this organization, to public libraries, and otherwise, as the Commander-in-Chief may direct.”

The adoption was opposed by Gen. Cabell, but it was favorably acted on by a practically unanimous vote.

Gen. Lee stated that he had received the following message:

“Madison, Wis., June 15th, 1904.

“The Encampment of Confederate Veterans, Nashville, Tenn.:

“The Department of the Grand Army of the Republic of Wisconsin in encampment assembled sends you cordial greetings. Hallowed memories of the bloody years belong to each of us, and as we cherish them, our mutual friendship and regard will increase.”

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER.

To which he had replied:

“Department Commander, G. A. R., Madison, Wis.:

“We cordially reciprocate your kind greetings, and pledge ourselves to work with you for the interests of our Common Country.”

STEPHEN D. LEE,

*General Commanding.*

Another report from the Committee on Resolutions was received. The report recommended for rejection the requirement that the audience stand during the singing or playing of “Dixie.”

The report was adopted.

Also that the resolution “that parade day and the parade feature of the Reunion be discontinued, and that there be no parade at future Reunions,” be rejected.

The author of the resolution then addressed the convention in its behalf. He said that the private soldiers were getting too old and feeble to march, and if the officers wanted to ride around and show themselves to the ladies, he had no objection to their hiring horses and doing so. But the private soldiers were too old and feeble to parade around to show themselves off for the gratification of the curious, and he certainly favored the abandonment of the parade day.

The resolution was then withdrawn by the author.

Also, recommending the adoption of each of the following:

**“Resolved,** By this Convention of United Confederate Veterans in Reunion here assembled, that we do tender to the people of Nashville and Tennessee our profoundest acknowledgements for their bounteous courtesy, cordiality and hospitality extended to us in every conceivable way throughout the entire three days of this Annual Reunion.



"Nashville and Tennessee have proudly acquitted themselves on this occasion as their history justified everybody in anticipating."

Adopted with much enthusiasm by rising vote.

"We tender our thanks to the railroads for their low and liberal rates, care and courtesy in bringing the Veterans of this association to the Reunion."

Adopted.

"**Resolved**, That the warmest thanks of this Convention be tendered to Dr. G. H. Tichenor, now ex-Chairman of the Southern Women's Monument Committee, for his eight years of earnest, arduous, able and effective service in bringing and keeping before our people that great patriotic and sacred question of erecting last testimonials alike to our distinguished and humble Southern soldiers and patriots."

Adopted.

"**Whereas**, Owing to incorrect representations in historical works, incorrect reproductions and representations by manufacturers of flags and badges, and in pictorial publications of all kinds, too frequent inquiries in the press and the erroneous answers thereto, and from general lack of exact information regarding the flags of the Confederate States of America, it has been deemed necessary that a Committee of this organization should be empowered to make diligent investigation and report their finding to this body assembled in Convention at Nashville, Tenn., in 1904; and,

"**Whereas**, the Committee thus empowered has this day made full report of its labors, which report upon careful examination by the Committee on Resolutions is found to be complete and exhaustive, and in all respects satisfactory; therefore, be it

"**Resolved**, By this Association of United Confederate Veterans, in Convention assembled at Nashville (1904), Tenn., that in order to give the impress of authority for the guidance of all persons, it is hereby declared to be the conclusive judgment of this organization that the flags of the Confederate States of America were established by legislation of the Congresses of the Confederate States, and otherwise, in the manner fully set forth in the accompanying report of the Committee on Flags of this organization, and that said report is hereby accepted and adopted."

Adopted.

Mrs. M. C. Goodlett was presented to the convention by Gen. Lee and accorded a generous reception. She made a few remarks to the convention.

A delegate said he would like to know when the monument to Jefferson Davis would be completed.

In reply to this question, Dr. J. William Jones assured the convention that the monument would be ready for unveiling two years from now.





## MONUMENT TO WOMEN.


Notification was received from the Sons of Veterans that they had adopted a resolution accepting the trust imposed upon them by the Veterans to erect a suitable memorial to the women of the Confederacy. The statement to this effect was received with applause.

Dr. G. H. Tichenor then addressed the convention, expressing his gratification at the encouraging report received, and said that he certainly hoped that he would be spared to witness the unveiling of the monument to the noble women of the South.

Miss Lumpkin, of South Carolina, eloquently addressed the convention for a few minutes.

The convention then, at 5:30, adjourned sine die, after one of the most harmonious and affectionate gatherings known in the history of the Order.

Official:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wm. E. Mickle." The signature is written in dark ink and is followed by a long, horizontal, wavy flourish that extends to the right.

*Adjutant-General and Chief-of-Staff.*



## APPENDIX.



THE MOTIVES AND AIMS  
OF  
THE SOLDIERS OF THE SOUTH  
IN THE CIVIL WAR

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ORATION

DELIVERED BEFORE THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

AT THEIR FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REUNION AT

NASHVILLE, TENN., JUNE 14, 1904

BY

RANDOLPH HARRISON MCKIM, D. D., LL. D.

RECTOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Τίς γὰρ ἡ τῶν ποιεῖν δυναμένων ἢ τῶν λέγειν ἐπισταμένων οὐ πονῇσει  
καὶ φιλοσοφῇσει βουλόμενος ἅμα τε τῆς αὐτοῦ διανοίας καὶ τῆς ἐκείνων  
ἀρετῆς μνημεῖον εἰς ἅπαντα τὸν χρόνον καταλιπεῖν.

—Isocrates

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PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS





# ORATION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

COMRADES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS :

It is with deep emotion that I rise to address you to-day. When I look over this vast concourse of the brave men and the noble women of the South—representing every one of the eleven sovereign States once associated in the Southern Confederacy—and when I look into the faces of the veteran survivors of that incomparable army that fought with such magnificent valor and constancy for four long years under those tattered battle flags, now furled forever, I am overwhelmed at once by the dignity and the difficulty of the task assigned me. There is such a vast disproportion between the powers which the occasion demands and those which I possess, that I should not dare to essay the task but for my confidence in your generosity and forbearance to a speaker who at least can say : “ I too loved the Lost Cause and marched and fought under the banner of the Southern Cross.”

There are two unique features which must arrest the attention of every observer of this scene to-day. The first is the fact that all this pageantry, all this enthusiasm, is a tribute to a lost cause. The second is the fact that we assemble under the victorious banner to pay our reverend homage to the conquered one.

A stranger coming into our midst and observing our proceedings might suppose that we were met here to celebrate the foundation of a State, or to acclaim the triumph of armies, or to exult in the victory of a great cause. But no ! Nine and thirty years ago our new republic sank to rise no more ; our armies were defeated ; our banner went down in blood ! What then ? Are we here to indulge in vain regrets, to lament over our defeat, or to conspire for the re-establishment of our fallen cause ? No ! The love and loyalty which we give to the Lost Cause, and to the defeated banner, is a demonstration of the deep hold that cause had upon the hearts of the Southern people, and of the absolute sincerity and the complete devotion with which they supported it ; but it is no evidence of unmanly and fruitless repining over defeat, nor of any lurking disloyalty to the Union, in which now, thank God, the Southern States have equal rights and privileges with all the other States of our broad land. We saw our banner go down with breaking hearts. When our idolized leader sheathed his sword at Appomattox the world grew dark to us. We felt as if the sun had set in blood to rise no more. It was as if the foundations of the earth were sinking beneath our feet. But that same stainless hero whom we had followed with unquestioning devotion, taught us not to despair. He told us it was the part of brave men to accept defeat without repining. “ Human virtue,” he said, “ should be equal to human calamity.” He pointed upward to the star of duty, and bid us follow it as bravely in peace as we had followed it in war. Henceforth it should be our consecrated task, by the help of God, to rebuild the fallen walls of our prosperity.



And so we accepted the result of the war in good faith. We abide the arbitrament of the sword. We subscribe as sincerely as the men who fought against us, to the sentiment; "*One Flag, one Country, one Constitution, one Destiny.*" This is now for us an indissoluble Union of indestructible States. We are loyal to that starry banner. We remember that it was baptized with Southern blood when our forefathers first unfurled it to the breeze. We remember that it was a Southern poet, Francis Key, who immortalized it in the "Star Spangled Banner." We remember that it was the genius of a Southern soldier and statesman, George Washington, that finally established it in triumph. Southern blood has again flowed in its defense in the Spanish war, and should occasion require, we pledge our lives and our sacred honor to defend it against foreign aggression as bravely as will the descendants of the Puritans. And yet, to-day, while that banner of the Union floats over us, we bring the offering of our love and loyalty to the memory of the flag of the Southern confederacy! Strange as it may seem to one who does not understand our people; inconsistent and incomprehensible as it may appear, we salute yonder flag—the banner of the Stars and Stripes—as the symbol of our reunited country at the same moment that we come together to do homage to the memory of the Stars and Bars. There is in our hearts a double loyalty to-day; a loyalty to the present, and a loyalty to the dear, dead, past. We still love our old battle flag with the Southern cross upon its fiery folds! We have wrapt it round our hearts! We have enshrined it in the sacred ark of our love; and we will honor it and cherish it evermore,—not now as a political symbol, but as the consecrated emblem of an heroic epoch; as the sacred memento of a day that is dead; as the embodiment of memories that will be tender and holy as long as life shall last.

Let not our fellow countrymen of the North mistake the spirit of this great occasion. If Daniel Webster could say that the Bunker Hill monument was not erected "to perpetuate hostility to Great Britain," much more can we say that the monuments we have erected, and will yet erect, in our Southland to the memory of our dead heroes, are not intended to perpetuate the angry passions of the Civil War, or to foster or keep alive any feeling of hostility to our brethren of other parts of the Union. No; but these monuments are erected, and these great assemblages of our surviving veterans are held, in simple loyalty to the best and purest dictates of the human heart. The people that forgets its heroic dead is already dying at the heart; and we believe it will make for the strength and the glory of the United States if the sentiments that animate us today shall be perpetuated, generation after generation. Yes, we honor, and we bid our children honor, the loyalty to duty—to conscience—to fatherland—that inspired the men of '61, and it is our prayer and our hope, that as the years and the generations pass, the rising and the setting sun, the moon and the stars, winter and summer, spring and autumn, will see the people of the South loyal to the memories of those four terrible but glorious years of strife; loyally worshipping at the shrine of the splendid manhood of our heroic citizen-soldiers, and the even



more splendid womanhood, whose fortitude and whose endurance have challenged the admiration of the world. Then, when the united Republic, in years to come, shall call "To Arms!" our children, and our children's children, will rally to the call, and emulating the fidelity and the supreme devotion of the soldiers of the Confederacy, will gird the Stars and Stripes with an impenetrable rampart of steel.

But it is not the dead alone whom we honor here to-day. We hail the presence of the survivors of that tremendous conflict. Veterans of more than forty years! you have come from all over the South—from the Patapsco and the Potomac, the James and the Rappahannock, the Cumberland and the Tennessee, the Mississippi and the Rio Grande—from the sea-shore—from the Gulf—from the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies, and some of you even from the shores of the Pacific ocean—to pay your tribute to the dead Cause and the dead heroes who laid down their lives for it. May I, on behalf of this great assembly—on behalf of the whole South—offer *you* a tribute of respect and veneration to-day? We hail you as the honored survivors of a great epoch and a glorious struggle. We welcome you as the men whom, above all others, the South delights to honor.

It is indeed a matter of course that we, your comrades and your fellow Southrons, should honor you. But we are not alone. Your brave antagonists of the Northern armies begin at last to recognize the purity of your motives, as they have always recognized the splendor of your valor. The dispassionate historian, even though his sympathy is given to the North, no longer denies the sincerity of your belief in the sacredness of your cause. The world itself confesses the honesty of your purpose and the glory of your gallant struggle against superior numbers and resources. Most of you that survive have no insignia of rank, no title of distinction. You were private soldiers, but I see round your brows the aureole of a soldier's glory. You are transfigured by the battles you have fought. Nashville, Franklin, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Shiloh, Chickamauga, in the West; and Manassas, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, in the East.

But you have done more than bare your breast to the foe's steel. You have shown the world how the defeats of war may be turned to the victories of peace. You have taught mankind how a proud race may sustain disaster and yet survive and win the applause of the world. In those terrible years of Reconstruction—how much more bitter than the four years of war!—you splendidly exemplified the sentiment,

*"Mergas profundo, pulchrior exilit!"*

Out of the depths of the bitter flood of reconstruction the South emerged, through your fortitude, through your patience, through your courage, more beautiful than ever.

For all this your people honor you in your old age. They cherish the memory of your deeds, and will hand it down a priceless heirloom to their children's children. You are not pensioners on the bounty of the Union, thank God! Your manhood is not





sapped by eating the bread of dependence. You have faced poverty as bravely as you faced the cannon's mouth, and so I salute you as the aristocracy of the South ! Your deeds have carved for you a place in the temple of her fame. They will not be forgotten—the world will not forget them. Your campaigns are studied to-day in the military schools of Europe ; yes, and at West Point, itself.

But, alas ! your ranks are thinned. Each year the artillery of the great destroyer of human life mows down hundreds of the men in gray. One after another of our great captains have said "*Adsum*," as the angel of God has called the roll beyond the river. Since you last met, two of those illustrious leaders have passed from our sight—Longstreet, the brave, and Gordon, the superb—Gordon, whose white plume, like the plume of Henry of Navarre, was ever in the forefront of the charging line—Gordon, of whom we may say—and what could be higher praise?—that he was worthy to be the lieutenant of Lee, and the successor of Stonewall Jackson in the confidence and affection of the Army of Northern Virginia—Gordon, who, at Appomattox, taught us not to lose faith in God, and for a quarter of a century before his death taught us to have faith in our fellow-citizens of the North. As we think of those superb leaders, now gone from our gaze, we are tempted to say : Alas ! the stars by which we have guided our course have set, one by one, beneath the horizon. But, no ! Let us rather say that death has only placed them higher in the firmament, as fixed stars, whose deathless light shall never fail us in the generations to come. Dead ? Are these our heroes dead ? No, they yet live, as live the heroes of old ; as Leonidas lives in the firmament of patriotism ; as Shakespeare lives in the firmament of intellect ; as Newton and Bacon live in the realm of science ; as Jefferson and Madison and Marshall live in the realm of statesmanship ; as Washington lives in the realm of pure and steadfast love of liberty. Veterans, when I say this I am not giving utterance to the partial and prejudiced view of a Southern soldier ; I am but echoing the judgment of the world.

The ablest military critic in the British army in this generation has placed Lee and Stonewall Jackson in the same group with Washington and Wellington and Marlborough, the five greatest generals, in his opinion of the English-speaking race ; and the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, has said in his "*Life of Thomas H. Benton*" : "The world has never seen better soldiers than those who followed Lee ; and their leader will undoubtedly rank, as without any exception, the very greatest of all the great captains that the English-speaking peoples have brought forth ; and this, although the last and chief of his antagonists, may himself claim to stand as the full equal of Wellington and Marlborough." As to the rank and file, General Hooker of the Union Army has said that "for steadiness and efficiency" Lee's army was unsurpassed in ancient or modern times,—"*We have not been able to rival it.*" And Gen. Chas. A. Whittier of Massachusetts has said, "The army of Northern Virginia will deservedly rank as the best army which has existed on this conti-





nent, suffering privations unknown to its opponent. The North sent no such army to the field."

It is, then, not the extravagance of hyperbole, but the sober utterance of truth, to say that these heroic leaders and the heroic men who followed them—sublime in their devotion to duty; magnificently unregardful of the possibility of waging successful war against such vast odds of numbers and resources—have raised a monument more lasting than brass or marble; higher and grander than the great pyramid of Egypt; more splendid than the tomb of Napoleon at the Hotel des Invalides; more sublime than Westminster Abbey itself—a monument which will rivet the gaze of generations yet unborn—a monument at whose feet mankind will bow in reverence so long as freedom survives on earth. It is a shaft not made with hands—a spiritual obelisk—on which all men will read: "*Sacred to the memory of men who laid down their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor in loyal obedience to the call of Duty as they understood it.*"

Comrades, standing here at the foot of that unseen column, reared by the valor and the virtue of the citizen-soldiers of the Armies of the South, I feel that a duty is laid upon me which I may not refuse to perform. From the hills and valleys of more than a thousand battlefields, where sleep the silent battalions in gray, there rises to my ear a solemn voice of command which I dare not disobey. It bids me vindicate to the men of this generation the course which the men of the South followed in the crisis of 1861. It is not enough that their valor is recognized. It is not enough that their honesty is confessed. We ask of our Northern brethren—we ask of the world—a recognition of their patriotism and their love of liberty. We cannot be silent as long as any aspersion is cast by the pen of the historian, or by the tongue of the orator, upon their patriotic motives, or upon the loftiness of the object they had in view through all that tremendous conflict. We make no half-hearted apology for their act. It is justice for which we plead, not charity.

The view of the origin and character of the course of action followed by the Southern States in 1861, which has so widely impressed itself upon the popular mind, may be summed up in four propositions. First, that the secession of the Cotton States was the result of a conspiracy on the part of a few of their leaders, and that it was not the genuine expression of the mind of the people. Second, that the act whereby the Southern States withdrew from the Union was an act of disloyalty to the Constitution, and of treason to the United States Government. Third, that the people of the South were not attached to the Union and were eager to seize upon an excuse for its dissolution. Fourth, that the South plunged into a desperate war for the purpose of perpetuating slavery, and made that institution the corner-stone of the new confederacy which it sought to establish.

I propose briefly to examine these propositions and shall endeavor to show that every one of them, when scrutinized under the impartial light of history, must be pronounced essentially



erroneous. Believing that they are erroneous and that they do grave injustice to the memory and the motives of the men of the South in that great crisis, it becomes a sacred duty to expose the unsubstantial foundation upon which these opinions rest, lest our children and our children's children should misread and misunderstand the acts of their fathers.

1. I need not spend much time upon the first of these propositions. The evidence at the disposal of the historian is conclusive that the action taken by the Cotton States in withdrawing from the Union had the support of an overwhelming majority of the people of those States. There was no conspiracy. The people were in advance of their leaders. The most recent, and perhaps the ablest, of the Northern historians, acknowledges this, and says that had not Davis, Toombs and Benjamin led in secession, the people would have chosen other leaders. The number of unconditional Union men in the seven States that first seceded, he declares, was insignificant, and he makes the remarkable admission, that, "had the North thoroughly understood the problem, had it known that the people of the Cotton States were practically unanimous and that the action of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee was backed by a large and genuine majority, it might have refused to undertake the seemingly unachievable task."\* There can be no question, then, that the impartial historian of the future will recognize that, whether right or wrong, the establishment of the Southern Confederacy was the result of a popular movement—was the act not of a band of conspirators, but of the whole people, with a unanimity never surpassed in the history of revolutions.

2. I come now to the question whether the act of the Southern States in withdrawing from the Union was an act of disloyalty to the Constitution and of treason to the Government of the United States. This once burning question may now be discussed without heat. It is no longer a practical, but a thoroughly academic, question. The right of secession, if it ever existed, exists no longer. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution has changed the character of our political fabric. When we surrendered at Appomattox, the right of secession was surrendered forever.

But when we say that right does not exist to-day, we do not acknowledge that it did not exist in 1861. On the contrary, we maintain that it did exist, and that those who maintained its existence had upon their side, logically and historically, the overwhelming weight of evidence. Our late antagonists who are now our brethren and our fellow-citizens, cannot be expected to agree with us in this proposition, but we put it to their candor and their sense of justice to say whether the South had not as good a right to her opinion of the meaning of the Constitution as the North had to hers. There were in 1860 two interpretations of that instrument, there were two views of the nature of the Government

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\* Rhodes' History of the United States, Vol. III, p. 404.



which was established. On what principle and by what authority can it be claimed that the view taken by the South was certainly wrong, and that the view taken by the North was certainly right? Or, waiving the question which view was really right, we ask our Northern friends to tell us why the South was not justified in following that interpretation which she believed to be the true one? She had helped to build—nay, she was the chief builder of—the fabric of the Constitution. A Massachusetts historian\* has said that, of the five great men who moulded the Nation, four were men of the South—Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Marshall; and though these great men differed in political opinion, yet three at least, Washington, Jefferson and Madison, are on record as declaring that the Constitution was a compact between the States, and that those thirteen States were thirteen independent sovereignties.†

Let the young men of the New South remember the part the Old South took in the planting and training of Anglo-Saxon civilization on these Western Shores.

\*Mr. John Fiske.

† Even Marshall might be appealed to in support of that view; for in the debate on the adoption of the Constitution he used the following language: "Can they [the Congress] go beyond the delegated powers? If they were to make a law not warranted by any of the powers enumerated, it would be considered by the judges [of the Supreme Court] as an infringement of the Constitution which they are to guard. \* \* \* They would declare it void."—(Magruder's Life of Marshall, p. 82.)

Whatever he may have thought of the nature of the Government at a later period, he here stands forth as an advocate of that view which confines the Government to the exercise of such powers as are distinctly "enumerated." He was then (1788) in his thirty-third year.

In the same debate, referring to Virginia's right "to resume 'her powers, if abused,'" he said, "it is a maxim that those who give may take away. It is the people that give power, and can take it back. Who shall restrain them? They are the masters who give it." Elliott's Debates, III, p. 227, quoted in "The Republic of Republics," p. 109. Words could not more plainly avow the right of the people of a State to resume the powers delegated to the General Government.

As to Mr. Madison's opinion, it is enough to quote his declaration that in adopting the Constitution, they were making "a government of a federal nature, consisting of many co-equal sovereignties."

As to Washington's views, when he said of the proposed Union under the Constitution, "Is it best for the States to unite?" he clearly recognized that it was the people of each State who were to form the Union. The United States would be when formed the creature of the States. He often speaks of the accession of the individual States to the proposed government, which he calls "*the New Confederacy*." (Letter to General Pluckney, June 28, 1788.)

This new Union was in his eyes "a compact." In a letter to Madison, August 3, 1788, he uses this language: "*Till the States begin to act under the new compact*." (See on this "The Republic of Republics" pp. 222-30.)

In the letter written by Washington, by order of the Convention, to accompany the copy of the proposed Constitution sent to each State, the following passage occurs:

"It is obviously impracticable in the Federal Government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all." This certainly implies that each State entering the Union was an independent sovereign, which surrendered some of its rights for the good of all.







Our New England brethren have been so diligent in exploiting the voyage of the Mayflower, and the landing of the pilgrims, and their services to morality and civilization and liberty in the new world, that they seem to have persuaded themselves, and would fain persuade the world, that American liberty is a plant chiefly of New England growth, and that America owes its ideas of political independence and representative government, and its reverence for conscience, to the sturdy settlers of our North-Eastern coasts. Her orators and her poets, year after year, on Forefathers' Day, not only glorify—as is meet—the deeds of their ancestors, but seem to put forward the claim, in amazing forgetfulness of history, that it is to New England that the great Republic of the West owes the genesis of its free institutions, the inspiration of its love of civil and religious liberty, and its high ideals of character.\*

It is then not amiss to remind the Southern men of this generation that fourteen years before the Mayflower landed her pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, three English ships, the *Susan Constant*, the *Godspeed*, and the *Discovery*, came to anchor in the James River, Virginia, and that the Vine of English Civilization and English Liberty was first planted, not on Plymouth Rock, in 1620, but at Jamestown Island, Va., on the 13th of May, 1607. What Webster so nobly said of the Mayflower, may be as truly said of these three ships that bore the first Virginia colony. "The stars that guided them were the unobscured constellations of civil and religious liberty. Their decks were the altars of the living God." Let me also recall the fact that on July 30, 1619, eighteen months before the pilgrims set foot on American soil, the Vine of Liberty had so deeply taken root in the Colony of Virginia that there was assembled in the Church at Jamestown a free representative body (the first on American soil)—the House of Burgesses—to deliberate for the welfare of the people. There also, more than a century before the Revolution, when Oliver Cromwell's fleet appeared to whip the rebellious Old Dominion into obedience, Virginia demanded and obtained recognition of the principle "*No taxation without representation*"; and there, in 1676, just one hundred years before the revolt of the Colonies, that remarkable man, Nathaniel Bacon, "soldier, orator, leader," raised the standard of revolt against the oppressions of the British Crown.

But this is not all. That spot on Jamestown island, marked to-day by a ruined, ivy-clad, church tower and a group of moss-covered tombstones, is the sacred ground whence sprang that stream of genius and power which contributed most to the achievement of American Independence, and to the organization of American liberty. That first colony, planted in Tidewater Virginia, was, in the revolutionary period, prolific in men of genius and force and intense devotion to liberty never perhaps equaled in modern times in any region of equal size and of so small a population. This is acknowledged by careful and candid historians

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\* Rev. Dr. Coyle in a recent sermon before the Presbyterian General Assembly refers to "the Puritan Conscience which put rock foundations under this Republic."



to-day, among whom I may mention Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. It was a Southern orator, Patrick Henry, who gave to the Colonists in his matchless eloquence the slogan "Give me liberty or give me death!" It was a Southerner, Richard Henry Lee, who brought forward in the first Congress the motion that these Colonies by right ought to be free and independent! It was a Southerner, Thomas Jefferson, who drafted the immortal Declaration of Independence! It was a Southerner, George Mason, who had earlier drawn the Virginia Bill of Rights, a document of even profounder political statemanship, and which was taken by Massachusetts as the model of her own Bill of Rights! It was a Southerner, George Washington, who made good the Declaration of Independence by his sword after seven years of war! It was a Southerner, James Madison, who earned the title "Father of the Constitution!" It was a Southerner, John Marshall, who became its most illustrious interpreter!

I ask, then, in view of all this, whether the South was not justified in believing that the views of Constitutional interpretation which she had inherited from such a political ancestry were not the true views? Let our Northern friends answer, in all candor, whether the South, with such an heredity as this, with such glorious memories of achievement, with such splendid traditions of the part her philosophers and statesmen and soldiers had taken, both in the winning of independence, and in the building of the temple of the Constitution, had not good reason for saying, "We will follow that interpretation of the Constitution, which we received from our fathers—from Jefferson and Madison and Washington—rather than that which can claim no older, or greater, names than those of Story and Webster?" For be it remembered that for forty years after the adoption of the Constitution, there was approximate unanimity in its interpretation upon the great issue on which the South took her stand in 1861. In truth Webster and Story apostatized from the New England interpretation of the Constitution. It is an historical fact that the Constitution was regarded as a compact between the States for a long period (not less than forty years after its adoption) by the leaders of opinion in the New England States. Moreover, in the same quarter, the Sovereignty of the States was broadly affirmed; and also the right of the States to resume, if need be, the powers granted under the Constitution.\*

These statements will no doubt be received by many with surprise, possibly with incredulity. Permit me then briefly to justify them by the unquestionable facts of history. The impartial historian of the future will recall the fact that the first threat of secession did not come from the men of the South, but from the

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\*Samuel Adams objected to the preamble to the Constitution. "I stumble at the threshold," he said; "I meet a National government instead of a Federal Union of Sovereign States." To overcome this, Gov. Hancock brought in the tenth amendment as to the reservation to the States of all powers not expressly delegated to the General Government.

The Websterian dogmas had then no advocates in New England. Hancock, Adams, Parsons, Bowdoin, Ames, were all for State sovereignty.





men of New England. Four times before the secession of South Carolina, the threat of secession was heard in the North—in 1802-3, in 1811-12, in 1814, and in 1844-5. The first time it came from Col. Timothy Pickering, of Massachusetts, a friend of Washington and a member of his Cabinet; the second time from Josiah Quincy, another distinguished citizen of Massachusetts; the third time from the Hartford Convention, in which five States were represented; the fourth time from the Legislature of Massachusetts.\*

And what were the occasions calling forth these declarations of the purpose of dissolving the Union? The first was the acquisition of Louisiana; the second was the proposed admission of Louisiana as a State into the Union; the third was dissatisfaction occasioned by the War with Great Britain; the fourth was the proposed annexation of Texas. These measures were all believed by the New England States to be adverse to their interests. The addition of the new States would, it was thought, destroy the equilibrium of power, and give the South a preponderance; and therefore these stalwart voices were raised declaring that there was in the last resort a remedy, and that was the dissolution of the Union. This was the language held by the Legislature of the leading New England State in 1844:

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, faithful to the compact between the people of the United States, according to the plain meaning and intent in which it was understood by them, is sincerely anxious for its preservation, but it is determined, as it doubts not the other States are, to submit to undelimited powers in no body of men on earth."

This stalwart utterance of the great State of Massachusetts expresses exactly the attitude of the seceding States in 1861. They believed that "the compact between the people of the United States" had been violated, and that they could no longer enjoy equal rights within the Union, and therefore they refused to sub-

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\*The statement in the text might be made even stronger, as the following facts will show:

January 14, 1811, Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, in the debate on the admission of Louisiana declared his "deliberate opinion that, if the bill passes, the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; \* \* \* that as it will be the right of all [the States], so it will be the duty of some to prepare definitely for a separation—amicably if they can, violently if they must."

In 1812 "pulpit, press, and rostrum" of New England advocated secession. In 1839 ex-President John Quincy Adams urged publicly that it would be better for the States to "part in friendship from each other than to be held together by constraint," and declared that "the people of each State have the right to secede from the confederated Union." In 1842 Mr. Adams presented a petition to Congress, from a town in Massachusetts, praying that it would "immediately adopt measures peaceably to dissolve the Union of these States." In 1844, and again in 1845, the Legislature of Massachusetts avowed the right of secession and threatened to secede if Texas was admitted to the Union.

Alex. Hamilton threatened Jefferson with the secession of New England "unless the debts of the States were assumed by the General Government." February 1, 1850, Mr. Hale offered in the Senate a petition and resolutions, asking that body to devise, "without delay some plan for the immediate peaceful dissolution of the American Union." And Chase and Seward voted for its reception. (See oration of Mr. Leigh Robinson, December 13, 1892, p. 32.)



mit to the exercise of "undelegated powers" on the part of the National Government.

Thus the North and the South, at these different epochs, held the same view of the right of withdrawal from the Union. When New England became alarmed lest the South should gain a preponderance of power in the Union, she declared through the potent voice of the Legislature of Massachusetts, that she would dissolve the Union rather than submit to the exercise by the Government of undelegated powers.

The South held with great unanimity to the doctrine of State Sovereignty, and that that Sovereignty was inviolable by the General Government. She had good right and reason to believe it, for it had been the faith of her greatest statesmen from the very foundation of the Republic. Mr. Madison, the father of the Constitution, held to that faith; and when Patrick Henry opposed the adoption of the Constitution upon the ground that the words "we, the people," seemed to imply a "consolidated government" and not "a compact between States," he replied that it was not "we, the people," as composing one great body, but the people as composing thirteen sovereignties.\*

In fact, the original language of the preamble was: "We, the people of the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, do ordain, declare, and establish the following Constitution." This preamble was passed unanimously; nor was there any change of opinion upon this point, but when it was seen that unanimous ratification by all the States could not be expected, it was decided that the consent of nine States should be sufficient to establish the new Confederacy, and as it could not be known beforehand which nine of the thirteen would ratify the instrument, the names of the States had to be omitted from the preamble. Mr. Madison further says: "Each State, in ratifying the Constitution, is considered as a sovereign body, independent of all others, and only to be bound by its own voluntary act."†

Daniel Webster, in his great speech in reply to Mr. Hayne, in 1830, and again in 1833, in his reply to Calhoun, argued that the Constitution was not a "compact," not a "confederacy," and that the acts of ratification were not "acts of accession." These terms, he said, *would imply the right of secession*, but they were terms unknown to the fathers; they formed a "new vocabulary," invented to uphold the theory of State Sovereignty.

But in fact all these terms were in familiar use in the great debates on the formation of the Constitution. In 1787 Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts, speaking in the Constitutional Convention said: "If nine out of thirteen States can dissolve the compact (he was speaking of the Articles of Confederation) six out of nine will be just as able to dissolve the new one hereafter." Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania, in the same debates, repeatedly described the

\*Elliott's Debates, Ed. 1836, Vol. III, p. 114, 115.

†Federalist, No. XXXIX.





Constitution as a Compact. Alexander Hamilton speaks of the new Government as "a Confederate republic" a "Confederacy," and calls the Constitution a "Compact." General Washington writes of the Constitution as a Compact, and repeatedly uses the terms "accede" and "accession," and once the term "secession." If any further proof were needed, it is furnished by the form in which both Massachusetts and New Hampshire ratified the Constitution. Both of these States, in their acts of ratification, refer to that Instrument as "an explicit and solemn compact."

The proof then is overwhelming that the fathers and the Conventions of the States, used those very terms which Mr. Webster declared in 1830 and 1833 implied the right of secession, and which he had himself used in 1819, and used again in 1850 and 1851. As to the independent sovereignty of the States, it was certainly held by the Federalists as well as by their opponents.\* Thus Alexander Hamilton defends the Constitutional exemption of the States from suit in the courts, on the ground that it was "one of the attributes of sovereignty," "enjoyed by the government of every State in the Union." Elsewhere he speaks of the States of the Union as "thirteen independent States." Benjamin Franklin, Gouverneur Morris, and Roger Sherman held similar language. And John Marshall, afterwards Chief Justice, denying that a State can be called to the bar of a Federal Court, said: "Is it rational to suppose that the *Sovereign power* shall be dragged before a court?"†

As to the right of dissolving the compact, as a last resort, in defense of its rights by any State, let our children and our children's children never forget that it was a right frequently asserted in the earliest period of our constitutional history.‡ Thus the people of Virginia, in their act of ratification, "declare and make known that the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the United States, *may be resumed* by them, whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression," and New York and Rhode Island went even farther and declared "that the powers of government *may be reassumed* by

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\* Charles Francis Adams in his Phi Beta Kappa Oration, 1902, said "It does not lie in the mouths of the descendants of the New England Federalists of the first two decennials of the 19th Century to 'invoke the avenging pen of history' to record an adverse verdict in the case of any son of Virginia who threw in his lot with his State in 1861." (p. 34.)

Governor Randolph of Virginia, in the Virginia Ratifying Convention, urged that the rights of the States were safeguarded in the Constitution, and added, "If you say that notwithstanding the most express restrictions, they [the government] may sacrifice the rights of the States, then you establish another doctrine—that the creature can destroy the creator, which is the most absurd and ridiculous of all doctrines." (III Elliott's Debates, p. 363.) (See "The Republic of Republics, p. 396)."

John Dickinson and Ellsworth speak in the same strain of the independent sovereignty of the States.

† Elliott's Debates, III, p. 503.

‡ Elliott's Debates, Vol. I, pp. 36c, 36r, 369.



*the people* whenever it shall become necessary to their happiness.”† Thus the right of secession was solemnly asserted in the very acts by which these States ratified the Constitution. That assertion was part of the ratification. The ratification was conditioned by it. And the acceptance of the States as members of the Union carried with it the acceptance of the condition and the recognition of the right of secession.

Mr. Webster, in his maturer years, in fact in the very last year of his illustrious life, distinctly recognized the right of secession : In his speech at Capon Springs, Va., in 1851, he said :

“ If the South were to violate any part of the Constitution intentionally and systematically, and persist in so doing, year after year, and no remedy could be had, would the North be any longer bound by the rest of it? And if the North were deliberately, habitually and of fixed purpose, to disregard one part of it, would the South be bound any longer to observe its other obligations? \* \* \* I have not hesitated to say, and I repeat, that if the Northern States refuse, wilfully and deliberately, to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, and Congress provide no remedy, the South would no longer be bound to observe the compact. A bargain cannot be broken on one side, and still bind the other side.”‡

Looking back then to-day, my comrades, over the four and forty years which separate us from the acts of secession passed by the Southern States, we say to the men of this generation, and to those who will come after us, that the opprobrium heaped upon those who then asserted the right of secession is undeserved. That right had not then been authoritatively denied. On the contrary, it had been again and again asserted North and South by eminent statesmen for nearly sixty years after the formation of the Union. Those who held it had as good right to their opinion as those who denied it. The weight of argument was overwhelmingly in their favor. So clear was this, that the U. S. Government wisely decided, after the fall of the Confederacy, that it was not prudent to put Jefferson Davis upon his trial for treason. Let it be remembered that the formation of the United States, in 1788, was accomplished by nine of the States seceding from the Confederacy which had existed for eleven years, and which had bound the States entering into it to “ a perpetual Union.” *Thus the Union itself was the child of Secession !*

These arguments appeared to us convincing then. They are no less convincing to-day. They may not appear so to some of our friends in the North; but we appeal to them in all candor, and I do not believe our appeal will be in vain, to say whether the

† In 1898, Mr. Madison, in a report to the Virginia Legislature, said :

“ The States, being the parties to the Constitutional Compact, and in their sovereign capacity, it follows of necessity that there can be no tribunal above their authority to decide in the last resort whether the compact made by them be violated.”

‡ Curtis's Life of Webster, II, 518, 519.





South, believing *as* she did, was not justified in the forum of conscience in doing *what* she did. The eminent Northern historian, to whom allusion has already been made, acknowledges that "a large majority of the people in the South believed in the constitutional right of secession," and as a consequence that the war on the part of the National Government "seemed to them a war of subjugation." \* Again he says, it was "in their eyes a fight for their property and their liberty against spoliation and conquest." But if so, was not their resistance justified? Is it not the act of patriotism to resist spoliation and conquest, and were not those dead heroes of ours, whose consecrated memories we honor to-day, patriots in the noblest sense of the word? Upon every recurring Fourth of July for 85 years the Southern men had been reminded by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Is it surprising then that, when the people of the South, *en masse*, deliberately refuse their consent to the Government of the United States, they should have felt themselves justified in what they did by the principles of the Declaration of Independence? Our argument for the independent sovereignty of the States may not appear conclusive to many of our Northern friends, but at least they cannot deny to the men of '61 the same right of revolution that their patriot sires and ours asserted in 1776. But, if so, then we claim the assent even of those who most stoutly deny the right of secession, to the assertion that the armies of the South were composed, not of traitors, but of patriots. They will, they must, agree with us, that no man can be a traitor if his heart is pure and his motives patriotic.

There was a time, during those dark years of reconstruction, when public opinion in the North demanded that we who had fought under the Southern flag should prove the sincerity of our acceptance of the results of the war by acknowledging the unrighteousness of our cause, and by confessing contrition for our deeds.

But could we acknowledge our cause to be unrighteous when we still believed it just? Could we repent of an act done in obedience to the dictates of conscience? The men of the North may claim that our judgment was at fault; that our action was not justified by reason; that the fears that goaded us to withdraw from the Union were not well grounded; but, so long as it is admitted that we followed Duty as we understood it, they cannot ask us to repent. A man can only repent, I repeat, of what he is ashamed, and it will not be claimed that we should be ashamed of obeying the dictates of conscience, in the face of hardship and danger and death.

That able and honest, though biassed, historian to whom I have just referred, speaking of Robert E. Lee, confesses that "censure's voice upon the action of such a noble soul is hushed," and he declares that the time will come when the whole American people will "recognize in him one of the finest products of American life, for surely as the years go on we shall see that

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\* Rhodes History of the United States, III, p. 400, 401.





such a life can be judged by no partisan measure, and we shall come to look upon him as the English of our day regard Washington, who little more than a century ago they delighted to call a rebel."\* Most true a testimony, but, my comrades, what is here so nobly acknowledged of our glorious chieftain, must be seen to be true also of the gallant men who followed him; and we feel sure that the time is coming, if it has not already come, when it will be recognized all over the land of which that starry flag is the emblem, that the soldiers who fought under those tattered battle flags of the Southern cross, were animated by as pure a patriotism and as high a devotion to liberty as any men who ever fought, on any field, in any age of the world. That acknowledgment indeed has already been made, and made nearly a generation ago by two of the most gallant sons of New England who were our foemen in the great strife—I mean General Francis Bartlett and Captain Oliver Wendell Holmes of Massachusetts. Captain Holmes now occupies a seat upon the Supreme Bench of the United States. Let me ask you to listen to the generous words which he uttered nearly a quarter of a century ago :

" We believed that it was most desirable that the North should win ; we believed in the principle that the Union is indissoluble, but we equally believed that those who stood against us held just as sacred convictions that were the opposite of ours, and we respected them as every man with a heart must respect those who give all for their belief."†

All honor to the valiant soldier and accomplished scholar who uttered those words ! All honor, too, to another noble son of New England, Charles Francis Adams, who has more recently declared, recognizing the same principle, that both the North and the South were right in the great struggle of the Civil War, because each believed itself right.‡

3. I come now to the third proposition which I engaged to consider. It is said, and widely believed, that the people of the South were not attached to the Union and were eager to seize upon an excuse for its dissolution. Even if it were conceded that the South had the right of secession, or at any rate the right of revolution, we are told that if she had loved the Union as she ought to have loved it, she would not have exercised that right.

In considering this assertion it will be necessary to distinguish in our reply between the States that first seceded, and the border States of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas, which later gave in their adhesion to the Southern Confederacy. As to

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\* *Id.*, p. 413.

† Address at Keene, N. H., on Memorial Day.

‡ When Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee were cadets at West Point the text-books in use on political science were by St. George Tucker, a Southern writer, and William Rawle, a Northern writer, and both taught the right of a State to secede. (See *Republic of Republics*, by W. J. Sage, p. 32.) Can these illustrious men be attainted as traitors because they put in practice the principles taught them by the authority of the Government of the United States?



the former—the Cotton States—if it be true, as candid historians acknowledge, that their people “*all* held that the North was unconstitutionally and unjustly attempting to coerce the sovereign States”\*; if it be true, as we have seen is now conceded, that the people of those States solemnly believed that their liberties were assailed, and that the war waged against them was a war of subjugation, then I submit that they were constrained to choose between their love of the Union and their love of Liberty; and I do not believe that any brave and candid patriot of any Northern State will condemn them because, holding that belief, they made the choice they did. The judgment of the South may be impeached,† but not her patriotism; not her love for the Union; if, shut up to such an alternative, she preferred Liberty without Union to Union without Liberty.

The case of the border States is somewhat different. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, were all opposed to secession. They refused to follow the lead of South Carolina. For example, as late as April 4 Virginia voted by 89 to 45 against the ordinance of secession. They believed the Southern States had just grievances against the North, and that there was much to justify the fears, which they entertained, but they were not prepared to dissolve the Union. They still hoped for redress within the Union by Constitutional means. Moreover, the men who became our greatest generals and our most illustrious and determined leaders in the Southern Confederacy were, a majority of them, earnest Union men. I think it may be said, too, that the States which furnished most of the munitions of war and most of the fighting men were opposed to secession. The Union which their forefathers had done so much to create,‡ first by the sword and then by the pen and the tongue, was dear to their hearts.

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\*Rhodes *Id.*, p. 402.

†Yet her judgment was sustained by some of the most illustrious men of the North. Millard Fillmore had said in 1856, referring to the possible election of Frémont, as a sectional President: “Can they have the madness or folly to believe that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a chief magistrate?” And Rufus Choate, the same year, wrote that if the Republican party “accomplishes its objects and gives the Government to the North, I turn my eyes from the consequences. To the fifteen States of the South that government will appear an alien government. It will appear worse. It will appear a hostile government. It will represent to their eye a vast region of States organized upon anti-slavery, flushed by triumph, cheered onward by the voices of the pulpit, tribune and press; its mission to inaugurate freedom and put down the oligarchy; its constitution the glittering and sounding generalities of natural right.”

If this was true in 1856, how much more in 1860, after the John Brown raid, and when the hostility between the North and the South had reached such an acute stage!

‡When, after the Revolution, it became apparent that jealousy of the preponderance of Virginia, resulting from the vastness of her domain, would prevent the formation of the Union, that State, with truly queenly generosity, gave to the Union her Northwestern Territory, out of which the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota, were afterwards carved. This was in 1787. Has any other State, or group of States, done as much in proof of attachment to the Union? Moreover she dedicated this vast territory as free soil, by the ordinance of 1787.



But there came a cruel issue. On the 15th of April, 1861, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 men to coerce the seceded States back into the Union. The border States were called upon to furnish their quota of armed men to march against their Southern brethren. Thus an issue was forced upon them which the future historian, however antagonistic to the South, must ponder with sympathy and emotion. The men of these border States were compelled to decide either to send soldiers to fight against their brethren, or to say, "We will throw in our lot with them and resist military coercion." Now, whatever division of sentiment existed in regard to the policy, or even the right, of secession, there was almost complete unanimity in these States in repudiating the right of coercion. That right had been vehemently repudiated in the discussions in the Constitutional Convention by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton and Edmund Randolph. The South remained true to the doctrine of the fathers on this point.\*

It is vain to ask at this date what would have happened if that fatal proclamation of April 15th had never been issued, but it is impossible to repress the thought that perhaps, after all, the truest statesmanship rested with those who, like Edward Everett and Horace Greeley and William H. Seward and General Scott, believed that the policy of coercion was a political error. Certain it is that but for that policy those great States just enumerated would not have thrown in their lot with the Southern Confederacy, and it is a supposition by no means destitute of rational foundation that without their support the seven States which had already seceded would have ultimately sought re-admission to the Union, and that the Union might have been saved, and slavery ultimately abolished, without the dreadful cost of a fratricidal war and without the unspeakable horrors of that reconstruction period, when the star of liberty sank as if to rise no more on the Southern States,† and without that act—the quintessence of injustice to the whites and of unkindness to the blacks themselves—I mean the act which conferred the right of suffrage indiscriminately on the newly-emancipated slaves.

But, waiving all this, I come back to the question, Can any blame attach to the people of the border States for choosing as they chose in the face of the cruel alternative, which was forced upon them by Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, to abandon the Union, or to draw their swords against their Southern brethren?

It has been well and wisely said by a recent historian (Mr. Rhodes) that "the political reason of Virginia, Maryland and

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\* Mr. Madison opposed the motion to incorporate in the Constitution the power of coercing a State to its duty, and by unanimous consent the project was abandoned. Alexander Hamilton denounced the proposal to coerce a State as "one of the maddest projects ever devised." Edmund Randolph said it meant "civil war."

† Out of that horror of great darkness the heroic soul of Robert Edward Lee cried aloud in agony: "Had I foreseen these results of subjugation, I would have preferred to die at Appomattox with my brave men, my sword in this right hand."





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Kentucky inclined them to the North, their heart-strings drew them to the South." I put it to any man with a heart to say, whether, when the bayonet is directed against the bosom of a member of one's own household, he is to blame for throwing himself in the breach in defense, even though the bayonet be in the hand of the officer of the law? I affirm that the ties of blood and kindred are more sacred even than those which bind a man to the government of his country. Could the men of Virginia and North Carolina and Tennessee be expected to raise their hands against their family altars and firesides, whatever view they might have taken of the constitutional questions at issue? But the men of those States believed with great unanimity that the sovereignty of a State was inviolable by the General Government. That was the faith they had received from their fathers, from a long line of illustrious statesmen and political philosophers. Of this let one decisive example suffice. Though Robert E. Lee abhorred the idea of secession and loved the Union with a passionate devotion, yet when he was asked by a member of a committee of Congress whether he did not consider that he was guilty of treason in drawing his sword in behalf of the South, he answered: "No, I believed my allegiance was due to the State of Virginia."

The people of the South believed, as we have said, that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. They believed the General Government had no rightful power of coercion. Their New England brethren had for many years confirmed them in that belief. Moreover they believed a union by force not the Union which the fathers had in view. A governmental fabric pinned together by bayonets did not seem to them a republic, but a despotism.

4th. I come now to consider the opinion, so widely held, that the South plunged into a desperate war for the purpose of perpetuating slavery, and made that institution the cornerstone of the new confederacy which it sought to establish. Before dealing directly with this, however, a little history upon the subject of the relation of the South to slavery will be salutary.

Certainly we have no tears to shed over its abolition. There is not a man in the South who would wish to see it re-established. But there are several facts, unknown to some, and ignored by other, historians, which are essential to a right understanding of this question. I shall hold them up to the light to-day because I would not have the attitude of that dear, noble, Old South misrepresented or misunderstood by our descendants.

In the first place let it never be forgotten that it was the government of England, and not the people of the South, which was originally responsible for the introduction of slavery. In 1760 South Carolina passed an act to prohibit further importation of slaves, but England rejected it with indignation.

The Colony of Virginia again and again and again protested to the British King against sending slaves to her shores, but in vain—





they were forced upon her.\* Then, too, Virginia was the first of all the States North or South, to prohibit the slave trade, and Georgia was the first to incorporate such a prohibition in her organic constitution. In fact Virginia was in advance of the whole world on this subject; she abolished the slave trade in 1778, nearly thirty years before England did, and the same period before New England was willing to consent to its abolition. Again, at the formation of the Constitution, Virginia raised her protest against the continuance of that traffic, but New England raised a voice of objection, and uniting her influence with that of South Carolina and Georgia secured the continuance of the slave trade for twenty years more, by Constitutional provision.† On the other hand the first statute establishing slavery in America was passed by Massachusetts, December, 1641, in her code entitled *Body of Liberties*. The first fugitive slave law was enacted by the same State. She made slaves of her captives in the Pequot war. Another fact to be remembered is that every Southern State legislated against the slave trade.

Thus slavery was an inheritance which the people of the South received from the fathers; and if the States of the North, very soon after the Revolution, abolished the institution, it cannot be claimed that the abolition was dictated by moral considerations, but by differences of climate, soil, and industrial interests.‡

It existed in several of the Northern States more than fifty years after the adoption of the Constitution, while the importation of slaves into the South continued to be carried on by Northern merchants and Northern ships, without interference in the traffic from any quarter, until it was prohibited by the spontaneous action of the Southern States themselves.

Note this also: The contest between the North and the South over the extension of slavery to the territories, was a contest on the part of the South for equal rights under the Constitution, and it ought to be clearly understood that it did not involve the increase of slavery. Had that right been conceded not one additional

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\* One hundred petitions against the introduction of slaves were sent by the colonists of Virginia to the British Government.

† *The Critical Period of American History*, by John Fiske, p. 262.

‡ The Supreme Court in 1857 held the following language: "This change had not been produced by any change of opinion in relation to this race, but because it was discovered by experience that slave labor was unsuited to the climate and productions of these States, for some of them \* \* \* were actively engaged in the slave trade".

Goodell's "Slavery and Anti-Slavery"—an authority not friendly to the South—says (pp. 10-11) that the merchants of New England seaports "almost monopolized the immense profits of that lucrative, but detestable, trade."

The principal operation of abolition in the North, says an English authority, "was to transfer Northern slaves to Southern markets." (*Ingram's History of Slavery*, London, 1895, p. 184.)

On March 26, 1788, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a law ordering all free negroes out of the State. If they would not go voluntarily they were to be whipped out. This confirms the view stated in the text.



slave would have been added to the number existing in the country. "It was a question of the distribution or dispersion of the slaves rather than of the extension of slavery. Removal is not extension. Indeed, if emancipation was the end to be desired, the dispersion of the negroes over a wider area, among additional territories, eventually to become States, and in climates unfavorable to slave labor, instead of hindering, would have promoted this object by diminishing the difficulties in the way of ultimate emancipation."\*

And now I call your attention to a fact of capital importance in this discussion, viz; that the sentiment in favor of emancipation was rapidly spreading in the South in the first quarter of the 19th Century. Wilson acknowledges "there was no avowed advocate of slavery" at that time in Virginia. It is stated on high authority, that in the year 1826, there were 143 emancipation societies in the whole country; and of this number 103 were established in the South. It is well known that one branch of the legislature of Virginia came within one vote of passing a law of emancipation in the year 1832, and I was assured in 1860, by Col. Thomas Jefferson Randolph of Virginia, the grandson of

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\*This is the language of Jefferson Davis, but the argument is Henry Clay's. In 1820 he argued that the extension of slavery was farseeing humanity, and Mr. Jefferson agreed with him, saying that spreading the slaves over a larger surface "will dilute the evil everywhere and facilitate the means of getting finally rid of it." Mr. Madison took the same view. These three statesmen were all earnest emancipationists.

†Judge Temple of Tennessee. "The Covenanter, The Cavalier and The Puritan," p. 209.

"In 1822 there were five or six abolition societies in Kentucky. In 1819 the first distinctively emancipation paper in the United States was published in Jonesboro', Eastern Tennessee." There were eighteen emancipation societies in that region organized by the Covenanters, Methodists and the Quakers.

*Id.*, p. 208.

A Massachusetts writer, Geo. Lunt, says: "The States of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee were engaged in practical movements for the gradual emancipation of their slaves. This movement continued until it was arrested by the aggressions of the Abolitionists."

The people of the South believed they were, at heart, more friendly to the Negro race than their Northern brethren, and such facts as the following appeared to justify their belief. In 1830, Senator Benton called attention to the "actual expulsion of a great body of free colored people from the State of Ohio, and not one word of objection, not one note of grief." The whole number expatriated was estimated at ten thousand. He added: "This is a remarkable event, paralleled only by the expulsion of the Moors from Spain and the Huguenots from France." In 1846 the liberated slaves of John Randolph were driven by a mob away from the lands which had been purchased for them in Ohio. In 1855 the Topeka (Kansas) Constitution adopted by the Freesoilers contained an article, ratified by a vote of almost three to one, forbidding any free negro to reside in the State, and this was accepted by the Republican House of Representatives. In 1860 the Constitutions of thirty out of thirty-four States of the Union excluded negroes from exercising the suffrage. Facts like these did not tend to confirm the confidence of the people of the South in the sincerity of the agitation on behalf of the negro.



Mr. Jefferson—himself an influential member of the Legislature in 1832—that emancipation would certainly have been carried the ensuing year, but for the revulsion of feeling which followed the fanatical agitation of the subject by the abolitionists of the period. The legislature of 1832, though it defeated the Emancipation bill by one vote, yet passed a resolution postponing the consideration of the subject till public opinion had further developed.\*

It is our belief and we put the statement on record, that our children and children's children may remember it, that but for passions naturally roused by the violent attacks made upon the moral character of the Southern slaveholder, slavery would have been peaceably abolished in the border States before the middle of the 19th Century, and it cannot be doubted that the sentiment against it must ultimately have become so strong that it would also have been abolished in the Cotton States without violence and without war.

This opinion is scouted by Northern historians; but let the facts be calmly weighed in the balance:

It is acknowledged that slavery was almost universally considered a great evil in the South from 1789 down to 1837.

It is further acknowledged that public opinion there underwent a revolution on this subject in the decade 1832-42; it was now spoken of by some of her writers and leaders for the first time as a blessing.†

It is a fact which cannot be denied in the light of history, that the sentiment in favor of emancipation was rapidly spreading in the South down to 1832. I have already quoted the statement made to me in 1860 by a member of the Legislature of Virginia of 1831-2 that its members were agreed at that time on the principle of Emancipation.

What, then, produced this fateful change of sentiment, which the historian records between 1832 and 1837? It is often said the invention of the cotton gin was the cause. But that invention came in 1793. It was forty years too early to account for this phenomenon which we seek to understand.

It is our belief that the future historian, who shall be a careful student of human nature, and of the motives which influence its action, as well as of historical facts, will see in the abolition crusade which was launched by William Lloyd Garrison, Jan. 1st, 1831, the real cause of this revolution in Southern sentiment on the subject of slavery.

The violence and the virulence of that crusade produced its

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\*The Richmond Whig of March 6, 1832, said:

"The great mass of Virginia herself triumphs that the slavery question has been taken up by the Legislature, that her legislators are grappling with the monster, and they contemplate the distant but ardently desired result [Emancipation] as the supreme good which a benevolent Providence could vouchsafe." Niles Register, Dec. 10, 1831, p. 266 and p. 78.

†See Rhodes *Id.* I., pp. 54, 68.







natural result.\* It angered the South. It stifled discussion. It checked the movement toward emancipation. It forced a more stringent policy toward the slave.

The people of the South, of whom Van Holst writes that they were as moral and as religious as any other people in the world, found themselves held up to the odium of mankind for the abominable crime of holding men in bondage, an act which holy men like Jonathan Edwards and George Whitfield had committed in the 18th Century, without offense to the most sensitive conscience. But this was not all. The publication of Garrison's "Liberator" January 1, 1831, was followed, seven months after, by Nat. Turner's negro insurrection, in which 61 persons, men, women and children, were murdered in the night. The South naturally, and I think with reason, connected these two events as cause and effect,† and the ghastly spectre of servile insurrection, like that which desolated San Domingo, rose before the imagination of the people from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. After this the Emancipation Societies in the South were dissolved and all discussion of the subject ceased. As to the character of that abolition Crusade, I agree with Henry Clay that its authors were reckless of consequences, ready to "hurry us down that dreadful precipice that leads to Civil War and the dissolution of the Union." I agree with Rufus Choate that the Abolition party was "a party which knows one-half of America only to hate it." I agree with Edward Everett in applying to the abolitionists the words of the poet :—

"Arouse the tiger of Hyrcanean deserts;  
Strive with the half-starved lion for its prey;  
Lesser the risk, than rouse the slumbering fire  
Of wild fanaticism."

As to its methods, it is enough to recall the fact that in 1835 President Jackson in his message to Congress called attention to the transmission through the mails "of inflammatory appeals addressed to the passions of the slaves, in prints and in various sorts of publications, calculated to stimulate them to insurrection, and to produce all the horrors of a servile war." Now, bearing these facts in mind, and remembering the statement quoted from Col. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, that the abolition crusade was the immediate cause of the legislature of Virginia abandoning the scheme of emancipation, which they had previously been agreed on in principle, we hold that the future historian will confirm our claim that but for the fanaticism of the abolitionists,

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\*One of these writers said the only hope for the moral improvement of the whites in the South was amalgamation with the black race. Slaveholders were called "bloodhounds."

† The Governor of Virginia publicly expressed his belief that this insurrection "was designed and matured by fanatics in some of the neighboring States."



slavery would certainly have been peaceably abolished in Virginia, and probably in the other Southern States.\*

But this is not the whole story. That movement was as essentially unjust as it was violent and fanatical. It was a demand for immediate emancipation without compensation or consideration of any kind. England in 1833 abolished slavery in the West Indies, but she compensated the slave-owners, devoting \$100,000,000 to that purpose. But never in all the long abolition agitation of thirty years, from 1831 to 1861, was there any proposition to remunerate the South for the loss of her slaves.† Her people were expected to make a sacrifice for emancipation never demanded before of any people on earth. I do not forget Mr. Lincoln's proposal, in March, 1862, but that was addressed to the Border States which had not seceded, and besides, had it been otherwise, it came too late, when flagrant war had embittered the hostility between the sections.

It is said, however, to the reproach of the South, that her sentiments on the subject of slavery were behind the age in 1861. But how far was she behind? And why?

Let her critics remind themselves that, as late as 1821, the State of Rhode Island sent a slave-trader to represent her in the United States Senate. As late as 1833 a great English minister, Sir Robert Peel, would have nothing to do with either immediate emancipation or gradual. And Mr. Gladstone, at the same epoch, while admitting that the extinction of slavery was "a consummation devoutly to be desired and in good earnest to be forwarded," yet held that "immediate and unconditional emancipation without a previous advance in character, must place the negro in a state where he would be his own worst enemy." It is fair to remember also that Pitt, Fox, Grenville and Grey while eager to bring the slave trade to an instant end, habitually disclaimed as calumny any intention of emancipating the blacks on the sugar islands.

Again the dispassionate enquirer will reflect that it was much easier, and much less costly, to be an enthusiastic abolitionist in old England, or New England (where slavery was not profitable), than in the Southern States, where the labor of the black was necessary to the cultivation of the great staples.

The people of the South, too, could better realize the difficulty and the danger of emancipation. She was, as Jefferson said, in the position of the man who held the wolf by the ears—she didn't want to hold on, but she was afraid to let go.

Was she to blame if she feared to repeat the mistakes and fail-

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\*Daniel Webster in his 7th of March speech attributed the change of sentiment in Virginia on the subject of slavery to the intemperance of the abolitionists. Many other Northern leaders were of the same opinion.

†Mr. John Ford Rhodes (I., 331) indeed says that there can be no doubt that the North would have gladly agreed to emancipation with compensation, but he is not able to adduce any evidence in support of this opinion beyond an *obiter dictum* of Mr. Seward in the Senate that he was willing "to apply the National treasure to effect the peaceful, voluntary removal of slavery itself."



ures of the English abolition movement, of which Mr. Disraeli said : " The movement of the middle class for the abolition of slavery was virtuous, but it was not wise. It was an ignorant movement. The history of the abolition of slavery by the English, and its consequences, would be a narrative of ignorance, injustice, blundering, waste and havoc, not easily paralleled in the history of mankind." If then we acknowledge that the South was behind the rest of the civilized world in 1861 in her sentiment on the subject of slavery, we think her apology is ample ; *First*, that she was interested in the perpetuation of slavery as no other people ever was ; *Second*, that the difficulty and the danger of emancipation pressed upon her as upon no other people ; and *third*, that her sentiment, which had been for a quarter of a century moving steadily toward emancipation, was violently turned back by the fanaticism of the abolition crusade.\*

But the Southern Confederacy is reproached with the fact that it was deliberately built on slavery. Slavery, we are told, was its corner-stone. Even that most honest historian, Mr. Rhodes, says, " their fight, they averred, was for liberty, and yet they were weighted by the denial of liberty to three and one-half million of human beings".

But if slavery was the corner-stone of the Southern Confederacy what are we to say of the Constitution of the United States ? That instrument as originally adopted by the thirteen colonies contained three sections which recognized slavery.† And whereas the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy prohibited the slave trade, the Constitution of the United States prohibited *the abolition* of the slave trade for twenty years ! And if the men of the south are reproached for denying liberty to three and a half millions of human beings, at the same time that they professed to be waging a great war for their own liberty, what are we to say of the revolting colonies of 1776, who rebelled against the British Crown to achieve their liberty, while slavery existed in every one of the thirteen colonies unrepudiated ? Cannot those historians who deny that the South fought for liberty, because they held the blacks in bondage, see, that upon the same principle they must impugn the sincerity of the signers of the Declaration of Independence ? For while, in that famous instrument, they affirmed before the world that all men were created free and equal, and that " Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," they took no steps whatever to free the slaves which were held in every one of the thirteen colonies. No, my friends, if the corner-stone of the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy was slavery, the Constitution of 1789—the Constitution of the United

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\*We acknowledge with sorrow that there was a painful deterioration in the attitude of many influential men in the South toward slavery between 1840 and 1860. There was even a movement of some strength in favor of the revival of the slave trade in the decade preceding the war. This change of view cannot be excused, but it was undoubtedly the reaction from the violent fanaticism of the abolition movement.

†Article I, Sections 2 and 9, and Article IV, Sec. 2.





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States—had a worse corner-stone, since it held its ægis of protection over the slave trade itself! We ask the candid historian then to answer this question: If the Colonists of 1776 were free-men fighting for liberty, though holding men in slavery in every one of the thirteen colonies, why is the tribute of patriotism denied to the Southern men of 1861 because they too held men in bondage?

If George Washington, a slave-holder, was yet a champion of liberty, how can that title be denied to Robert E. Lee?

Slavery was not abolished in the British dominions until the year 1833:—Will any man dare to say there were no champions of human liberty in England before that time?

But after all that may be said, we are told that slavery was the cause of the war, and that the citizen-soldiers of the South sprang to arms in defense of slavery.

Yes, my Comrades, History, or rather let us say Calumny, masquerading as History, has told the world that that battle flag of yours was the emblem of slave power, and that you fought, not for liberty, but for the right to hold your fellow-men in bondage.

Think of it, soldiers of Lee! Think of it, followers of Jackson and Stewart and Albert Sidney Johnston! You were fighting, they say, for the privilege of holding your fellow-men in bondage! Will you for one moment acknowledge the truth of that indictment? Ah, no! that banner of the Southern Cross was studded with the stars of God's heaven, like Old Glory itself. You could not have followed a banner that was not the banner of liberty! You sprang from the loins of freemen! You drank in freedom with your mother's milk! Your revolutionary sires were not inspired by a more intense devotion to liberty than you were!

Tell me, were you thinking of your slaves when you cast all in the balance, your lives, your fortunes, your sacred honor, in order to endure the hardships of the march and the camp, and the peril and suffering of the battlefield? Why, it was but a small minority of the men who fought in the Southern armies—hardly one in ten—that were financially interested in the institution of slavery.

There is, however, a court to which this contention may be referred for settlement—one whose decision all men ought to accept. It is composed of the three men who may be supposed to have known, if any men knew, the object for which the war was waged,—Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee. And their decision is unanimous. Mr. Lincoln always declared that the object of the war was the restoration of the Union, and not the emancipation of the slaves. Mr. Davis as positively declared that the South was not fighting for slavery, but for independence. And Robert E. Lee expressed his opinion by setting all his slaves free January 8, 1863 and then going on with the war for more than two years longer.\*

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\*I will only add that if the North waged the war not for the Union but for the slave, then it is remarkable that Mr. Lincoln and his advisers never found out that fact. And as to the South—if, indeed, she fought not for liberty but for her property in slaves—it is still more remarkable that Jeffer-





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I will not apologize, my comrades, for having taxed your patience so long. You will recognize at once the importance and the difficulty of the task I set myself to perform, and you will not begrudge the consecration of even so long a time as I have detained you to-day, in order that the true story of the course pursued by the Southern States should again be set forth.

The generation which participated in that great struggle is rapidly passing away, and we believe that no fitting occasion should be neglected by those who yet survive, to vindicate the motives and to explain the principles of the actors in that great drama. Only by iteration and re-iteration by the writers and speakers of the South, will the real facts be rescued from oblivion, from misunderstanding, and from misrepresentation, and the conduct and characters of our leaders, and the heroic men who followed them, be understood and honored as they ought to be honored by the generation that comes after us. And my friends, the fulfillment of this duty will make for unity and fraternity among Americans, not for sectionalism. It will strengthen, not weaken, the bonds of the Union in the years to come if the generations yet unborn are taught to recognize that the principles and the aims of the men of the South were as high and as pure as those which animated their foemen of the North. Had the men of '61 North and South, known each other, and respected each other, and each other's motives, that terrible Civil War would never have been. Let the Union of the future be founded on mutual respect, and to this end let the truth concerning the principles and acts of the old South be told—the whole truth and nothing but the truth—"nothing extenuated nor ought set down in malice."

Comrades and fellow-citizens, we thank God that to-day the sun shines upon a truly re-united country. Sectionalism is dead and buried. In the providence of God the Spanish war has drawn North and South together in bonds of genuine brotherhood. Their blood has watered the same soil; the common patriotism has glorified again the land of Washington. Men who faced one another in deadly conflict at Shiloh and Gettysburg rushed side by side under the Stars and Stripes up the heights of San Juan and El Caney. There was no North or South on those fields of battle, or in Santiago Harbor, or in front of Manila. Yes, and as was well said by our own Hilary Herbert at the Peace Jubilee, "Out of the grave of sectionalism arose the triumphant spirit of Americanism." Men of the South, we have part in that spirit of Americanism. It is our heritage as well as theirs.

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son Davis should have embarked on the enterprise of secession, believing that he would as a consequence lose his slaves, for in February, 1861, he wrote to his wife in these words, "In any case our slave property will eventually be lost;" and that General Lee should have emancipated every one of his slaves more than two years before the close of the war. Thus the political head of the Confederacy entered on the war foreseeing the eventual loss of his slaves, and the military head of the Confederacy actually set his slaves free before the war was half over; yet both, they say, were fighting for slavery!



For one moment let us turn from the sacred past—from the memories of this day and hour—and look into the future. And what is it that we behold? Surely a Pisgah prospect of beauty and hope! A great destiny opens before America. Great are her privileges, her opportunities, her responsibilities. The God of Nations has given her possibilities of power and usefulness among the peoples of the globe that are almost boundless. He has great things for this nation to do. He has given her a great part to play in the spreading of civilization and liberty and religion throughout the world. Blind indeed will the people be if they do not see it so—faithless if they do not grasp it! But I want to say that we of the South claim our part in this great destiny of America. Eagerly and joyfully we accept our share in the responsibilities, in the opportunities, in the strenuous conflicts, in the conquests, in the glory, of the future of our country. To that future we turn our faces. To its duties, to its labors, to its battles we consecrate ourselves, our strength and our manhood. We are Americans, and nothing that pertains to the honor, to the welfare, to the glory of America is, or shall be, foreign to us.

But this occasion belongs not to the future, but to the past. Let our closing thoughts then be dedicated to the memory of our dead—that mighty host of brave soldiers and sailors who fell under the banner of the lost cause forty years ago. The Greek orator, whose words I have chosen as a motto for my address, speaking of the Athenians, exclaims, "Is there a poet or an orator who will not do his utmost, by his eloquence and his knowledge, to immortalize such heroic valor and virtue?" Such is my feeling as I think of those now silent battalions of Southern soldiers that sleep on so many hard-fought fields. But where is the poet or the orator who can fitly eulogize them? The pen of a Thucydides, the tongue of a Pericles or a Demosthenes, the harp of a Homer, were needed justly to tell the epic story of that great struggle in which the best and bravest sons of our Southland freely laid down their lives; a struggle so gigantic in its proportions that the Siege of Troy—the famous battles of the long Peloponnesian War—even the great engagements of Marathon and Leuctra, of Salamis and Chaeronea—sink into insignificance in the comparison.

I will not attempt then to pronounce a fitting panegyric upon those brave men, nor upon their splendid leaders: captains whose valor, whose prowess, whose skill, whose heroic constancy were never outshone on any field, in any age, by any leaders of men; not by Agamammon "King of Men;" not by Achilles, the "swift footed," "the invincible"; not by Ulysses "the wise"; nor by Ajax, "the mighty"; not by Miltiades at Marathon; nor by Leonidas himself at Thermopylæ; nor by any of the long line of illustrious heroes and patriots who, in ancient and in modern times, have shed lustre on manhood by their valor or by their constancy. Comrades, it is my conviction that the Muse of History will write the names of some of our Southern heroes as high on her great Roll of Honor as those of any leaders of men in any era. Fame herself will rise from her throne to place the laurel with her own hands upon the immortal brows of Robert





E. Lee, and Albert Sidney Johnston, and Stonewall Jackson. I grant, indeed, that it is not for us who were their companions and fellow soldiers to ask the world to accept our estimate of their rightful place in history. We are partial, we are biased in our judgments, men will say. Be it so. We are content to await the calm verdict of the future historian, when with philosophic impartiality, the characters and achievements and motives of our illustrious leaders shall have been weighed in the balances of Truth. What that verdict will be is foreshadowed, we believe, by the judgment expressed by General Lord Woolsey, who said, "I believe General Lee will be regarded not only as the most prominent figure of the Confederacy, but as the great American of the 19th Century, whose statue is well worthy to stand on an equal pedestal with that of Washington, and whose memory is equally worthy to be enshrined in the hearts of all his countrymen." What that verdict will be was in fact declared by Freeman himself when he said that our Lee was worthy to stand with Washington beside Alfred the Great in the world's temple of Fame.

What you ask of me, however, comrades, in these closing moments, is quite apart from the task of the historian or the orator. It is simply to give honest utterance to the love and admiration that glow in the breast of every one of us for those our companions-in-arms who fell on the almost countless bloody fields of that Titanic struggle in repelling the invaders from our soil. All honor to their memory! We cannot call their names. They are too numerous to be told over, even if we had here the muster rolls of all the Confederate armies. But if their names could be called, we could answer as was answered for that famous hero, La Tour d'Auvergne, the "first Grenadier of France"—whose name, though he was no more, was still borne on the muster roll of his regiment—"Dead on the field of honor!" Only two months ago the urn containing the heart of that illustrious soldier was removed to Paris to rest under the dome of the *Hotel des Invalides*, and while the order rang out "*Au Drapeau*," arms were presented and the Captain of the Forty-sixth Regiment, in accordance with the old tradition, called out the name, "La Tour d'Auvergne!" After a second or two of silence the answer came back in clear and ringing tones, "Dead on the field of honor." Comrades, we make that answer to-day, forty years after the end of the war, and our children and children's children in generations to come will repeat it, as the names of our veterans shall be called, "Dead on the field of honor!" Yes, for these men to whom we pay the tribute of our homage were heroes, if ever heroes were. What hardships did they not uncomplainingly endure, on the march, in the bivouac, in the trenches! What sacrifices did they not cheerfully make for a cause dearer than life itself! What dangers did they not face with unquailing front! Who that ever saw them can forget those hardy battalions that followed Stonewall Jackson in his weird marches in the great Valley Campaign? Rusty and ragged were their uniforms, but bright were their muskets and their bayonets, and they moved like the very whirlwind of war!

They fill, most of them, nameless graves. They were private





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soldiers. Fame does not, and will not, herald their names and deeds to posterity. They fought without reward and they died without distinction. It was enough for them to hear the voice of duty and to follow it, though it led them by a rugged path to a bloody grave. "Tell my father I tried to do my duty," was the last message of many a dying soldier boy to his comrades on the field of battle. Oh! it is for this we honor and revere their nameless memories to-day. They were not soldiers of fortune, but soldiers of duty, who dared all that men can dare, and endured all that men can endure, in obedience to what they believed the sacred call of country. If ever men lived of whom it could be truly said their hearts echoed the sentiment, "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*," these were the men. They loved their State; they loved their homes and their firesides. They were no politicians. They knew little of the warring theories of Constitutional interpretation. But one thing they knew—armed legions were marching upon their homes, and it was their duty to hurl them back at any cost. For this, not we only, who shared their perils and hardships, do them honor—not the Southern people only—but all brave men everywhere. Nameless they may be, but the name of "Confederate soldier" will echo around the world through the coming years and will be accepted as the synonym of valor, of constancy, and of loyalty to the sternest call of duty.

My Comrades, I have been in the Eternal City, surrounded by the deathless relics and monuments which commemorate the glorious achievements of the citizens and soldiers of ancient Rome. I have paced the aisles of that stately church in which Venice has piled up the splendid memorials in brass and in marble of the men who made her name great in Europe—who made her to sit as a queen upon her watery throne among the nations. I have stood under the dome of the *Hotel des Invalides*, in Paris, on the spot upon which France has lavished with unstinted hand her wealth and her art to shed glory upon the name to her greatest soldier—his sarcophagus reposes upon a pavement of costly marbles gathered from all quarters of the globe, and so arranged as to represent a Sun of Glory irradiating the name of the hero of Marengo, and of the Pyramids, of Jena and of Austerlitz. And I have meditated in awe-struck silence beneath the fretted roof of Westminster Abbey, surrounded by the almost countless memorial marbles which twenty generations of Englishmen have erected to celebrate the fame of their most illustrious kings and nobles, soldiers and patriots, jurists and statesmen, poets and historians, musicians and dramatists.

But on none of these occasions have I been so impressed with the patriotic and unselfish devotion that human nature is capable of, as when I have contemplated the character and the career of the private soldiers of the Confederacy. Not for fame or for reward, not for place or rank, not lured by ambition, or goaded by necessity, but in simple obedience to duty, as they understood it, these men suffered all, sacrificed all, dared all—and died! No stately Abbey will ever cover their remains. Their dust will



never repose beneath fretted or frescoed roof. No costly bronze will ever blazon their names for posterity to honor—but the Potomac and the Rappahannock, the James and the Chickahominy, the Cumberland and the Tennessee, the Mississippi and the Rio Grande, as they run their long race from the Mountains to the Sea, will sing of their prowess forevermore! The mountains of Virginia and Tennessee and Georgia will stand eternal witnesses of their valor, though no Thorwaldsen chisel on their solid rocks a Lion like that at Lucerne, stricken to the death, but even in death, and as its life blood ebbs away, protecting the Shield committed to its defense.

As I recall the magnificent valor of those half-fed, half-clad legions of the Confederacy, the thought comes: "But after all they failed. The Confederacy fell. The banner of the Southern cross sank to earth to rise no more. All the courage and the constancy of those heroic souls could not, or, at any rate, did not, bring success. Their cause is known to-day as 'The Lost Cause.'" Yes, as we remember the superb but fruitless prowess they displayed on so many fields, the words of the poet recur to our minds:

"In vain, alas! in vain ye gallant few,  
From rank to rank your volleyed thunders flew."

But *was* it in vain? I do not believe it. It is true that their flashing bayonets did not establish the new Confederacy. It is true that those proud armies of Lee and Johnston were slowly worn away by attrition until, reduced to gaunt skeletons of what they had been, they surrendered to the vast hosts of the Union armies. But it is *not* true that those gallant Southrons suffered and died in vain. No brave battle fought for truth and right was ever in vain! The truth survives, though the soldier of the truth perishes. His death, his defeat, becomes the seed of future success. Over his dead body the armies of the truth march to victory. I might say that to have given, amid disaster and defeat, such splendid examples of what American manhood can accomplish was enough to prove that they did not shed their blood to no purpose. "*Being dead they yet speak.*" They tell us and our children and children's children that courage, self-sacrifice, loyalty to conviction is sublime; it is better than mere success; it carries with it its own reward. Death was not too high a price to pay for the exhibition to the world of such heroism as theirs. *That* cannot die. It shines as the stars with a deathless light above the sordid and selfish aims of men. It will inspire generations to come with noble ideals of unselfish living. It is a new example of the profound words of Jesus: "*He that loseth his life shall find it.*"

It is said that on the spot where the three devoted patriots of the three Swiss Cantons met, by the borders of Lake Lucerne and bound themselves in a solemn league to rid Switzerland of the tyrant's yoke, three fountains afterwards sprang up. The legend embodies an eternal truth. The soil trodden by a patriot is holy ground, and though his banner may go down in disaster, and he himself perish, and his cause be overwhelmed by defeat, yet his





memory and his example will remain a benediction to his people. Fountains of blessing spring up on the sod consecrated by the patriots' sufferings and sacrifices for his country.

Let us note, then, wherein they failed and wherein did not fail. They failed to establish the Southern Confederacy. Why? For no other reason but this—God decreed otherwise. Yes, my comrades, the military genius of our commanders was not at fault, the valor of the Confederate armies was not at fault; but it was God's will that this country should not be divided into two rival nations jealous of each other; armed against each other. It may be said they failed to preserve the institution of slavery. I answer again they did not draw their swords to defend slavery. It was the cause of Liberty that fired their souls to do, to dare and to die. They conceived that the Federal Government was trampling on the liberties of the States, and they rose in their defense. It was the sacred heritage of Anglo-Saxon freedom, of local self-government won by Runnymede, that they believed in peril when they flew to arms as one man from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. They may have been right, or they may have been wrong, but that was the issue they made. On that they stood. For that they died.

That, be it remembered, was the supreme issue in the mind of the Southern soldier. *The dissolution of the Union was not what he had chiefly at heart. The establishment of the Southern Confederacy was not what he had chiefly at heart. Both the one and the other were secondary to the preservation of the supreme and sacred right of self-government. They were means to the end, not the end itself.*

Did they fail then in this, their supreme and ultimate aim? I answer, they did not fail to make such a protest against the aggressions of power upon the province of liberty as has filled the world with its echo. They did not fail in successfully arraigning by the potent voice of their superb valor and their all-sacrificing patriotism the usurpation of powers and functions which, by the Constitution, were distributed to the States.

It is my belief that the close and candid student of public opinion in our country, these forty years past, will conclude that this protest of theirs has not been in vain. In spite of the historians who have misread the causes and the objects of the war on the part of the South, the fact that the Confederate soldiers and the people of the South made their superb struggle and their marvellous sacrifices for the right of local self-government has silently impressed the minds of the American people, with the result that that right has been steadily gaining in the strength of its hold upon the people of many of the States of the Union.\*

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\* Members of Congress from the South observe a great change in this respect in the sentiments of their fellow members from the North and the West. Moreover, the limitation of the authority of the General Government to those powers distinctly delegated and the reservation to the States of the powers not delegated has been affirmed again and again by the Supreme Court since the war.





So convinced am I of this, that I make bold to predict that the future historian will say that while the armies of the North saved the Union from dissolution, the armies of the South saved the rights of the States within the Union. Thus victor and vanquished will both be adjudged victorious, for if it is due to the Federal soldier that the Union is henceforth indissoluble, it is equally due to the Confederate soldier that this indissoluble Union is composed, and shall forever be composed, of indestructible States.

Comrades, when I consider these things I no longer echo, as I once did, the sentiment which Lucan puts into the mouth of a great Roman :

*"Victrix causa diis placuit,  
sed victa Catoni," \**

for I see that the "conquered right" has won the victory after all ; the conquered banner triumphs in defeat ; the Lost Cause is lost no longer, and God, who denied us success in the way of our own choosing, has granted it in another and better way.

Yes, ye gallant defenders of our stainless Confederate banner; ye did not die in vain ! Your deeds have cast a halo of glory over our Southern land which will only grow brighter as time advances. Your memory will be a priceless heritage which we will transmit to our children's children untarnished. None shall ever write "traitor" over your graves unrebuked by us, while God gives us the power of speech ! Farewell, brave comrades, farewell, till the tryst of God beyond the river. The bugle has sounded "taps" over your graves. After all these years its pathetic notes still vibrate in our ears, reminding us that we shall see your faces no more on earth.

But we clasp your dear memory to our hearts to-day once more. Ye are "our dead ;" ours ye were in those stern years from 1861 to 1865, when we marched and camped and battled side by side ; "ours" by the sacred bond of a common consecration to a cause which was holy to us ; ye are "ours" to-day as we recall with pride your cheerful endurance of unaccustomed hardships—your heroic steadfastness in danger and disaster, your magnificent courage in the deadly trenches, or at the flaming cannon's mouth.

Ye were "our dead" when ye lay stark and stiff on the bloody fields of Manassas, of Winchester, of Shiloh, of Perryville, of Chickamauga, of Fredericksburg, of Malvern Hill, of Chancellorsville, of Sharpsburg, of Gettysburg, of the Wilderness ! Ye will be "ours" again when the last great Reveillé shall sound, and the brothers whom the fortunes of battle divided shall be reunited in the better land !

---

\*Rendered by Dr. F. A. Washburn thus :

"Let a conquering might  
Bribe all the gods to silence,—  
Cato's choice be with the conquered right !"



—REPORT OF—

Maj.-General

WM. E. MICKLE,

Adjutant General and  
Chief of Staff.

United  
Confederate  
Veterans.



Itemized Statement of Receipts and Ex-  
penditures from April 1st, to  
December 31st, 1903.

J. B. GORDON,  
General Commanding.

WM. E. MICKLE,  
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.





MAJOR GENERAL WM. E. MICKLE, ADJUTANT GENERAL  
AND CHIEF OF STAFF IN ACCOUNT WITH UNITED  
CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

*Itemized Statement of Receipts and Expenditures from  
April 1st, 1903, to December 31st, 1903.*

RECEIPTS.

DATE	NAME OF CAMP	No.	AMT.
Apl. 1.	Rivers Bridge.....	839	\$ 4 00
	Isaiah Norwood .....	110	2 40
	Coweta .....	1161	4 10
	Albert Sidney Johnston.....	144	10 00
	Ex.-Conf. Vet. Assn.....	8	5 00
	Washington .....	239	5 60
	Pat. Cleburne.....	537	2 80
	Capt. Thos. McCarty.....	729	4 00
	Jno. B. Gordon .....	1397	2 50
	McIntosh .....	361	90
	W. F. Tucker.....	452	3 20
	Camp Cabell.....	1434	1 00
	Bedford Forrest.....	1345	70
	Howdy Martin .....	65	4 00
	John Pelham.....	629	4 10
	Ned Merriwether.....	241	7 00
	James Adams.....	1036	4 50
	Holdenville.....	1450	3 80
	John Percival.....	711	7 00
	Col. James Walker.....	248	2 40
	M. M. Parsons.....	735	4 00
	D. L. Killgore.....	1376	5 70
	R. E. Lee.....	485	4 10
	Col. Geo. Wilson.....	1324	3 30





Apl. 1.	W. P. Townsend.....	111	3 70
	Hill County.....	166	5 00
	Mecklenburg.....	382	15 00
	Pearl River.....	540	2 10
	Jos. E. Johnston.....	259	4 00
	Granbury.....	67	3 70
	Albert Sidney Johnston.....	116	2 80
	Franklin Buchanan.....	747	8 20
	Camp Reinhardt.....	988	1 20
	Braxton Bragg.....	196	7 00
	D. W. Jones.....	121	2 50
	Major H. H. Duncan.....	Tavares, Fla.	2 50
	Lt. Col. R. B. Davis.....	Petersburg, Va.	2 50
	S. L. Freeman.....	884	4 00
	Albert Sidney Johnston.....	75	13 65
	R. G. Prewitt.....	439	4 20
	Saml. V. Fulkerson.....	705	4 10
	Camp Miller.....	385	4 10
	Rosenberg.....	1373	2 25
	Genl. Clanton.....	1072	6 70
	John James.....	350	5 00
	Capt. H. P. Kellogg.....	Franklin, Tex.	2 50
	Alex. Stephens.....	1050	2 80
	Confed. Vet. Assn.....	756	15 00
	Bell County.....	122	8 50
	Joe. Brown.....	1148	7 60
	Genl. Jno. W. Whitfield.....	560	2 00
	Turney.....	12	4 90
	Vermillion.....	607	4 00
	Tom. Green.....	169	10 00
	Drury J. Brown.....	544	1 00
	Army of Tenn.....	2	41 10
	Winnie Davis.....	625	4 05
	Ruston.....	7	10 00
	Woody B. Taylor.....	1020	2 50
	W. P. Rogers.....	322	2 80
	Pelham.....	258	9 10
	Jno. M. Bradley.....	352	6 30



Apl. 1.	E. G. Henry.....	312	2 60
	Rice E. Graves.....	1121	10 40
	Claiborne.....	548	4 70
	Lee Sherrell.....	1256	2 50
	Harry T. Hayes.....	451	2 55
	K. M. Van Zandt.....	1459	6 40
	Sam. Davis.....	1089	3 90
2.	Alcibiades DeBlanc.....	634	1 60
	Ector.....	234	3 00
	Morrall.....	896	2 60
	Tom. Harrison.....	1357	4 00
	J. D. Sayers.....	825	4 60
	W. T. Black.....	1095	3 00
	Lee's Creek.....	1238	10 00
	R. E. Lee.....	158	30 00
	W. H. H. Tison.....	179	4 40
	Ryan.....	417	3 00
	Col. Archer Anderson.... Richmond, Va.		2 50
	Terrell County.....	404	3 05
3.	William Gamble.....	1184	7 70
	Leonidas J. Merritt.....	387	2 00
	Hampton.....	389	13 50
	W. C. Preston.....	1243	3 65
	Fort Mason.....	618	2 70
	Ben. Hardin Helm....	1260	2 00
	W. L. Moody.....	87	8 10
	Humboldt.....	974	3 00
	Hugh R. Miller.....	1321	4 10
	John B. Gordon.....	1033	2 00
	Archer.....	1413	2 80
	Major D. A. Caldwell.... Concord, N. C.		2 50
	J. E. B. Stuart.....	1001	6 00
	Maj. W. S. Neal..... Brewton, Ala.		2 60
	Jno. H. Morgan.....	1420	3 00
	Bedford Forrest....	1251	7 50
	Maj. J. B. Stinson, M. D. Sherman, Tex.		2 50
	Sterling Price.....	414	3 10
	Poolville.....	1445	1 70



Apl. '3.	Confed. Vet. Assn. of Cal.....	770	4 00
	Joe. Johnston.....	94	12 80
	E. T. Booketer .....	1082	80
	Ivanhoe .....	1507	3 40
	Norfleet .....	436	10 00
	Sterling Price.....	1305	2 00
	Bob. McKinley.....	1347	3 60
	Jefferies .....	889	20
4.	Elmore County.....	255	2 60
	John Peck .....	183	3 10
	Washington .....	1508	7 00
	Maj. Wm. C. Wilkinson, Crystal Spgs., Miss.		3 50
	Jas. L. Power.....	1394	4 85
	Walter R. Moore.....	833	2 00
	David O. Dodd .....	325	3 30
	Brig. Genl. John. A. Webb, Jackson, Miss.		5 00
	Capt. T. Ratcliff..... Jackson, Miss.		2 50
	Maj. J. T. Harris..... Jackson, Miss.		2 50
	Wood County.....	153	2 80
	Col. E. K. Gores..... Huntsville, Tex.		2 50
	Lt. Col. C. H. Hance.. Los Angeles, Cal.		2 50
	Lt. Col. Louis Tieman, Los Angeles, Cal.		2 50
	Lt. Col. T. L. Singleton, Los Angeles, Tex.		2 50
	Arthur Manigault.....	768	3 70
	J. B. Kershaw .....	413	7 00
	Col. Jno. T. Jones.....	952	3 40
	James M. McIntosh.....	862	10 40
	Jno. B. Gordon.....	1400	4 00
	Major J. H. Duke..... Socola, Miss.		1 00
	Brig. Gen. W. L. Wittich, Pensacola, Fla.		5 00
	Neff-Rice .....	1194	2 00
	Major Gen. B. H. Young, Louisville, Ky.		8 00
	Col. H. P. McDonald.... Louisville, Ky.		5 50
	Col. Abner Harris..... Louisville, Ky.		2 50
	Col. C. F. Jarrett..... Louisville, Ky.		2 50
	Col. H. M. Taylor..... Louisville, Ky.		2 50
	Col. J. M. Herndon..... Louisville, Ky.		2 50
	Maj. Gen. T. W. Carwile, Louisville, Ky.		8 00



Apl. 4.	Col. J. M. Jordan.....	Greenville, La.	2 50
	Lt. Col. David Caldwell..	Greenville, La.	2 50
	Lt. Col. O. L. Schumpert,	Greenville, La.	2 50
	Lt. Col. E. H. Gasquet..	Greenville, La.	2 50
	Lt. Col. E. B. Mooley....	Greenville, La.	2 50
	Major P. W. Farrell.....	Greenville, La.	2 50
	Major J. H. Arnold.....	Lancaster, Ky.	1 00
	Maj. A. Doty.....	Lancaster, Ky.	1 00
	Maj. Duncan Goodloe....	Lancaster, Ky.	1 00
	Lt. Col. Abner Harris....	Louisville, Ky.	1 00
	Lt. Col. C. F. Jarrett....	Louisville, Ky.	1 00
6.	Dibrell .....	55	4 50
	Geary .....	1230	1 30
	Corporal Tally Simpson.....	1006	2 10
	W. H. Ratcliffe.....	682	1 00
	Bill Scurry.....	1374	1 30
	Arnold Elzey .....	1015	2 60
	D. L. Kenan.....	140	11 40
	Col. Grange Simms.....	Charleston, S. C.	2 50
	J. E. B. Stuart.....	1509	3 00
	F. K. Zollicoffer.....	46	5 20
	Col. Jno. F. Harrell....	Knoxville, Tenn.	2 50
	Macon. ....	1477	4 40
	Major P. K. Mayers.....	Scranton, Miss.	1 00
	John Manning.....	1398	2 10
	R. E. Lee.....	66	2 50
	Pittsylvania .....	1510	3 70
	Stuart-Hairston.....	1511	3 50
	Capt. J. W. Reed.....	Chester, S. C.	2 50
	J. J. Finley.....	1117	4 95
	Bayboro .....	1222	1 00
	Lamar .....	425	2 50
	John M. Stemmons.....	1044	2 00
	Pap Price.....	773	2 30
	William Frierson.....	83	4 00
	R. E. Lee, No. 1.....	181	29 60
	Major John Jenkins.....	784	7 00
	Joe. Sayers.....	1396	2 00





Apl. 6.	Col. T. T. Roche.....	Mobile, Ala.	2 50
7.	Jno. M. Simonton.....	602	4 10
	Paul J. Semmes.....	823	4 00
	Thos. H. Wood.....	1180	2 80
	Maj. J. B. Beaumont, Union Springs, Ala.		2 50
	R. H. Powell.....	499	10 55
	A. P. Hill.....	1313	3 50
	Mercer County.....	858	2 00
	A. Buford.....	1335	2 40
	William A. Johnson.....	898	7 85
8.	James Norris.....	1309	8 90
	E. C. Walthall.....	1301	4 00
	John Sutherland.....	890	8 00
	D. C. Walker.....	640	4 70
	Alonzo Napier.....	1349	6 60
	E. H. Voutres.....	1453	9 80
	Maj. J. K. Nunnerly... Jacksonville, Fla.		2 50
	Maj. Chas. Scott..... Rosedale, Miss.		1 00
	Gordon Camp.....	1480	5 90
	R. E. Lee.....	1055	6 50
	Chas. L. Robinson.....	947	5 10
	Walter P. Lane.....	639	14 00
	Joe. Shelby.....	975	3 00
	Henry E. McCulloch.....	557	7 10
9.	Adam Johnson.....	1008	10 60
	Albert Sidney Johnston.....	48	10 30
	Tom. Hindman.....	318	4 10
	Marmaduke.....	685	3 40
	Steadman.....	668	4 60
	Sumter.....	642	12 25
	Palmetto Guard.....	315	2 00
	Floyd County.....	368	8 00
	Omer R. Weaver.....	354	20 00
	Jordon E. Cravens.....	1153	6 30
	Chaplain W. H. Morrell, Pittsboro, N. C.		2 50
	Shelby County.....	1344	6 00
	Ben. McCullough.....	563	2 10
	Ward Confd. Veteran.....	10	11 00



Apl. 9.	Hillsboro .....	36	5 00
	Mountain Remnant.....	986	2 00
	Holmes County .....	398	6 20
	John Ingram.....	37	6 00
	Lee-Jackson .....	1200	3 40
10.	John Pelham.....	1332	2 60
	Nash County.....	1412	6 90
	W. B. Plemmons.....	1451	3 00
	John N. Edwards.....	733	5 00
	Major J. R. Sheldon.....	Savannah, Ga.	2 50
	Boyd Hutchinson.....	1019	3 50
	John A. Jenkins.....	998	4 10
	Hanging Rock.....	738	1 00
	Standwatie .....	573	3 50
	Washington .....	1508	10
	Brig.Genl.P.F.Davidson,Fayetteville,Ark.		5 00
11.	John H. Reagan.....	44	6 00
	Winnie Davis.....	108	6 10
	Fagan.....	1430	8 00
	Featherston .....	517	7 60
	A. J. Lythgoe.....	1065	1 30
	Maj. L. P. Knolder.....	Augusta, Ky.	1 00
	Le Sueur.....	663	4 00
	Cobb-Deloney .....	478	3 50
	John H. Morgan.....	107	6 20
	Albert Sidney Johnston .....	71	12 50
	Matt. Ashcroft.....	170	9 80
	Jeff. Davis.....	6	22 00
	Lawson-Ball.....	894	10 00
	Lloyd Tilghman.....	463	2 00
	Altus .....	1417	2 40
	Arcadia .....	229	4 50
13.	J. Z. George.....	1310	4 30
	N. B. Forrest.....	4	15 60
	Natchez .....	20	10 00
	Raynes .....	633	3 00
	R. E. Lee.....	1314	2 60



Apl. 13.	Egbert J. Jones.....	357	8 30
	R. Q. Mills.....	106	4 10
	W. A. Percy.....	238	4 30
	R. E. Lee.....	1386	4 20
	Ben. McCulloch.....	542	7 60
	Pleasant Hill.....	691	3 40
	Van H. Manning.....	991	2 20
	Benning .....	511	25 00
	Col. Jas. T. Morehead, Greensboro, N. C.		2 50
	A. P. Hill.....	1365	1 50
	W. C. Rice.....	1449	3 40
	Maj. J. F. Reinhardt... Reinhardt, N. C.		2 50
	Paragould .....	449	5 60
	O. A. Lee.....	918	3 10
14.	Maj. Danl. Coleman.... Huntsville, Ala.		2 50
	Maj. Wm. J. Murphy, Donaldsonville, La.		1 00
	New Roads.....	1232	3 80
	Col. H. A. Butler..... Ponchatoula, La.		5 00
	Jefferson Davis.....	1501	2 00
	Cary Whitaker.....	1053	1 80
	Col. Robt. F. Ward..... Marion, Ark.		3 65
	Bill Adkins.....	1512	2 00
	Quitman .....	1122	3 70
	J. C. G. Key.....	156	1 00
	General S. D. Lee.....		8 00
	Shackelford Fulton. ....	114,	4 40
	Raguett .....	620	7 50
	Maj. Jno. R. M. O'Reily, Vicksburg, Miss.		1 00
	C. C. Cummings.....	1383	6 60
	John P. Taylor.....	792	9 80
	Jno. L. Mirick.....	684	6 40
	Ike Turner.....	321	4 50
	Judah P. Benjamin.....	1353	6 50
	Benton County.....	1014	2 50
	Col. Pembroke E. Senteny.....	739	2 00
	Joe Walker.....	335	3 80





Apl. 15.	John B. Gordon.....	200	3 00
	R. E. Lee .....	14	11 10
	Prairie Grove.....	384	10 00
	Maj. John Yancey.....	Louisville, Ky.	1 00
	N. B. Forrest.....	943	1 60
	Clark L. Owen.....	666	3 30
	Darlington .....	785	7 00
	Maj. D. M. Womack.....	Elberton, Ga.	1 00
	W. M. McIntosh.....	1085	5 00
	Shakelford Fulton.....	114	20
16.	Gen. Santos Burnavides.....	637	1 90
	Ben. Humphries.....	19	10 20
	Troup County.....	405	6 00
	Jos. E. Johnston.....	1444	5 00
	Ben. McCollough.....	851	3 00
	Maj. E. H. Walker.....	Coal Hill, Ark.	2 50
	R. E. Lee.....	58	5 00
	Shriver Grays.....	907	4 00
	Thos. H. Watts.....	489	1 40
	Chas. W. McArthur.....	1078	4 60
17.	Bledsoe.....	679	3 60
	Jno. C. Upton.....	43	10 60
	S. M. Manning.....	816	5 50
	Surry .....	797	1 60
	Lt.Col. W.C. Zimmerman, Inverness, Fla.		2 50
	Geo. T. Ward.....	148	3 00
	Geo. W. Robinson.....	1473	2 00
	Stockdale.....	324	4 30
	W. H. T. Walker.....	925	10 00
	New Berne.....	1162	12 00
	Rankin .....	265	3 60
	Winfield .....	1291	4 30
	Conf. Hist. Assn.....	28	21 00
	John Peck.....	183	2 50
	Alcibiades DeBlanc.....	634	3 60
	Lamar Fontaine.....	1331	4 90
	Col. H. P. McDonald.....	Sundry	8 00







Apl. 20.	F. R. Lubbock.....	138	1 60
	W. R. Scurry.....	516	3 20
	Jeff Lee.....	68	4 00
	Bedford Forrest.....	1361	2 10
	Forrest.....	430	5 90
	Archibald Gracie.....	508	12 00
	J. B. Ward.....	981	2 00
	A. P. Hill.....	269	5 00
	Lt. Col. D. Thornton....	Frankfort, Ky.	2 50
	Lt. Col. W. T. Havens....	Frankfort, Ky.	1 00
	P. M. B. Young.....	820	1 60
	L. P. Thomas.....	1467	7 80
21.	Adairsville .....	962	5 00
	Magnolia .....	588	1 80
	E. A. O'Neal.....	298	18 50
	Maj. A. Tinder.....	Madisonville, Ky.	1 00
	Jasper Easley.....	285	2 10
	Saml. Corley.....	841	20 00
	Lt. Col. Raymond Coy..	Tallahassee, Fla.	5 00
	Jos. E. Finnegan.....	1514	5 80
	Gen. Jno. J. Hornor.....	Helena, Ark.	5 00
22.	Edward Willis .....	1138	7 00
	Crittendon.....	707	5 60
	Brig. Genl. Z. Davis....	Charleston, S. C.	5 00
	Thos. J. Glover.....	457	4 00
	Col. H. M. Dillard.....	Meridan, Tex.	2 50
	Merkel .....	79	45
	Lt. Col. C. V. Thompson,	Pensacola, Fla.	2 50
	Major D. B. Reed.....	Pensacola, Fla.	2 50
	Major Walter Tate.....	Pensacola, Fla.	2 50
	Winnie Davis.....	479	2 00
	F. T. Nicholls.....	909	5 00
	Iberville .....	18	5 00
	Sul Ross.....	164	6 10
	John C. Brown.....	468	8 40
	Col. Wm. Cole Harrison,	Los Angeles, Cal.	3 50
	Jenkins.....	876	3 50
	Raines .....	698	2 00



Apl. 22.	J. M. Stone.....	131	4 70
	E. S. Rugeley.....	1428	6 45
	Dixie.....	1175	4 00
	Col. Reuben Campbell.....	394	3 80
23.	J. W. Throckmorton.....	109	16 20
	Genl. LeRoy Stafford.....	3	2 50
	Lt. C. F. M. Farr.....	Union, S. C.	2 50
	J. R. R. Giles.....	708	5 50
	Col. E. M. Hudson....	New Orleans, La.	2 50
	Allen C. Jones.....	266	10 00
	R. A. Smith.....	24	10 30
	Walker.....	1422	80
	Hopkins, Ex-C. V. Assn.....	528	3 00
	Walkup.....	781	4 00
24.	Kit Mott.. ..	23	6 00
	J. C. Davis.....	1234	4 30
	General Geo. Moorman.....	270	2 00
	R. T. Davis.....	759	3 10
	Stonewall Jackson.....	118	6 35
	Ben. McCulloch.....	29	3 80
	Robt. S. Perry.....	670	5 00
	J. T. Walbert.....	463	4 20
25.	Louden Butler.....	409	5 00
	McGee .....	1217	2 00
	Lt. Col. Wm. A. Alexander,		
	Birmingham, Ala.	2 50	
	John A. Greene.....	1461	3 20
	Major B. M. Huey.....	Marion, Ala.	1 00
	Chas. F. Fisher.....	319	8 00
	Major Genl. Geo. W. Gordon,		
	Memphis, Tenn.	8 00	
	D. Waller Chenault.....	919	1 00
	Col. H. P. McDonald....	Louisville, Ky.	3 50
	W. A. Montgomery.....	26	3 80
	Saint Helena.....	1484	1 10
27.	Pat. Cleburne.....	222	13 50
	Richland .....	152	4 00





Apl. 27.	"Pap" Price.....	1360	2 00
	Stephen Elliott.....	51	2 50
	J. Ed. Rankin.....	558	4 10
	Jno. H. Wooldridge.....	586	5 40
	S. G. Shepard.....	941	4 60
	Garnett .....	902	10 00
	Bill Feeney.....	353	4 40
	Zeigler .....	1493	2 00
	Buchel .....	228	4 40
	Major Kyle Blevins.....	777	4 00
	J. J. Whitney.....	22	6 20
	Bledsoe .....	679	10 00
	Major Thos. Dennis.....	Mobile, Ala.	1 00
	Major Jos. D. Hines.....	Bowling Green, Ky.	1 00
	Forrest .....	1281	1 30
	Jno. B. Gordon.....	1456	3 70
	Dick Anderson.....	334	7 00
	Thomas Ruffin.....	794	4 30
	Sumter .....	250	13 00
	Goss-Grigsby .....	1515	4 00
28.	Barrett .....	1049	4 00
	Camp Gracie.....	291	4 50
	Confe. Vet. Cav. Assn.....	9	10 00
	Col. Louis Tiemann.....	Los Angeles, Cal.	1 00
	Jake Standifer.....	582	1 50
	Col. H. P. McDonald.....	(Sundry)	39 00
	Altus.....	1417	40
	Major W. K. Hyer.....	Pensacola, Fla.	2 50
29.	S. E. Hunter.....	1185	5 20
	P. P. Porter.....	608	1 50
	Bowling Green .....	143	5 20
	Ross-Ector.....	513	4 60
	A. W. Ellis.....	1435	2 00
	Marshall B. Jones.....	1322	2 10
	Logan Davidson.....	294	6 20
	Bowie-Pelham .....	572	12 00
	Albert Sidney Johnston.....	113	1 70



Apl. 29.	Pat. Cleburne.....	88	12 50
	West Point Vets.....	571	3 50
	Col. R. M. Russell.....	906	4 30
	Ruffin .....	320	2 00
	Saml. H. Gist.....	1481	2 80
	McDaniel-Curtis .....	487	9 00
	Horace King.....	476	2 10
	Hupp-Deyerle.....	1391	1 70
	30. John S. Ford.....	616	1 50
	Freeman .....	690	3 00
May 1.	Jas. Longstreet.....	1399	3 20
	Fred. N. Ogden.....	247	6 80
	Ben. McCulough.....	388	3 30
	Cobb-Deloney.....	478	2 60
	Albert Sidney Johnston.....	892	6 00
	General Pender.....	1154	5 30
	General J. S. Marmaduke.....	554	9 10
	Sanders .....	64	4 30
	Joe. Sayers.....	1187	1 30
	Willis L. Lang.....	299	3 80
	Capt. W. A. Dill... Bay St. Louis, Miss.		1 00
	Featherstone .....	1516	4 50
	Jack McChune.....	559	2 00
	Col. John W. Jordan.... McAlister, I. T.		1 00
	Jessee S. Barnes.....	1264	12 10
	Macon County.....	655	10 80
	Val Verde.....	1419	4 50
	Stonewall Jackson.....	469	15 00
	Talladega .....	246	1 00
	Warren McDonald.....	936	5 30
2.	L. O. B. Branch.....	515	5 00
	Co. "A" Wheeler's C. Cav.....	1270	10 00
	A. P. Hill.....	837	30 10
	Col. H. P. McDonald..... (Sundry)		8 50
	Baton Rouge.....	17	8 20
	A. H. Colquitt.....	1115	2 00
	Cabell.....	202	2 10
	Raphael Semmes.....	11	1 00



May 2.	E. C. Leech.....	942	3 00
	Sumter ..	332	3 90
	South Georgia.....	819	5 10
	Up Hayes.....	831	2 00
	George Doles.....	730	14 90
	W. D. Mitchell.....	423	9 00
	J. W. Gillespie.....	923	1 50
	Walker-Gaston.....	821	11 00
	Pickett-Buchanan.....	1182	10 00
	Culpepper .....	774	3 70
4.	Adam R. Johnson.....	481	1 80
	Barnard E. Bee.....	84	8 00
	Jo. O. Shelby.....	630	1 10
	Albert Sidney Johnston.....	1164	3 20
	Warthen .....	748	9 40
	Patrons Union.....	272	3 00
	Fred. Ashford.....	632	5 20
	James C. Monroe.....	574	8 10
	John H. Morgan.....	1463	1 50
	Jackson County.....	1170	7 00
	Stonewall .....	1468	1 60
	John C. Crabb.....	1517	8 20
	C. J. Colcock.....	928	2 60
	Robt. E. Lee.....	126	10 00
	J. E. B. Stuart.....	45	10 60
	Bill Feeney... ..	353	4 40
	Garlington .....	501	3 50
	I. W. Garrett.....	277	8 00
	Surg. Jno. Cravens.....	912	5 00
	Forbes .....	77	9 00
	Lt. Col. H. S. Cole.....	Brandon, Miss.	1 00
	Albert Pike.....	340	4 00
	Ely M. Bruce.....	1518	3 50
5.	Capt. Wm. Lee.....	338	3 70
	DeSoto .....	220	4 20
	John M. Stephens.....	1341	2 00





May 5.	Major T. E. Spotswood.....	Mobile, Ala.	1 00
	Washington .....	1508	20
	John Sutherland.....	890	2 50
6.	Albert Sidney Johnston.....	695	3 50
	Col. W. Hall.....	Rhoda, La.	1 00
	Dabney H. Maury.....	1312	4 50
	J. H. Berry.....	828	1 70
	Sylvester Gwyn.....	235	6 50
	Johnson Hagood.....	827	2 50
	Pink Welch.....	848	4 00
	J. S. Cone.....	1227	2 10
	Genl. J. W. Starnes.....	134	5 60
	P. M. B. Young.....	820	10
	Oktibbeha.....	1311	2 30
	M. J. Ferguson.....	1289	3 00
7.	Young County.....	127	3 10
	Geo. Foster.....	407	6 00
	Stonewall Jackson.....	780	2 00
	Joe. B. Palmer.....	81	7 00
	Woodville .....	49	50
	J. W. Harris.....	1352	2 00
	Heyward .....	462	3 20
	Col. R. D. Chapman...Huntington, Tex.		1 00
	John W. Rowan .....	908	2 70
	W. R. Barksdale.....	189	4 00
	Camp Pickens .....	323	2 50
	Finley.....	1519	5 20
	Grand Camp Confd. Vets.....	521	11 40
	Clinton Terry.....	243	1 40
	Noxubee County.....	1326	3 20
	Jno. L. Barnett.....	1114	4 50
	R. C. Pulliam.....	297	10 00
	Marietta .....	763	4 00
	Jackson County.....	1170	2 10
	Vermillion.....	607	1 20
8.	Wetumpka .....	1520	4 00



May 8.	Stonewall .....	1048	2 30
	Amite County .....	226	4 30
	R. S. Gould .....	611	'9 80
	Randolph .....	465	2 10
	C. W. Boyd .....	921	2 00
	Atlanta .....	159	30 00
	Lake Providence .....	193	1 90
	Stonewall .....	758	4 90
	Fayetteville .....	852	17 20
	Aiken-Smith .....	293	22 50
	Latham-Farrell .....	1197	4 20
	McElhaney .....	835	2 50
	Lancaster .....	1186	1 40
	Jim. Pirtle .....	990	10 10
	Francis Cockrell .....	1220	3 00
	Winchester Hall .....	178	1 60
	Genl. Alfred Mouton .....	1465	10 10
	Brig. Genl. S. S. Green, Charleston, W. Va.		5 00
9.	Jasper County .....	1319	6 00
	Sam. Johnson .....	1139	2 00
	Crawford County .....	868	2 00
	Hutto .....	1202	9 00
	Walthall .....	25	13 70
	N. B. Forrest .....	943	1 00
	Major W. A. Knapp, M. D.,		
	Lake Charles, La.	2 50	
	Major J. C. LeBlanc, Lake Charles, La.	2 50	
	Hardee .....	39	20 00
	Jones County .....	612	6 50
	James W. Fulkerson .....	1340	2 00
12.	Camp Cabell .....	125	2 70
	Pat. Cleburne .....	1337	6 00
	Lamar-Gibson .....	814	7 50
	John C. Brown .....	520	2 60
	Darlington .....	785	13 00
	Emma Sansom .....	275	6 10
	Gratiot .....	203	3 10



May 12.	Albert Sidney Johnston.....	1100	30
	Garland-Rodes .....	1521	5 00
	C. V. Assn of Coryell Co.....	135	7 10
	Brig. Gen. Junius Jordan,		
	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1 00	
	Jno. B. Clark.....	348	1 00
	Geo. Moorman.....	130	1 60
	Florian.....	345	20 20
	A. S. Johnston.....	654	1 30
	Jim Pirtle.....	990	1 00
	R. W. Harper.....	207	2 00
	Wm. McKnight.....	1447	3 60
	Stonewall Jackson.....	469	11 00
	J. B. Martin.....	292	4 00
	Brig. Genl. J. M. Stewart,		
	Little Rock, Ark.	5 00	
	Stonewall Jackson.....	879	1 50
	David O. Dodd.....	325	20
	Albany.....	1406	2 50
	Comrade P. J. Mauffray,		
	Bay St. Louis, Miss.	1 00	
	W. A. Percy.....	238	4 80
	Col. W. G. Coyle.....New Orleans, La.	10 00	
	Ocean Springs.....	1522	3 70
	W. A. Montgomery.....	26	30
	Bill Adkins.....	1512	2 00
	Collierville .....	1017	3 20
	Garvin .....	1523	5 50
	R. S. Owen.....	932	3 50
	Wallace .....	1196	2 45
13.	Major J. F. Foster.....Camden, Ala:	2 50	
	Franklin K. Beck.....	224	7 20
	Brig. Gen. Stith Bolling, Petersburg, Va.	5 00	
	Ras Redwine.....	295	2 75
	Hennegan .....	766	3 80
	Albert Sidney Johnston.....	165	3 25
	Col. W. H. Hardy...., Hattiesburg, Miss.	1 00	



May 13.	Lee County.....	261	3 30
	Capt. Robt. E. Jones,		
	Crystal Spring, Miss.	2 50	
	Meadville.....	911	4 20
	Joe. Johnston.....	995	3 20
	Gen. Joe. Wheeler.....	1505	1 40
	Fitzgerald.....	1284	10 00
	Davis-Lee-Dickenson.....	1156	9 00
	H. A. Clinch.....	470	4 50
	Clement A. Evans.....	665	7 50
	Harrison.....	1103	3 00
	Wm. Barksdale.....	445	2 20
	Heard County.....	1159	1 00
	Shenandoah.....	680	3 00
	R. E. Lee.....	231	3 50
14.	Guilford.....	795	11 00
	Henry L. Wyatt.....	984	6 30
	Harlee.....	840	3 50
	Crawf-Kimball.....	343	2 10
	Cabell.....	976	2 90
	Tige Anderson.....	1455	8 70
	Stephen Elliott.....	51	1 00
	E. Giles Henry.....	312	1 10
	E. C. Walthall.....	1411	1 90
	Rockwall.....	74	1 90
	Chas. W. McArthur.....	1078	6 00
	Morgan County.....	617	3 60
	G. T. Beauregard.....	628	5 00
	Jno. R. Dickens.....	341	4 80
15.	Washington.....	1508	10
	Cleveland.....	1045	6 00
	Crockett.....	141	7 00
	Jones.....	1206	5 10
	Kitt Mott.....	23	2 00
	Tippah County.....	453	5 90
	John C. Walker.....	128	6 50
	Cobb.....	538	2 20





May 16.	Stonewall Jackson.....	772	3 60
	Jeff Davis.....	117	2 10
	Sterling Price.....	1030	3 00
	William S. Grimes.....	724	8 00
	Rappahannock.....	1524	3 80
	Loring.....	1126	3 50
	Wm. W. Wadsworth.....	491	5 00
	Orange County.....	54	5 00
18.	Wm. E. Jones.....	709	1 00
	Col. F. Bennett.....	Wodesboro, N. C.	2 50
	Col. A. C. Oxford.....	Birmingham, Ala.	2 50
	J. B. Gregg.....	587	1 90
	Col. W. S. Everett.....	Atlanta, Ga.	2 50
	Jas. R. Herbert.....	657	12 10
	Joe. Wheeler.....	330	10 70
	Genl. E. G. Williams.....	Wagnesville, Mo.	10 00
	Genl. T. S. Garnett.....	Norfolk, Va.	10 00
	Rev. R. W. Cummins,		
	Sulphur Springs, I. T.		1 00
	Genl. W. D. Matthews,		
	Paul's Valley, I. T.		1 00
	Tom. Coleman.....	429	3 00
	Stonewall Jackson.....	427	3 50
	Jas. Breathed.....	881	14 00
19.	Col. R. B. Carllee.....	Little Rock, Ark.	3 50
	Major J. M. Keller.....	Hot Springs, Ark.	3 50
	Jno. F. Hill.....	1031	12 80
	Gwinnett Co.....	982	6 00
	Hiram S. Bradford.....	426	11 00
	Kansas City.....	80	4 00
	Norval Spangler.....	678	2 00
	Jno. C. Lamb.....	845	3 50
	J. E. Johnston.....	915	3 60
	Paul J. Semmes.....	852	35
	Major F. B. Markham.....	Durham, N. C.	2 50
	Eufaula.....	958	1 50
	Bessemer.....	157	5 00



May	19.	Will's Point .....	302	3 80
		Jackson .....	806	4 00
		Col. J. R. Woodside.....	751	4 00
		Jno. B. Kershaw.....	743	4 00
		Lamar .....	161	4 00
	21.	James Newton.....	1290	11 60
		William Terry.....	1022	6 00
		Pendleton .....	857	3 50
		Major Geo. H. Gause.....	Slidell, La.	1 00
		S. H. Powe.....	1144	8 00
		Jas. D. Nance.....	336	15 65
		Wm. Walker.....	335	70
		Jas. F. Waddell.....	268	3 10
		Major J. H. Bickerstaff.....	Seale, Ala.	2 50
		Jos. E. Johnston... ..	119	8 75
		Col. Ed. Crossland.....	1228	4 60
		O. M. Dantzler.....	1107	1 10
		D. H. Hill.....	168	1 90
		I. G. Killough.....	593	1 50
		Sam. Davis.....	1169	1 85
		Stonewall Jackson.....	878	3 60
		C. A. Evans.....	983	7 30
		Jasper County.....	522	10 30
June	4.	Camp Marmaduke.....	685	3 40
		Major W. J. Rea.....	Martinsville, Miss.	2 50
		Franklin Par. S. Shooters.....	1111	4 95
		Camp Cabell.....	89	5 00
		Lieut. Col. T. M. Scott... ..	Melissa, Tex.	1 00
		Major Spencer Hutchins..	Houston, Tex.	1 00
		Tandy Prior.....	1483	1 20
		Washington .....	1508	10
		Raymond .....	1525	2 00
		Mercer County.....	858	13 00
		John Bowie Strange.....	464	5 00
		Cabell.....	1526	4 50
		R. M. Gano.....	1408	2 75



June 4.	Chas. Rutledge Holmes.....	746	1 00
	Upshur County.....	1240	5 00
	Wm. Rose McAdory.....	157	12 00
	Major C. R. Barker.....		2 50
	Major A. H. Boyders.....		2 50
	Major Harrison Watts..	Charleston, N. C.	2 50
	Col. Jno. P. Hickman...	Nashville, Tenn.	2 50
	Capt. P. N. Matlock....	Kenton, Tenn.	1 00
	Col. B. G. Slaughter..	Winchester, Tenn.	1 00
	Richard Kirkland.....	704	11 00
	Tom Reese.....	1427	2 10
	Genl. W. L. Cabell .....	Dallas, Tex.	10 00
	Brig. Genl. A. T. Watts,	Beaumont, Tex.	5 00
	Col. W. H. Gaston.....	Dallas, Tex.	2 50
	Col. B. F. Warthen.....	Dallas, Tex.	2 50
	Col. H. W. Graber.....	Dallas, Tex.	2 50
	W. L. Cabell.....	1348	5 80
	E. Kirby Smith.....	175	1 50
	Stonewall Jackson .....	91	2 20
	Col. Duke Goodman....	Fort Worth, Tex.	5 00
	Bedford Forrest.....	86	1 60
	David S. Creigh.....	856	2 70
	Stonewall Jackson.....	658	3 00
	Coweta .....	1161	2 00
	E. C. Walthall .....	1411	1 00
	H. E. Hood.....	1168	2 20
	Nevada .....	662	7 10
	Paul Anderson.....	916	2 80
	Marion Co. Confd. V.....	56	25 00
10.	Col. Ed. Taylor.....	Louisville, Ky.	2 50
	Wichita C. V. Assn.....	1350	5 00
12.	Gordon .....	369	6 20
	L. B. Smith.....	402	4 20
	Polk County.....	403	1 40
	Camp Key.....	483	2 60
	Jefferson .....	826	5 40





June	12.	Valdosta .....	1076	7 80
		A. H. Colquitt .....	1115	2 00
		W. T. Smith .....	1300	3 60
		Lloyd Tilgham .....	965	2 50
	17.	Joseph J. Davis .....	1527	2 00
		Loring .....	1528	5 70
		Lt. Col. G. N. Sausey, Hawkinsville, Ga.		2 50
		A. P. Hill .....	269	2 50
	22.	Capt. M. W. Jewett, M. D., Ivanhoe, Va.		1 00
		Henry Gray .....	490	4 00
		Benton County .....	219	3 30
	23.	Northwest Div .....		150 00
	24.	H. M. Ashby .....	458	2 00
	25.	Major Frank S. Loftin.... Franklin, Ga.		2 50
		Col. W. J. Barnard.. San Francisco, Cal.		3 50
	27.	Arkansas Division .....		50 00
	29.	Arkansas Division .....		50 00
July	1.	Capt. E. N. Ramsey .....		1 00
		1st Lieut. D. H. Scarborough .....		1 00
		Capt. Stuart McMullen .....		1 00
		Col. A. B. Booth..... New Orleans, La.		6 50
		W. R. Stone .....	1529	3 40
	2.	E. A. Perry .....	1489	2 00
		Col. Fred. L. Robertson,		
		Tallahassee, Fla.		2 50
		Major M. Goldsmith... Tallahassee, Fla.		2 50
	7.	Brig. Genl. P. F. Davidson,		
		Fayetteville, Ark.		1 00
		Cleburne .....	1354	3 10
	9.	Adj. Al. Gentry .....		1 00
		Jeff. Thompson .....	987	1 20
		P. F. Liddell .....	561	2 50
		Col. M. D. Vance .....		2 50
		Ben. McCullough .....	29	5 00
		Col. F. A. Hervey, Sr..... Mobile, Ala.		5 00
		Arkansas Division ..		5 00
	14.	Erath .....	1530	3 50



July	20.	Arkansas Division.....	35 00
	23.	Arkansas Division.....	30 00
	24.	Arkansas Division.....	25 00
		J. E. B. Stuart.....716	1 00
		Emmett McDonald.....1370	1 00
		Joe. Shelby.....1371	1 00
		Roger Hanson.....1377	1 00
		Sterling Price.....1378	1 00
		Jefferson Davis.....523	1 00
		R. E. Lee.....1379	1 00
		General Marmaduke.....1384	1 00
		Stonewall Jackson.....1385	1 00
		General Parsons.....1388	1 00
		N. B. Forrest.....1390	1 00
	30.	Brig. Genl. W. L. McGaughey, Fort Worth, Tex.	1 00
	31.	S. H. Stout.....583	5 00
		W. C. Ware.....1531	2 00
Aug.	4.	Gid Lowe.....1532	5 30
	11.	Major Jos. A. Hincks.....	1 00
	17.	Sam Davis.....1280	3 10
		N. B. Forrest.....1390	1 80
	19.	Cleburne.....1354	3 50
Sept.	4.	Major Genl. S. J. Wilkins, Norman, Okla. Jeff Davis.....843	1 00 1 90
	16.	Col. B. A. Barrosse, Puerto Cortez, C. A.	1 00
	23.	Major Saffold Berney, Mobile, Ala. Oscar R. Rand.....1278	1 00 8 50
		Joseph E. Johnston.....1424	1 60
		Bryan Grimes.....424	10 70
	30.	Brig. Gen. C. M. McClelland, Tulsa, I. T.	6 00
Oct.	3.	Lewis Dowd Wyatt.....1533	12 50
	5.	Screven County Camp.....1083	19 10
	8.	Arkansas Division.....	50 00
		Graybill.....1534	5 00
	10.	Nathan Parker.....1224	3 00
	12.	E. Kirby Smith.....251	2 00



Oct. 12.	Arkansas Division.....	5 00
15.	Organ Church.....1535	4 50
	Wm. H. Forney.....1536	5 00
24.	Brig. Gen. J. F. Horne.....	1 00
	Lt. Col. John S. Robbins.....	1 00
	Oregon Camp.....1537	4 70
27.	Brig. Gen. S. S. Birchfield,	
	Demming, N. Mex.	5 00
	Lt. Col. E. H. Matthews,	
	Demming, N. Mex.	2 50
	Capt. T. P. Smith..... Decatur, Tenn.	1 00
	Capt. J. P. Blevins.....Decatur, Tenn.	1 00
29.	Robinson Springs..... 396	2 80
	General Cabell.....1538	2 00
	Lamar Fontaine.....1331	4 80
Nov. 2.	A. Burnet Rhett..... 767	8 00
	Martin H. Cofer.....543	50
	Capt. Robt. C. Crouch,	
	Morristown, Tenn.	1 00
	Capt. W. H. Parker..Morristown, Tenn.	1 00
3.	Spivy.....1539	2 00
7.	Major G. W. Brewer.....Dayton, Tenn.	1 00
	Brig. Genl. H. W. Graber..Dallas, Tex.	6 00
11.	M. T. Owen..... 416	3 93
24.	Lt. Col. A. B. Scott.....Versailles, Ky.	1 00
	Major G. W. Bowman. ....Plano, Tex.	3 50
	Lt. Col. Jno. H. Bonner.....Tyler, Tex.	3 50
	Lt. Col. Geo. W. Blair.....Dallas, Tex.	3 50
	Camp Terrey.....1540	3 20
	Major W. B. Berry....Brookston, Tex.	10 00
	Major J. Y. Johnson...Knoxville, Tenn.	1 00
	Capt. Jos. W. Owen....Knoxville, Tenn.	1 00
	Capt. A. D. Reynolds .....Bristol, Tenn.	1 00
	Rodes .....262	12 00
25.	Capt. W. L. Armstrong,	
	Stony Point, Tenn.	1 00



Nov. 25.	Capt. L. H. Denny....	Blountville, Tenn.	1 00
	Major Genl. A. W. Hutton,		
		Los Angeles, Cal.	1 00
	Pacific Division....		50 00
	Lt. Col. Chas Reed.....	Paducah, Ky.	1 00
	Capt. J. R. Crawford.....	Dayton, Tenn.	1 00
	Capt. F. M. Marder.....	Dayton, Tenn.	1 00
	Capt. Jeremiah McKenzie,		
		Big Springs, Tenn.	1 00
	Major P. J. Graves....	Clarksville, Tex.	3 50
27.	Capt. J. A. Regan....	Sweetwater, Tenn.	1 00
	Capt. W. A. Dickinson,		
		Johnson City, Tenn.	1 00
	Capt. Ed. Rogan....	Johnson City, Tenn.	1 00
	Capt. Henry D'Armond,		
		Johnson City, Tenn.	1 00
	Capt. W. P. Thomison,		
		Johnson City, Tenn.	1 00
	Wade Hampton.....	1541	2 00
	Major A. H. Wall.....	Mayesville, Ky.	1 00
28.	Lt. Col. C. H. Lee, Jr....	Falmouth, Ky.	1 00
	Major W. H. Cassell....	Lexington, Ky.	1 00
	Capt Robt. L. Blevins..	Rogersville, Tenn.	1 00
	30. Lt. Col. A. C. Tompkins..	Owensboro, Ky.	1 00
Dec. 2.	Major Saml. W. Tompkins,		
		Owensboro, Ky.	1 00
	Brig. Genl. N. M. Marks,	Versailles, Ky.	1 00
	4. Capt. J. C. Waren....	Sweetwater, Tenn.	1 00
	Brig. Genl. P. D. Bowles,		
		Evergreen, Ala.	1 00
	Major. A. L. Harned.....	Boston, Ky.	1 00
	Ridgley Brown Camp.....	518	3 70
	5. Capt. Wm. E. Yeatman,		
		Knoxville, Tenn.	1 00
7.	Brig. Genl. Wm. A. Roby,		
		Hamburg, Ark.	1 00





Dec. 10.	Capt. Edward McKenzie,	Versailles, Ky.	1	00
15.	Kentucky Division.....		100	00
17.	Lt. Col. L. P. Young.....	Louisville, Ky.	1	00
	Major G. W. Logan.....	Louisville, Ky.	1	00
18.	Major J. H. Yancey.....	Louisville, Ky.	1	00
19.	Major F. B. Havis.....	Morton's Gap	1	00
21.	Major Jas. D. Hines, Bowling Green, Ky.		1	00
	Major T. T. Eaton.....	Louisville, Ky.	1	00
22.	Col. B. Timmons Camp.....	61	1	00
23.	West Feliciana.....	798	4	20
24.	Cabarrus County.....	212	6	60

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TOTAL RECEIPTS.....\$ 4854 68

Balance on hand, as per Report, March  
31, 1903.....\$ 813 60

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\$5668 28

CLASSIFIED.

Camp Dues.....	\$3519 88
Commissions and Certificates of Membership .....	122 50
Donations .....	1212 30
	<hr/>
	\$4854 68



## DISBURSEMENTS.

1903.

Apl. 2.	Voucher	No. 36	\$ 4 00
10.	"	37	50 50
18.	"	38	25 20
22.	"	39	3 00
24.	"	40	3 20
27.	"	41	5 70
	"	42	30 00
28.	"	43	3 00
29.	"	44	94 05
30.	"	45	37 00
	"	46	240 00
May 9.	"	47	18 35
17.	"	48	245 75
23.	"	49	1 75
	"	50	450 00
30.	"	51	3 45
31.	"	52	12 90
	"	53	28 85
	"	54	230 00
June 1.	"	55	38 75
	"	56	7 35
3.	"	57	26 90
6.	"	58	6 00
13.	"	59	5 75
16.	"	60	52 15
	"	61	60 00
	"	62	175 00
	"	63	3 75
	"	64	300 00
17.	"	65	300 00
	"	66	9 10
22.	"	67	4 20
30.	"	68	330 00
July 6.	"	69	58 00
	"	70	64 25



July	7.	Voucher	No.	71.....	231 50
	8.	"	"	72.....	15 64
	13.	"	"	73.....	45 00
		"	"	74.....	19 00
	14.	"	"	75.....	21 75
		"	"	76.....	9 90
	22.	"	"	77.....	7 90
	31.	"	"	78.....	330 00
Aug.	4.	"	"	79.....	80
	31.	"	"	80.....	15 95
		"	"	81.....	2 45
		"	"	82.....	7 25
		"	"	83.....	5 27
		"	"	84.....	330 00
Sept.	2.	"	"	85.....	98 51
	10.	"	"	86.....	5 21
		"	"	87.....	7 75
	16.	"	"	88.....	2 25
	30.	"	"	89.....	330 00
		"	"	90.....	24 16
Oct.	5.	"	"	91.....	4 05
	6.	"	"	92.....	80
	7.	"	"	93.....	9 30
	15.	"	"	94.....	3 50
	26.	"	"	95.....	15 84
		"	"	96.....	45 00
	31.	"	"	97.....	330 00
Nov.	5.	"	"	98.....	1 15
		"	"	99.....	12 00
	13.	"	"	100.....	3 77
	22.	"	"	101.....	60 60
	27.	"	"	102.....	5 75
	30.	"	"	103.....	5 16
		"	"	104.....	25 55
		"	"	105.....	330 00
Dec.	2.	"	"	106.....	2 00





Dec. 3.	Voucher	No. 107	2 65
21.	"	" 108	1 17
31.	"	" 109	335 00
	"	" 110	25 65
	"	" 111	3 40
	"	" 112	1 70

Total..... \$5,66

Leaving a Balance on hand this date....

\$

*Wm. E. Mickle.*

OFFICIAL:

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff*

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 31, 1903.

We the undersigned, a sub-committee of the Finance Committee, have examined the foregoing account of the Adjutant General, carefully checking each item, verifying the footings, and comparing the expenditures enumerated with the vouchers submitted for examination, and find the same correct in every particular.

BENNETT H. YOUNG,  
FRED. L. ROBERTSON,  
W. J. WOODWARD,  
J. F. SHIPP,  
ANDREW J. WEST,  
PAUL SANGUNIETTE,  
V. Y. COOK.

I have carefully checked the above, and  
concur in the statement made.

W. A. MONTGOMERY,

Chairman.



# REPORT

OF

MAJ. GEN. WM. E. MICKLE,

ADJUTANT GENERAL AND CHIEF OF STAFF,

FOR

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903.

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SHOWING INCREASE IN THE FEDERATION,  
NUMBER OF CAMPS,  
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF  
EXPENSES, ETC.

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HE URGES GREATER LOVE AND HARMONY AMONG THE  
SURVIVORS OF THE GRANDEST ARMIES OF THE WORLD.



# REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }  
NEW ORLEANS, June 13th, 1904. }

*General Stephen D. Lee, Lieutenant-General Commanding United Confederate Veterans, Columbus, Miss.*

GENERAL:—I have the honor to present for your information my Report as Adjutant General for the period extending from April 1st to December 31st, 1903.

It has been customary in the past to have the year end with April 1st; but, owing to the fact that often so little time intervened between that date and the annual Reunions that it was almost impossible to prepare a full record of the affairs of the office; or, where the work was done, so much haste was required as to quite exhaust the ordinary force of the office, and render necessary the employment of extra help to get through with the vast amount of work which always accumulated just preceding the Reunion, that the Finance Committee at their meeting in Louisville, Ky., last November, directed the books to be closed December 31st.

It is impossible to estimate the immense improvement that has resulted from this change. Camps have been reminded of their dues at a time of the year when money was more plentiful, and have paid more promptly; the interval between January 1st, and the Reunion has increased the time for closing up the business of the year, thus enabling the regular office force by extra night labor to get through with the work, without employing emergency assistance; and the whole machinery has moved on in a smoother and more even way. The change has been in every way so beneficial that it is hoped that the proposed alteration in the Constitution will be made, so that this course may be permanent.

It was feared that the removal by death of the great Leader and almost sole Commander-in-Chief would seriously cripple the organization; and while the sad occurrence of January 9th sent a shock throughout our Federation, the principles for which he labored still live. Since our Reunion in New Orleans, in May last, charters have been issued to 40 camps, an average of over 3 per month, making the total number in the Order, at this time, 1563 (including dormant camps), distributed as follows:

## SUMMARY BY STATES.

Texas	Division.....	314
Georgia	" .....	144
South Carolina	" .....	139
Alabama	" .....	125
Mississippi	" .....	102
Arkansas	" .....	100
Tennessee	" .....	88
Missouri	" .....	78
North Carolina	" .....	76
Kentucky	" .....	72
Louisiana	" .....	69
Virginia	" .....	65
Florida	" .....	47
Indian Territory	" .....	46
Oklahoma	" .....	25
West Virginia	" .....	24
Pacific	" .....	15
Northwest	" .....	14
Maryland	" .....	13
District of Columbia	.....	2
Illinois	.....	2
Indiana	.....	1
Ohio	.....	1
Massachusetts	.....	1

Total..... 1563



When I took charge of the office January 19th, 1903, I found the association in debt (in round figures), as follows:

Borrowed money.....	\$1,700 00
Open accounts.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,200 00
This was augmented by an unpaid account for funeral expenses of General Moorman of	175 00
	<hr/>
Which the Finance Committee directed me to pay, thus making the entire indebtedness	\$2,375 00

As the organization had never had sufficient revenue to pay its running expenses, the late Adjutant General having borrowed money of friends *on his own personal security*, the deficit grew from year to year until the amount reached the above proportions. The Finance Committee, ignorant up to that time of this personally-assumed indebtedness, were thus confronted with a serious difficulty.

In order to pay off this debt and provide a larger income, an appeal was made in January, 1903, to the camps to make such voluntary contributions as they felt able to give, and to those holding commissions to contribute annually a certain definite amount graded according to rank. A subsequent effort to get the Divisions to assist met with but indifferent success. The camps, and the officers, however, responded with a promptness, a liberality and a heartiness that evinced an abiding love for the holy Cause the Association represents. Letters of tender affection for the Cause, and for the Adjutant General personally, poured in from all sides, and did much to encourage the overworked office force.

The voluntary contributions, the reduction in the office force, and by all at headquarters working over hours, have enabled me to pay off this entire amount except \$750.00; and it is hoped that this will be wiped out by January 1st. The Order does not owe one cent besides this amount.

An examination of the report of Adjutant General Moorman for the year ending April 1, 1901 (the last published), shows that the expenses of the office, as paid by him, were then:—

Rent .....	\$210 00
Postage .....	1,161 60
Printing .....	917 14
Salaries .....	1,773 75
Incidentals .....	465 17
	<hr/>
	\$4,527 66

At that time there were only 1358 camps in the Federation—the number now is 1563; and while the income has decreased, the expenses have greatly increased, and will grow each year until the Federation finally disbands. The expenses for the period covered by this report, considering this increase, bear a most favorable comparison to the above, and are classified thus:—

Salaries (including amounts paid for extra help at, and immediately preceding the Reunion .....	\$3,123 75
Rent .....	120 00
*Postage .....	151 15
Printing.....	773 16
Incidentals .....	265 42
On account of indebtedness.....	1,228 75
	<hr/>
	\$5,662 23

\*This account would have been much larger had not every opportunity been taken to send matter per express collect.





It is almost impossible to give an idea of the vast amount of detail work performed during the course of the year, but a faint conception may be gathered from the following statement:—

Letters received and answered.....	2,500
Receipts given for remittances.....	1,000
Orders sent to camps.....	65,000
Circulars of railroads to camps with information as to rates, etc.....	10,000
Circulars of United Daughters of the Confederacy	10,000
Mimeograph, etc.....	7,500
Delegates, blanks, lists, etc.....	30,000

All of these documents have to be folded, stamped, addressed and conveyed to the post office, involving a great deal of labor covering the entire year. Then, a set of books, involving over 1000 accounts has to be kept, lists of voting power of camps, by division and department, extending over hundreds of manuscript pages and necessitating thousands of entries of the most delicate nature have to be prepared. But the reward comes in the shape of loving and cheering words from all sections of our beloved Southland, often from the most distant and obscure localities, bidding those in charge of the Association (as one touchingly expressed it) go on in the work, praying that "God bless your earnest efforts so constantly made to keep us old fellows together."

Though the hand of death is very often among us, the CAUSE lives; and we all must cling closer and closer to each other as we grow fewer and fewer as the years go on, laboring constantly to keep down discord and dissention, promote affection and kindly feeling, and relieve distress and sorrow, till the last "crosses over the river to rest under the shade of the trees."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

*Wm. E. Mickle.*

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*



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# OFFICIAL HISTORICAL REPORT

OF

C. H. TEBAULT, M. D.

*Surgeon General United Confederate Veterans.*

FOR THE

Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the United Confederate Veterans to be held in the City  
of Nashville, Tenn., June 14th,  
15th, 16th, 1904.

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## SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT, U. C. V.

Headquarters Surgeon General's Office,  
Lafayette Square,  
New Orleans, June 3, 1904.

General S. D. Lee,

Commanding United Confederate Veterans:

General:—

I beg to submit my Official Report for the Fourteenth Annual Reunion to assemble at Nashville, Tennessee, June 14th, 15th, 16th, 1904.

I desire in this report to contrast the strict adherence of the people of the South, of the Southern Confederacy, and of the administration of President Jefferson Davis to Constitutional Government during the war between the States, as compared with that of the administration of President Abraham Lincoln.

It is too generally known for any elaboration that President Davis' administration never for an instant departed in the smallest particular from the straightest Constitutional Government.

On inquiry upon this subject from the last surviving member of President Davis' Cabinet, Honorable John Reagan, of Texas, now in advanced years, I am informed by him in a recent letter that the administration of Mr. Davis at no time departed in any respect from the written Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, or from the decisions and rulings of its Supreme Court.

General, and present United States Senator from Virginia, John W. Daniel, who lost a leg in her defense, thus authoritatively refers to the South on the occasion when he was the orator at the New Orleans Confederate Reunion: "You have taught (speaking of the South) a lesson of liberty. The capacity of a people for freedom was never more clearly demonstrated. War is Autocratic and Monocratic. Government in war runs to despotism. The laws are said to be silent, because war generally has but one law—force. Our forefathers (not then all Southerners) won liberty by first abandoning liberty for war. They made Washington a dictator before they made him President; and then, had not France plucked the drowning liberty of America by the locks, who knows what story might have been substituted for that of Yorktown. The Confederate States never stooped to conquer. The proud young republic never condescended to a dictator's sway. Jefferson Davis never deviated a hair's breadth from the plumb-line of a Constitutional precedent."

Now, on the other side—on that of the administration of President Lincoln, read in the following contribution from one of the most distinguished Northern jurists, statesmen, patriots and purest of men as expressed in the ensuing open and unanswered letter, what he had to say of the United States Government and its methods of administration at the same date, addressed to a distinguished statesman of the opposite political faith. I now present that letter:





"To the Hon. Charles Francis Adams:

"Among a certain class of the American people a desire prevails that your 'Memorial Address' on the late William H. Seward should receive a fuller examination than Mr. Welles has given it. His papers are very strong and clear; but there are certain fundamental questions which he does not touch, and which the friends of constitutional government cannot allow to be 'washed in Lethe and forgotten.' In my attempt to supply some of his omissions, I addressed you directly, because in that form I can best express my great respect for you while I try to expose the errors which I think I have detected in your address.

"Your reputation for stainless integrity, for great talents and for liberal principles gives your words almost the authority of an oracle. There is, perhaps, no man in this country whose naked assertions would go further than yours, at home or abroad. If you have pronounced an erroneous judgment on an important matter, it should be subjected to a free revision.

"This is an important matter. Mr. Seward was so connected with the greatest events of the last twenty years that a misrepresentation of his life is a falsification of public history. Besides, he differed so widely from all his predecessors and many of his contemporaries that unqualified approval of him implies the severest condemnation of them. Your own consciousness of this is betrayed in your harsh denunciation of those who committed no crime but that of being opposed by him. If Mr. Seward was not a wise and virtuous man—if he was unfaithful to his public duties—if his policy tended to the corruption of morals and the consequent destruction of popular liberty; if he was not true to the Constitution and laws which he often swore to execute—then you have done a most pernicious wrong in holding him up as an example for others to follow.

"I hope I have made a sufficient apology for the presumption of which I seem to be guilty in declaring that your address is full of mistakes.

"Your comparison of Mr. Seward to Pericles was rash and extravagant. A little reflection and another reading of Plutarch will satisfy you that the New York politician bore not the slightest resemblance to the illustrious Athenian whose transcendent genius as a military commander, orator, scholar, philosopher, law-giver, judge and jurist brought the greatest people of the earth to the summit of their glory in arms, in arts, and in literature. The difference could not be greater. As men they had something in common—organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions—and each was remarkable in his way; but everything that distinguished them from the rest of the world equally distinguished them from one another. They were alike in no characteristic quality, moral or mental. There is not one parallel passage in their history. A true picture of Mr. Seward's life will not show a single feature which can be recognized even as a miniature likeness of any trait in that of Pericles.

"It is easy to eulogize a man by appropriating to him the qualities of another to whom history has already consecrated to the admiration of mankind. This cheap and compendious mode of dealing with the fame of an ancient hero or sage, by transferring it in bulk to a modern favorite, is often resorted to, and almost always fails of its purpose. Mr. Lincoln was said by his admirers to be a reproduction of Socrates; Robespierre was the Aristides of the French Assembly, and Klotz was Anacharsis. Congress and the State Legislatures are full of Catos. We have them among the directors of the Credit Mobilier. I have heard Mr. Ames described as one who was **Catonior Catone**—more severely virtuous than the sternest of Roman censors. Your analogue is more absurd than any



of these. You might as well have carried it out by showing that Mr. Thurlow Weed was the counterpart of Aspasia.

"But Pericles is not the only famous man that suffers at your hands. Mr. Seward once put in the plea of insanity for a negro accused of murder; and you pronounce his argument 'one of the most eloquent in the language.' The speeches of such men as Meredith, O'Connor and Reverdy Johnson are nowhere; and Erskine's magnificent defense of Hatfield is rivaled, if not eclipsed.

"Your claim of great professional ability for Mr. Seward is one of the most surprising you have made. The conviction is almost universal that he knew less of law and cared less about it than any other man who has held high office in this country. If he had not abandoned the law, he might have been a sharp attorney; but he never could have risen to the upper walks of the profession. He would have been kept in the lowest rank, not by want of mental capacity or lack of diligent habits, but by the inherent defects of his moral nature. He did not believe in legal justice, and to assist in the honest administration of it was against the grain of all his inclinations. You yourself are frank enough to own that it was 'not an occupation congenial to his taste,' but that, on the contrary, 'he held it in aversion.' Being so constituted, it was impossible for him to tread the mountain-ranges of jurisprudence. He might as well have tried to be a great theologian without faith in the Gospel. In fact, this was Mr. Seward's *cote faible* all through. If he had understood and respected the laws, he would have led a totally different life, and perhaps the general decay of our political institutions would not have taken place.

"But let us go over the particular case of which you have given a most elaborate report, derived, no doubt, from Mr. Seward himself, or from somebody else, who was decidedly his *comes* and *fidus Achates*. Your own facts and conclusions will show Mr. Seward's real grade as a lawyer, and at the same time test the value of your judgment upon his merits.

"A negro was indicted for the willful, deliberate and cold-blooded murder of a whole family. The proofs of his guilt were very clear, and the public mind was, naturally and justly, pervaded with a desire that he should suffer the punishment due to him by the laws of God and man. It was legally necessary that somebody should appear for him at the trial. But you say that this duty was made so dangerous by the excited state of public feeling that when the trial was called all the crowd of professional men hung back in terror—all except William Henry Seward; but he, defying the 'enormous hazard,' and taking his life in his hand, stepped forward and undertook the service. And this you declare to have been 'a scene of moral sublimity rarely to be met with in the paths of our common experience.'

"The moral sublimity of this scene will cease to dazzle you when you recollect that no counsellor ever exposes himself to the slightest danger by defending a criminal. There is no instance on record in which the public wrath, roused by a crime, has been vented in acts of violence upon the counsel of the malefactor for putting in truthfully and honestly the best answer he could to the charge. Even falsehood, though it provokes contempt, is largely tolerated because it can do no harm in a competent court. The assertion that Mr. Seward was in personal danger is contradicted by all experience in similar cases, and, therefore, wholly incredible. This acting as volunteer counsel for criminals was then, and has always been, as safe as it is common. The heroism of it in this case was an after-thought, possibly of the hero himself—probably of the *comes*; certainly it did not come spontaneously into your head.

"The dramatic interest of your story is further spoiled by the fact that he did not volunteer unexpectedly, at the moment when



the cause was called, when everybody else was scared, and after the Judge had become hopeless of getting an attorney bold enough to assist him in complying with the forms of law. In Mr. Seward's speech, as quoted by you, he referred to a preliminary hearing which lasted two weeks, and at which he had appeared for the prisoner. He was then publicly connected with the cause as fully as he was afterward. The knowledge of the whole bar that Mr. Seward was already concerned might have accounted to you for their silence at the trial, without the imputation of cowardice, which your statement implies. It is not certain, but the inference is a fair one from all the circumstances, that Mr. Seward sought the case anxiously, as furnishing a desirable opportunity to display himself before the people.

"The insanity of the negro at the time of the murder was the only defense Mr. Seward set up for him. It was utterly false. This is conclusively shown by the record. The jury was impartial, honest and uncommitted by any previous expression of opinion; the ability and integrity of the Judge are not denied; if any reasonable doubt of the prisoner's sanity had been raised by the proofs, his acquittal would have been perfectly certain. But the jury, upon their oaths, found him guilty, and the Judge, satisfied that the verdict was right, pronounced sentence of death.

"The sample of the argument which you produce shows that, instead of being able and eloquent, it was literally no argument at all. It has no application whatever to the subject-matter under consideration. It makes no allusion to the evidence, and does not refer, even in the remotest manner, to any rule or principle of law. It is a mere parade of his own magnanimous and disinterested benevolence, manifestly not intended to influence the tribunal, but to attract the admiration of the outside crowd to himself. Nothing could be more injudicious, in worse taste, or more out of place. The Court and jury, having a case of life and death in their hands, and feeling the weight of their obligation to decide it rightly, must have listened to this irrelevant trash with painful impatience.

"Mr. Seward, 'nothing daunted' by the righteous judgment of the Court and jury, 'persisted in interposing every possible dilatory measure,' and thus delayed justice from time to time until, at last, the negro died in prison. Then came the hour of his triumph. A **post-mortem** examination of the brain made by seven physicians 'displayed indications of deep chronic disease.' This, in your opinion, 'clearly proved' that he 'had been right from the start;' that is to say, Mr. Seward's assertion that his client was insane at the time of the murder, in a way which made him irresponsible for that crime, though contradicted by his actions during life, was established by the condition of his brain after death. Your acknowledged good sense, and that moderate amount of physiological science which you possess in common with all well-informed men, should have prevented you from believing this. The **post-mortem** indications of a brain disease not immediately fatal are very obscure; supposing them to be plainly traced, no anatomist can tell how long or how short a time the disease existed; it may have existed, and it often does, without deranging the mental faculties in the least; no human skill can find anything in the matter of the brain from which a specific state of the mind can be inferred; and it is a monstrous absurdity to suppose that seven physicians, or seven hundred of them, could, by dissecting this negro's brain, demonstrate that he was afflicted with a particular form of mental insanity which irresistibly impelled him to commit murder two years before he died.

"The sequel of this story, as you tell it, would show that Mr. Seward not only sacrificed himself, but magnanimously plucked down ruin upon his political friends. Your words are: 'Here he was not only injuring his own interests, but those of the party with which





he was associated. In vain did it labor to disavow all connection or sympathy with him. The press, on all sides, thundered its denunciations over his head. The elections all went one way. The Democratic Party came sweeping into the ascendant. And all about the life of a negro idiot.' These amazing facts were not known or suspected before you uttered them. The political history of our country has not instructed us that all the elections of that period turned upon the trial of a negro at Auburn, New York, or that one party was completely wrecked and another swept up to the seats of power merely because Mr. William H. Seward tried in vain to procure the acquittal of a murderer on false pretenses. It cannot be true. The odium of his conduct, whatever that may have been, was all his own. It had no possible connection with any question at issue between the parties of the nation. It was as likely to produce an earthquake as the great political revolution which you assert to have been its consequence. The good faith with which you make the statement is not questioned; but it is such an outrage on historical probability as no prudent writer of acknowledged fiction would adopt. Its extravagance would deform the plot of a romance. It shocks the mind of an intelligent reader like the narrative of a German novelist, who tells how the peace of Europe was broken by a naval conflict on the Ohio River, between fleets of English cruisers and French merchantmen, in 1751, when, as every schoolboy knows, the Ohio had never felt the pressure of any craft heavier than a birch canoe.

"It seems that Mr. Seward was, about the same time, or a little before, employed for another negro—a convict in the State Prison, who had killed one of his associates. Here also the defense was a false one. You dispatch your account of the trial by saying: 'The argument rested on the insanity of the prisoner. But it carried no weight. Within a month the convict was tried, condemned and executed.' What else could have been expected? Do you think this felonious murderer should have gone unpunished? If yes, why? Because Seward was his counsel? Because the defense was a false one? Or, simply because he was a negro? You say, in a mournful tone, that Mr. Seward's conduct in this matter 'was not viewed favorably in the neighborhood.' Are you not the most unreasonable man in the world to think that it should have been? Attempts to get criminals off by false pleas are often forgiven, especially when the fraud is defeated by the justice of the courts; but they are never regarded with approbation or favor by an honest community.

"Mr. Seward's behavior in these two cases, though it hardly deserves the severe and universal condemnation which you say it received from all classes of the people who witnessed it, was, no doubt, very discreditable to a man of mature years who had held the highest executive office in his State. It must have prepared all who knew him to expect that his course as a politician would come to no good. That love of justice, that reverence for truth, and that high regard for the public safety which he did not display in his forensic efforts, are as necessary to a statesman as a lawyer. We will see if you have exaggerated his merits in one capacity as much as in the other.

"He began his active political life with Anti-Masonry. A charge was publicly made that one William Morgan, a citizen of Western New York, had been forcibly seized by Masons and taken out of the State, to prevent him from revealing the secrets of their society. To kidnap a freeman and lawlessly carry him away beyond the reach of *habeas corpus* or other relief was at that time regarded as a most atrocious crime, and the people in great numbers cried aloud for the punishment of the malefactors. A judicial investigation was obviously proper; the accused parties were indicted and tried. Mr. Seward took no part in the legal proceedings which were instituted to ascertain the truth of the charges and to punish guilt according to law. That





was a business to which you say, with truth, 'he had an aversion.' He set himself the task, 'more congenial to his taste,' of hissing up popular prejudice against those who were known to be innocent. A faction was organized which became locally powerful. He worked himself to the front of it, and was elected State Senator.

"The managers of this political enterprise seem to have had no sincerity. They professed to believe that the country could not be safe until every Freemason was excluded from office and stripped of his influence; but, as soon as they could, they transferred themselves and their followers, without reservation of body or soul, to another party, which John Quincy Adams described as 'a base compound of Royal Arch Masons and Hartford Convention Federalists, held together by no bond but that of a common hatred for better men than themselves.' They fostered the growth of Anti-Masonry until it was large enough to sell, just as a dealer in live stock fattens a calf until it is ready for the market, and then lets it go for what it will fetch. That Mr. Seward had any faith in the Anti-Masonic creed is rendered extremely doubtful by the alacrity with which he entered the service of the 'base compound,' and the rewards he took for doing so. If his indignation was actually excited by the abduction of Morgan, he must have got bravely over it before he boasted to Lord Lyons of his own exploits in the kidnaping line. The just and reasonable, as well as the charitable, conclusion is that on these, as on other subjects affecting the rights of his fellow-citizens, he had no convictions whatever.

"You are out in your chronology when you say that Anti-Masonry made him Governor of New York for two terms, unless you mean to credit Anti-Masonry with what Whiggery did in pursuance of the bargain and sale. But, in fact, Mr. Seward, before his election as Governor, has shown the flexibility of his political principles by supporting Masons as heartily as he had ever opposed them. It can not be said that he was not true to the Whigs as long as he was with them and of them, or that he did not earn the promotion they gave him. He went through thick and thin for tariffs, banks, internal improvements by the General Government, distribution of surplus revenue—all their superstitions—and in 1840 he kindled in the general blaze of enthusiasm for hard cider and coon-skins. He never once broke faith with them by discountenancing any partisan slander which could weaken the Democracy in its desperate struggle to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.

"There is no evidence that he ever contaminated his fingers with base bribes, or put into his own pocket the wages of any special iniquity; but Mr. Welles' statement is undeniably true that he was intimately associated with the leaders of the most corrupt rings at Albany and Washington, and devoted much of his parliamentary skill to the promotion of their schemes, while they, in return, were the most efficient supporters he had for the presidency. As a public debater he was distinguished almost exclusively by elaborate efforts to propagate those licentious doctrines which have since demoralized the public service and put common honesty out of countenance.

"One incident which you mention is so characteristic of you and him both that it must be adverted to. In 1848 the Buffalo Convention nominated Mr. Van Buren and you as candidates for President and Vice President, against General Taylor, the Whig, and General Cass, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Seward professed to believe most devoutly in your anti-slavery platform. Nevertheless he voted and spoke for General Taylor, 'a planter holding many slaves in one of the richest cotton-producing States.' You were astonished and grieved at this inconsistency, which 'seemed at first blush too preposterous to be countenanced for a moment.' You have puzzled over this mystery ever since, in the belief that some solution might be given creditable to his patriotism and sincerity; and your explanation



is still very far from a clear one. You do not go the right way about it. Your mistake consists in looking for the motives of his conduct among those high public considerations which would have influenced your own in a similar situation. The riddle is easily read. You have only to remember that Whiggery was strong enough to make him a Senator in Congress, for which he was at that time a candidate, while you could do nothing for his personal interest. Would he go out empty-handed from a party which was able and willing to give him his 'back pay,' for the sake of uniting his fortunes with a forlorn organization like yours? Would he 'leave that mountain to batten on this moor?' Was it not 'preposterous' in you to expect such a sacrifice? You thought, like Othello, that he 'should be honest,' he believed, with Iago, that he

"Should be wise, for honesty's a fool,  
That knows not what it works for."

"It is now more than time that we turn to his achievements in the field of national politics, and especially to his dealings with the Southern States on the slavery question. Thanks to your researches and your candid account of the result, we are at no loss to understand the character of these measures or the animus with which he advocated them.

"You inform us that long before he became Senator he made a speech at Auburn, in which 'the deliberate claim of a right in the Federal Government to emancipate slaves by legislation was not less remarkable than the miscalculation of the force of the passions which led the South, in the end, to the very step that brought on the predicted consequences.' The miscalculation you speak of was thus set forth by Mr. Seward himself in the speech from which you quote: 'The South,' said he, 'will never, in a moment of resentment, expose themselves to a war with the North while they have such a great domestic population of slaves ready to embrace any opportunity to assert their freedom and inflict their revenge.' In other words, Federal legislation on the domestic concerns of the Southern States, however unjust it might seem to the Southern people, would be quietly submitted to by them for fear of a Northern war, accompanied by negro insurrection and massacre. This brilliant and humane conception wins your approval, and proves, in your opinion, that Mr. Seward had a special genius for administering government in a country of laws.

"With these views he came into the national councils, and made it known without delay that the experiment was to be tried incontinently. At the very outset of his career in Congress he began to press the bloody cup to the lips of the South. As soon as he had a voice in the Federal Legislature he announced that emancipation was near and inevitable. It might be peaceable or violent, and every effort to hinder or delay it 'would tend to the consummation of violence.' He would hear of no compromise and offer no terms to the South. For them there was but one alternative—submission or death. This mode of beginning his senatorial duties, persistently followed up, made him your beau-ideal of a great statesman—far superior to Clay and Calhoun, who 'equally relucted' at his policy; and, towering high above Webster, who 'never could make up his mind to meet it fully in the face,' because he saw there the Union broken into dishonored fragments and the country drenched with fraternal gore.

"By many persons who knew him well, these ferocious demonstrations of hostility to the public peace, the Union and the Constitution, were regarded as the claptrap of a mere demagogue; shams intended to cajole the ultra-abolitionists, and flatter their cruel rapacity with hopes of blood and plunder, which would never be gratified. Those who held this opinion, while they did not think him a dangerous man, had a most unspeakable contempt and detestation for



his character. But others took him in a more serious way. Southern men especially believed it unsafe to despise his threats of pain and ruin. They watched his gathering strength with dread and terror, and, when his fortunes culminated in the possession of supreme authority, they felt that their hour had come.

"You found it easy enough to say that he was the greatest of American statesmen, and that he proved it by proposing such legislation as this. But consider a moment whether it was consistent with any true idea of wisdom or justice.

"You will concede the simple point that Congress had no jurisdiction over the subject of slavery in the States. What he contemplated and desired and worked to accomplish could not be done without a **fraudulent breach of the trust** on which he and all others held and exercised the powers of the Federal Government. The practicability of carrying out the usurpation was based on the assumption that the Southern people would choke down their resentment and submit tamely to be stripped of their constitutional rights; and this you admit to have been a **miscalculation** of the passions which would be roused by the attempt. It follows that Mr. Seward's political *chef d'oeuvre* consisted merely of a fraud and blunder compounded together. Have you not proved your great statesman to be alike destitute of principle and prudence?

"He pleaded 'the salutary instructions of economy and the ripening influences of humanity' in favor of his measures. These 'instructions' and 'influences' have probably made so deep an impression on your susceptible heart that you are willing to condone both the fraud and the blunder for their sake. You will not assert the infamous maxim that the end justifies the means; but you have made up your mind that Mr. Seward's object in legislating on the internal affairs of the South was, in itself, so beneficent as to make a breach of his fidelity to the Constitution a venial sin, if not a virtue. And you think the passions of the South were so monstrous and unnatural that to miscalculate and ignore them was not a very bad mistake, after all.

"But look a little further. The Southern people sprang from a race accustomed for two thousand years to dominate over all other races with which it came in contact. They supposed themselves greatly superior to negroes. Most of them sincerely believed that, if they and the Africans must live together, the best and safest relation for both that could be established between them was that of master and servant. They thought it could not be abolished without a revolution disastrous to their material prosperity and fatal to their social organization. They did not think it sinful. The Bible furnished evidence satisfactory to them that God himself had framed a constitution and laws for his chosen people, which made Israel a pro-slavery commonwealth as much as Virginia or South Carolina. Their religious teachers had told them for many centuries that the canons of the Christian Church did not oppose it, but would hold them morally responsible only for the abuse of the power it gave them. They knew that the fathers of the Republic, and other men, the best and greatest of all the ages, had lived according to this faith and taken it with them 'through the valley of the shadow of death.' Some of them believed it a dangerous evil, but did not see how to get rid of it. This last class were especially resentful of outside interference. They felt, as Jefferson did, that they 'had the wolf by the ears;' they could neither hold on with comfort nor let go with safety; and it made them extremely indignant to be goaded in the rear. In all that country, from the Potomac to the Gulf, there was probably not one man who felt convinced that this difficult subject should be determined for them by strangers and enemies. Seeing that we in the North had held fast to every pound of human flesh we owned, and either worked it to death or sold it for a price, our





provision for the freedom of unborn negroes did not tend much to their edification. They had no confidence in that 'ripening influence of humanity' which turned up the whites of its eyes in horror at the sight of a negro compelled to hoe corn or pick cotton, and yet gloated over the prospect of insurrection and massacre. They were nearly unanimous in the opinion that this Yankee intrusion into their affairs was prompted by rancorous hatred of the white people, or that it proceeded, at best, from that monkey-like spirit of mischief which is never content without thrusting its unwelcome nose into somebody's kitchen or somebody's church. They had a tradition among them that it was not their fathers who brought the Africans to this country. They charged the cruelties of the slave trade and the horrors of the middle passage upon the English and the Yankees; the planters merely received the savage negroes, tamed and domesticated them, taught them to work, converted them to Christianity, organized them into churches, and generally did more to improve their condition, materially and spiritually, than all the missionary societies that ever existed. Moreover, they had a suspicion that if they gave up their right of self-government on this subject all their other rights would be taken away; once placed without the pale of constitutional protection, their Northern enemies would cut them up root and branch.

"Of course, I admit that in all this the Southern people were blindly wrong. They should have understood their Bibles differently. They ought to have known that the negro was at least their equal, if not their superior. They were besotted not to see that Northern abolitionists were the 'wisest, virtuouses, discreetest, best' of human beings, whose tender hearts were always overflowing with pure benevolence, and who wished to control the local governments and domestic business of the South, not for their own profit or pleasure, but solely in the interests of God and morality. If they had seen things, as you see them, in this true light, they would have surrendered their right of self-government upon the first summons. But they could not so understand the business. It was with them simply *non possumus*. The faith of a people, delivered and kept from generation to generation for thousands of years, cannot be changed in a moment. Independence, bravely won and long established, is not often given up without a struggle. Burke, speaking of these same communities, warned the British Parliament that slaveholders were, by their very habits of masterdom, made more vigilant, jealous and hardy than other men in the defense of their own liberties. Everything was unpropitious to the spread of your doctrines among them. There was not a population on the habitable globe less prepared than they were to appreciate the duty of passive submission. You must not judge them by yourself, or apply to them the lofty standard of your own conscience. You contemplated things from a different point of view, and had means denied to them of understanding their religious and political wants. Even yet they cannot see as you do the infinite blessing they enjoy in being subjected and adjected to Yankee rule.

"It has ever been thus. A sinful people can never appreciate the holiness of the strangers who kill and rob them for their good. Philip II and the Duke of Alva determined to lay the Low Countries waste, and extinguish the heresies of the people in their own blood. This was to save their souls. The King expressed the object in his tersest Latin: 'Malo regnum vastatum quam damnatum.' But the Dutch 'relucted' at this mode of salvation as much as Clay and Calhoun, and the whole population 'in a moment of resentment' determined to 'die in the last ditch.' The righteous souls of the English Puritans were vexed from day to day that Catholicism should exist in Ireland. It was 'a relic of barbarism;' it was a 'blighting curse;' there was an 'irrepressible conflict' between it and the great truths which Puritanism had adopted. So the Puritans, impelled like you by



disinterested zeal in the great cause, and not at all by avarice or hatred, plundered the Irish, killed them by thousands, took possession of their churches, banished their native leaders, and set up a government of strangers to tax, tithe, confiscate and impoverish them. The Irish resisted this—fought it for centuries—and to this day they cannot understand the purity of the Puritans.

"I admit that passions like these—so ineradicable and so deeply seated in the nature of man—should not be wantonly provoked. Certainly the magistrate or senator who bases his public policy on a 'miscalculation' of them is not fit to bear the rule of any country. The miscalculation of your statesman was so gross and palpable that it excites our special wonder how any man of common understanding could have made it. The wanton violation under any circumstances of a compact so sacred as that embodied in the Federal Constitution was alone sufficient to produce some feeling. To violate it for the purpose of breaking up important domestic relations in fifteen States, against the will of the States themselves and of all the people, was a most aggravating outrage. But to follow this with a declaration that it would be enforced by a negro massacre, incited and led by the authorities of the Government which the victims themselves had built up to protect them, was calculated to make the coolest blood boil over. You yourself tell us that the neighborhood of Auburn was 'intensely and not unnaturally excited' by the act of a single negro in the murder of a single family. What, then, must have been the natural indignation of Southern communities when they heard themselves threatened with a general slaughter? Yet Mr. Seward, in counting the consequences of his measures, left all these passions out of his calculation. It is hard to conceive how the dishonesty of breaking a political trust could be coupled with folly more extreme.

"Mr. Seward's reputation must rest forever on the three things which made him especially notorious all the world over. His fame, so superior, in your opinion, to that of the men who framed our laws and administered them faithfully for three-quarters of a century, was not won as they won theirs. He was remarkably defective in nearly all the qualities which gave so much grandeur to their characters. But he was unquestionably greater than any or all of them put together on 'The Higher Law,' 'The Irrepressible Conflict,' and 'The Little Bell.' Of these, you touch the first in a gingerly way, and avoid all mention of the other two. If his theory and practice on these points are indefensible, you wronged your country and yourself by calling him a public benefactor and setting him up as 'a light and a landmark' to guide his successors.

"Your reference to the higher law might be considered evasive if it were not yours. You will excuse me, I am sure, for saying that your attempt to explain it, and your sneer at the opposition it met with as a mere 'outrery' against an 'oblivious truth,' show that you understand nothing about it. I transcribe your words:

"It was in this speech also that he enunciated the doctrine of a higher law than the Constitution, which gave rise to an infinite amount of outrery from even a very respectable class of people, who were shocked at the license thought to be implied by such an appeal. But it seems to me that no truth is more obvious than this: that all powers of government and legislation are closely restricted within a limitation beyond which they cannot pass without being stripped of their force. This limitation may be purely material or it may be moral; but, in either case, its power is similar, if not the same. It is a familiar story which is told in the books of Canute, the great Danish conqueror of Britain, that once, when his countries were vying with each other in magnifying their sense of his omnipotence, he simply ordered his chair to be approached to the advancing tide of the ocean and loudly commanded the waves to retire. The flatterers understood



the hint, and were abashed by this withering illustration of the "higher law."

"From this it is apparent that you suppose the assertion of the Higher Law to have been a mere warning against attempts of legislation and government to overstep the material or moral limitations which would strip them of their force. But this is a palpable misconception.

"You will surely admit that there never was any question nor any argument *pro* or *con* about the powers of government and legislation to work miracles on the material creation. Did Mr. Seward think it necessary to deny that an act of Congress could make the sun change its appointed time for rising and setting, or 'bid the main flood bate its usual height,' or invert the force of gravitation so that the rain would fall upward and the smoke tumble down? Never since the beginning of the world did such thoughts enter a sane mind. That the courtiers of King Canute affected to believe in his power to stop the waves by a royal order, and that he proved the contrary by actually trying the experiment, is a childish fable, never treated as an historic fact, much less as a 'withering illustration,' by any grown man, except yourself.

"Your interpretation of the Higher Law as operating to fix moral limitation to legislative power is equally inaccurate. You say that the limitation to legislation 'may be either purely *material* or it may be *moral*; but, in either case, its power (i.e., the power of the limitation) is *similar*, if not the *same*.' Here you mean, if you mean anything, that a rule of civil conduct, enacted and prescribed by the supreme legislative authority of an established State, is as powerless if opposed by a moral objection as if it were in conflict with a material force. You think it safe to affirm that the mere iniquity of a law does, *propria vigore*, defeat the intent of a lawgiver, in the same way that the winds and tides are said to have defeated Canute's proclamation to the waves of the Northern Ocean. Reason and history both contradict you. From the days of Nimrod to the time of Grant, mankind have been governed by laws as bad as the cruel perversity of their rulers could make them; but, so far from being ineffectual, the nations of the earth have groaned under them and struggled against them in vain. Many recent enactments of Congress are open to the gravest moral objections, but no jot or tittle of them falls to the ground for that reason. The infamous combination of Yankee and negro thieves, who now have the government of the Southern States in their hands are every day using their power to oppress and plunder their subjects in ways which shock all sense of justice; but their laws are remorselessly executed; right is overborne, and wrong revels in its insolent triumph. Here in Pennsylvania a similar class of miscreants have for years been preying like vultures on the prostrate body of the Commonwealth. it would be a delightful discovery to find that their enactments are stripped of all force by the self-acting power of the moral limitations which they transgress. But we have no hope of such relief, or any relief at all. Only the other day, in a convention to reform the Constitution, an effort was made to provide for the annulment of future immoral laws upon judicial proof of bribery and fraud used to procure their passage. The convention voted it down. Your fellow-disciples of Mr. Seward, who led us here, not only deny that there are any moral limitations to the powers of government and legislation, but they believe that none ought to be imposed, even in the grossest cases of the worst laws, known to be passed by the most open, shameless and impudent corruption.

"The Higher Law doctrine is not an assertion that the powers of government and legislation are subject to material or moral limitations, or any limitations whatever. On the contrary, it spurns even the limitations of the Constitution, and asserts the right of the ruler





to pass all boundaries which his physical force is strong enough to throw down.

"In words perfectly free from ambiguity, and by a long series of public acts which admit of no doubtful construction, Mr. Seward taught disobedience to the Constitution as a duty, and contempt for it as a patriotic sentiment. This principle (if it be lawful to call it a principle) was adopted, avowed and acted upon by his party with almost entire unanimity whenever and wherever they found their wishes opposed by a constitutional interdict. By him and by the old notion that the law of the land ought to be obeyed was scoffed at, and the practical assertion of a legal right which they desired to invade was, in cases without number, punished as a crime. This is the Higher Law which you must vindicate, if you desire to prove Mr. Seward a statesman.

"He did not propose to substitute another rule of conduct, derived from higher authority, in place of the system established by our fathers. It is not the will of God as revealed in his Word that was to be obeyed. The Higher Law, as expounded by his school, is, theoretically and practically, above all law, human or divine. It looks down upon the Decalogue with as much contempt as it does upon the *habeas corpus* act. It has no more respect for Moses than for Washington. Those who received it earliest and worked hardest to propagate it were notorious for their ribald abuse of Christianity. When they met periodically, at Framingham and elsewhere, to proclaim the Higher Law, their invectives against the Constitution were accompanied by blasphemies against God too shocking to be repeated. They had men among them who professed to be Christian preachers. How many were wolves in sheep's clothing, and how many sheep in wolf's clothing, I know not; but the leading one said that their object was to be accomplished by the ruin of the American Church as well as the destruction of the Federal Government. The doctrine was also supported by Christian statesmen; but you know, of course, that recent evidence proves their religion to have been a mere disguise. In fact, the Higher Law, in its whole character, is so directly in conflict with every precept of the Bible that no man who has the least respect for one can possibly believe in or practice the other.

"This Higher Law, scouting the law of God and man—what is it? It is simply not law at all, but license to use political power in any way that will promote the interests or gratify the passions of him who wields it. It tells those who administer the Government that they may do whatever they can do. It abolishes all law, and puts in its place the mere force which law was made to control.

"*Jura negat sibi nata; nihil non arrogat armis.*"

"How thoroughly it disregards the rights of men, and how exclusively it respects the might of men, is seen in the whole history of its administration by Mr. Seward himself. His first enunciation of it was connected with his movement against the South. That part of the Union, being encumbered by its negroes and afraid of them, was too weak to defend its constitutional rights, and might, therefore, become the prey of the spoiler. He never once kidnaped a citizen until he had the organized physical force of the nation at his back. His victims were powerless men and women, who had no defense but their innocence. His great diplomatic achievement which you vaunt so loudly illustrates the rule clearly. Mason and Slidell were captured from a British vessel in plain violation of public law. But, if there was a law higher than the Constitution and higher than all laws of God and man, it must also be higher than the law of nations. Why should not the Higher Law have free course to run and be glorified on the sea as well as on land? The President could not see his way through these logical difficulties, and the Cabinet was all in a muddle. Mr. Blair denounced the conduct of Wilkes as an indefensible outrage, which would be sure to make trouble, while Mr.





Seward was as much delighted as if one of his deputy kidnapers had broken the head of an honest judge or dragged an independent editor to prison. But he remained in this frame of mind only as long as he supposed that England could not or would not resent the injury. He understood his own code well enough to know that it did not apply to a case in which the right was defended by a force strong enough to repel the wrong. When, therefore, England armed herself and uttered her stern demand for immediate reparation, his whole tone was changed. He not only backed squarely down, but he signalized the humiliation of the Higher Law by long-winded and superfluous praises of legal justice—

" \* \* \* \* \* mouth-honor, breath,

Which the poor heart would fain deny, but dare not.'

"This feature of Higher Law was kept in mind by the Administration afterward. When the publishers of the Chicago 'Times' showed their pluck by resisting a tyrannical order, and the people rushed to their rescue, the decree was revoked. The Higher Law invades only the rights of the weak and the defenseless.

"Called by other names, the Higher Law was practiced often before it was introduced here. Amurath securing his throne by killing all his brothers and uncles; Herod slaughtering the innocents; Nero persecuting the Christians; Madame de Pompadour filling the Bastille with victims of her petty spite; Lola Montez setting her dogs on the students at Munich for doubting the political wisdom of the King's mistress—all these acted upon the same kind of law that Mr. Seward declared to be higher than the American Constitution. It reduces free government to a personal despotism. The citizen who voluntarily submits to it is a slave in his soul.

"It will not do to say that the Higher Law was set up merely to meet the exigencies of the war, and had but a temporary reign. That Mr. Seward stabbed the Constitution in the back only after secession had struck it a blow in the face, would not be a valid excuse if it were true, nor a true one if it were valid. In point of fact, the Higher Law was proclaimed, urged and advocated by him and by others as early as 1850, at a time of profound peace, and without reference to wars or rumors of wars. Its worst acts were done before the war, after the war, and at places where war never existed. In 1867, two years after the peace, it embodied itself in the 'reconstruction laws,' which did not leave one single provision of the Constitution unviolated. At the present moment it is adhered to with as much tenacity as ever. Do you know any member of the dominant party who abjures it, or professes to have been converted to the doctrine of legal obedience? Have you the least reason to doubt that the abolitionists would to-morrow unite in a compact body to trample down the plainest constitutional rights of their opponents, North or South, if that were necessary to win supreme power, to retain possession of it, or to quell a dangerous opposition? They may act within the forms of law for their own convenience and safety; but where law that can be overborne stands in their way, what reason is there to believe that they will respect it? Let me tell you a fact. In 1865, months after the peace, at the political metropolis of the nation, in full sight of the Executive Mansion, the Capitol and the City Hall, where the courts were in session, a perfectly innocent and most respectable woman was lawlessly dragged away from her family and brutally put to death, without judge or jury, upon the mere order of certain military officers, convoked for that purpose. It was, take it for all in all, as foul a murder as ever blackened the face of God's sky. But it was done in strict accordance with Higher Law, and the Law Department of the United States approved it. Now, mark you: within less than three months last past the present Attorney General officially referred to this as a precedent entirely fit to be followed. This may not be very important in itself, but



it is significant as showing that the reign of Higher Law is not over yet. Can you promise that it ever will be? Is there not reason to fear that this doctrine has poisoned all the streams of justice?

"In every institutional government, whether it be a republic or a limited monarchy, the delegation of its powers is coupled with an express condition that they shall be exercised only in a prescribed way, and within certain defined limits. The violation of this condition, under any pretense whatsoever, has always, everywhere, and by all tolerably honest men, been regarded as a base and treacherous breach of the most sacred trust that can be confided to human hands. Among us no man can get possession of any official authority without first making a solemn covenant with God and his country that he will be faithful to the fundamental law, and he must seal that covenant with an oath. Can anything be more damning than the doctrine which teaches men to seek office and take this oath with a predetermination to break it? Is any species of willful, deliberate and corrupt perjury at once so debasing and so mischievous?

"Yet the author and finisher of this atrocious faith is your model of a statesman. You find your highest standard of political orthodoxy in his precept and his example. The men who made the Constitution and took it as a lamp to their feet and a guide to their path command none of your respect. Jefferson, the great apostle of liberty secured and regulated by law, is summarily set aside, and his 'modern disciples,' who have kept their oaths, are 'cast into deep shadow' by the founder of an opposing school, which makes systematic perjury the corner-stone of its policy. The expression of such sentiments by a man like you is a deep injury to the cause of liberty and justice.

"You know what the Irrepressible Conflict was, as Mr. Seward uttered it at Rochester. I present an analysis which you will admit to be accurate. He announced that:

"1. There was then a conflict of interests, opinions and feelings to be determined peaceably by reason or law; but—

"2. It was a conflict between the **opposing forces** of the Northern and Southern States. Actual war already existed; the relations of the parties was that of belligerent enemies.

"3. The determined purpose of this war, on one side, was to **plant slavery in the North** by force, and, on the other, to abolish it in the **South** by similar means. This, of course, involved the complete subjugation of the defeated party.

"4. The conflict was **irrepressible**. The dogs of war were loose, and **could not** be chained up again.

"5. The conflict **should not** be stopped; it **must** go on until all the rights of one section should be trampled down under the hostile feet of the other. Woe to the conquered!

"You are, of course, aware that this was a mere invention. There was no such conflict as he described. The wish of himself and his party friends to visit the South with fire, sword and famine may have been very strong, but the declaration that the Southern States were using their forces, or intended to use them, for the purpose of introducing African slavery into the North, was such an offense against the known truth as admits of no palliation or excuse.

"Yet it was believed and taken into the hearts of thousands and tens of thousands. Large bodies of men combined together in sects or parties are often excited to a kind of madness. In that condition the appetite for falsehood is unappeasable, and the gluttony with which they swallow it down is incalculable. One-half the English people believed the transparent lies of Titus Oates about the 'Popish Plot,' and the other half did not dare to contradict it. 'Know-nothings' without number believed the frightful stories of Maria Monk and her coadjutors. And the abolitionists believed Mr. Seward. He understood them, and had taken the exact measure of their credulity.





This time he made no 'miscalculation of the passions' he would stir. Believing him, they saw in the South a cruel enemy preparing to crush out their domestic institutions, to subvert their State governments, and to smash up the whole framework of their society.

"On the minds of the Southern people the effect was still worse. To my certain knowledge it made more secessionists than all other causes put together. To every persuasion we addressed them in favor of legal obedience, union and peace; Seward's speech furnished an answer. How was it possible, they said, for them to obey a Constitution which we treated as a dead letter? Could one party keep a compact, if the other wantonly broke it? 'The Union! a conflict is not union; and, as to peace, your foremost man has told us that there is no peace.' The terrible difficulties of their situation paralyzed their judgment. Exasperation took the place of that cool fortitude which had carried them through previous trials. Wisdom forsook their counsels. They gave up to their domestic foes the ship which they had often defended against foreign enemies, and trusted their destiny to secession—

" \* \* \* that fatal, that perfidious bark,  
Built in the eclipse and rigged with curses dark."

"Did Mr. Seward know what he was doing when he started this Irrepressible Conflict? If he did not, how can you feel any respect for his judgment? But his newspaper organ at Albany (the 'Evening Journal') said for him that he did intend what happened; and he, himself, about 1865, bragged that he had privately predicted the battle of Gettysburg many years before the war broke out. The 'Irrepressible Conflict' was then, on his part, a cold-blooded and deliberate preparation for the sacrifice of life and property on a scale of enormous magnitude, involving men, women and children of every class and color in the North, as well as the South. You think him wholly unlike Cleon, as being vastly better. But what did that unprincipled tanner ever do, or propose to do, that was comparable to the atrocity of the Irrepressible Conflict? You will say, as you have said, that Cleon 'stimulated the passions of the Athenians to the massacre of the male population of Mitylene.' But, remember, there were about five thousand male Mitylenaeans all told (less than two thousand actually suffered), and they were foreigners and enemies. On the other hand, that population which Mr. Seward 'stimulated the passions' of the abolitionists and negroes to massacre were his fellow-citizens, living with him in the bonds of sworn amity, under a common Government, which owed equal protection to them and himself. Perhaps you will plead for Seward that the Southern people were slaveholders and 'poor white trash,' whom it was no harm to kill; but I reply, on the part of Cleon, that the Mitylenaeans were slaveholders also. Your contrast between Seward and Cleon is almost as much a failure as your analogy between him and Pericles.

"Before you asserted that Mr. Seward saved the country, you ought to have remembered that, if the nation had been saved from him and his followers, and the Irrepressible Conflict which they created, it would have needed no other salvation.

"Now as to the Little Bell. The same Higher Law which gave the Federal Government power to legislate against the States in defiance of the Constitution would logically justify any executive outrage that might be desired for personal or party purposes on the life, liberty and property of individuals. Such was Mr. Seward's theory, and such was the practice of himself and his subordinates and some of his colleagues. I will not pain you by a recital of the wanton cruelties they inflicted upon unoffending citizens. I have neither space nor time nor skill to paint them. A life-size picture of them would cover more canvas than there is on the earth. You were abroad as Minister to England when most of them were done; but every wind bore you the reports, and you must have blushed for your country





when you saw her degraded in the eyes of the whole world. Since the fall of Robespierre nothing has occurred to cast so much disrepute on republican institutions.

"When Mr. Seward went into the State Department he took a Little Bell to his office in place of the statute-book, and this piece of sounding-brass came to be a symbol of the Higher Law. When he desired to kidnap a free citizen, to banish him, to despoil him of his property, or to kill him after the mockery of a military trial, he rang his Little Bell, and the deed was done.

"This man, to whom you would assign a place in history above all other American statesmen, took a childish delight in the perverted use of his power, and displayed it as ostentatiously as one of those half-witted boys who were sometimes raised to the purple in the evil days of the Roman Empire. He boasted of it on many occasions, and crowed over the British Minister, telling him that his Queen could not do so much. Lord Lyons was dumb. Victoria had no Little Bell of that kind; she swore at her coronation to govern according to the laws of the realm, and she must keep her oath. For more than two centuries no English monarch had tried the experiment of Higher Law on his people. Under Charles I, Strafford declared that 'the King's little finger was thicker than the loins of the law'; but he was tried for this and put to death as a traitor. For, acting upon Strafford's suggestion, the people rose upon the King himself, dragged him to the block, and chopped his head off; and the God of justice looked down from his great white throne in the heavens and smiled upon the deed.

"You may answer (as the disciples of your school generally do) that the men and women who have suffered under this tyrannous rule were mere Democrats, Copperheads, Union-savers, Doughfaces, Southern sympathizers, Bourbons who forget nothing and learn nothing, entertaining opinions out of date and unfavorable to abolitionists, dangerous voters, improper persons, whom it was decidedly advisable to take off; and, as that could not be done according to law, it was right to do it against law. I will not affirm that the Democracy had any merits, but ask you merely to recollect that a legal right is always respectable, even though the person who claims it does not stand high in your esteem. Besides, it was not expected that the party in power would oppress themselves. The law is, therefore, made to no purpose at all if it does not shield the weakness of their opponents. You cannot understand the value of a free constitution unless you imagine yourself in the situation of a minority, under the Higher Law rule. Then you will see the other side of the question. To deprive Democrats of their hereditary rights and pen them up in dungeons by the thousand without jury trial or *habeas corpus* may be no more than a fair concession to the 'ripening influence of humanity,' and to rob them is according to the 'salutary instructions of economy;' therefore, these are pleasant employments for abolitionists. But there is a difference between doing and suffering. How would you like it yourself to be throttled by the minions of the Higher Law? If you had been kidnaped and imprisoned or beaten and robbed by the hirelings of executive malice, or insulted by a mock trial before a body of pliant tools 'organized to convict,' perhaps you might have learned to value the Constitution as highly as it is valued by the worst of the Copper-heads. You would understand then how the Bill of Rights has come to be regarded as the gospel of the weak. It is even possible that you could in that case appreciate the admiration which Pitt expressed for *Magna Charta* when he said that three words of that bad Latin were worth more than all the classics. As it is, you have no special cause to dislike arbitrary power, and you can afford to admire the man who threw down the defense of personal liberty. But you must not expect to be joined in this by that portion of the people who need the protection of a free government.



"Mr. Welles presents the subject of your eulogy in a very unpleasant light. Instead of the sagacity, candor and patriotism for which you credit him, he was cunning and treacherous, 'to low ends industrious,' and crooked in all his ways. I am no voucher for this; but, besides Mr. Welles' own unquestioned veracity, and the circumstantial corroboration of his statements, there is a reason *a priori* for believing all he says, and more, too; the man who was notoriously false to the Constitution he swore to support could not be true to anything.

"By Mr. Welles' paper it is distinctly made known that Mr. Seward, as soon as he came into office, concocted a scheme for the surrender of Fort Sumter into the hands of the secessionists; that he drew General Scott into it, and tried to get the President's assent also; that the President having declined to surrender, and determined to re-enforce the place, a confidential friend and *protege* of Mr. Seward notified his confederates in the South of the movement about to be made; that the whole plan and arrangement of the Administration for the relief of the fort was brought to nothing by a series of secret, deceptive and underhand maneuvers which Mr. Seward carried on without the knowledge of the War or Navy Department; and that, while he was thus betraying his own associates, he wrote to secessionists that his faith pledged to *them* would be fully kept. These accusations seem to be proved by overwhelming evidence. I do not suppose that this will shake your faith in Mr. Seward's integrity and wisdom, or detract one atom from your admiration for the grand simplicity of his character. But suppose such a revelation to be made concerning a member of the Buchanan Administration, what would you say? Would you present him to the country, as its best example of a statement, or would you hang him up for the execration of the world? Would you sing paeans to his virtue, or 'cleave the general ear with horrid speech' about his wickedness?

"You were a member of Congress when the election of Lincoln took place, and your conduct between the election and the inauguration was supposed to justify the respect which was felt for you by all the true friends of the country. I thought your speeches were the best rebuke that could be given to the intemperate malice of your party, which adopted no policy but that of slandering the existing Administration. I am sorry if I mistook you, and, if I was right, I will not cite you against yourself, for the *argumentum ad hominem* proves nothing. But Mr. Seward's behavior during that critical period was not worthy of his place.

"Your account of his situation at that time differs from his own. You say, in substance, that though he ought to have been *early secured in a post*, and other posts ought to have been filled under his advice, yet nothing was done for him until quite late in the session, when his friends were disposed to advise him to reject the tardy offer. But, on the contrary, his own written declaration is that it was *early understood* that he was to be appointed Secretary of State, and that he was regarded as representing not only the incoming administration, but the *party* by which it was elected. It is certain that his *ego et rex meus* style of speaking about himself and Mr. Lincoln created a general belief at Washington that he would be the Wolsey of the new Administration, with

"'Law in his voice and honor in his hand;'  
while others would be subordinate, and the President himself little more than a figure-head. In fact, he carried out this notion after he went into office, much to the disgust of his colleagues, as you may learn from Mr. Welles and Mr. Blair.

"Holding a position like this, a word fitly spoken by him would have saved the country from a whole Iliad of woes. But he was narrow-minded, short-sighted, and destitute of the magnanimity needed in such a crisis. Instead of rising to the height of the occa-



sion, he showed himself a mere politician. To tell what little things he did during that memorable winter would require a good-sized volume; but there lives not even in your partial remembrance one great act to mark him as a patriot or statesman.

"Since you and Mr. Welles and Mr. Blair have put on record your personal reminiscences of him, I will add my contribution, believing that the fact I am about to mention throws a broader light on his public character than any which you have given.

"When the troubles were at their worst, certain Southern gentlemen, through Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court, requested me to meet Mr. Seward and see if he would not give them some ground on which they could stand with safety inside of the Union. I consented, and we met at the State Department. The conference was long and earnest. I cannot, within these limits, set forth even the substance of it. He seemed conscious of his power, and willing to use it in the interests of peace and union, as far as he could without the risk of offending his own party. What could he do? Many propositions were discussed, and rejected as being either impracticable or likely to prove useless, before I told him what I felt perfectly sure would stop all controversy at once and forever. I proposed that he should simply pledge himself and the incoming Administration to govern according to the Constitution, and upon every disputed point of constitutional law to accept that exposition of it which had been or might be given by the judicial authorities. He started at this, became excited, and violently declared he would do no such thing. 'That,' said he, 'is treason; that would make me agree to the Dred Scott case.' In vain, I told him that he was not required to admit the correctness of any particular case, but merely to submit to it as the decision of the highest tribunal, from which there could be no appeal, except to the sword.

"You will see that if such a pledge as this had been given and kept, the war could not have taken place; it would have left nothing to fight about; and the decent men of the Anti-Slavery Party would have lost nothing by it which they pretended to want, for even the Dred Scott case had inured to their practical benefit. But Mr. Seward must have given up the Higher Law and denied himself the pleasure of kidnapping Democrats.

"I had never before heard that treason was obedience to the Constitution as construed by the courts; but this prepared me to learn, as I did some time afterward, that correlative virtue of loyalty consisted in trampling the laws under foot. What should the world think of the statesmanship which introduced these notions?

"I do not know, but I believe, that Mr. Seward, in consequence of the conversation above mentioned, got Mr. Lincoln to commit himself in the inaugural by the absurd and mischievous declaration that he would not take his law from the Supreme Court, but would take it from the Chicago Convention.

"Your address has undoubtedly done much to diminish what little confidence was left in the Government as a protection to our personal rights. We cannot help but feel that the security of life, liberty and property must be fearfully slender in a country where a citizen of your standing can openly say that the owner and tinkler of the Little Bell was a statesman whose example ought to be universally copied.

"You are a leader of the party calling itself 'Liberal Republican,' whose platform is a protest against iniquity in high places, and whose movements are a struggle for the restoration of honest government. Your compatriots know, if you do not, that the evils they deplore were introduced by the man you advise them to imitate. The party you oppose for its hideous corruption has but fashioned its moral and political principles upon the model which you now declare to be full of beauty and goodness. Your personal constituency is nothing; but to go back in this way, not only on yourself,





(Extracts from Essays and Speeches of J. S. Black, pp. 134-157,  
by C. F. Black.)

In concluding this report, I refer the historian who may read this paper to my Memphis, Tenn., and Dallas, Texas, Confederate Reunion reports.

In my Memphis report I show how, as early as the 28th of May, 1861, the authority of the United States Supreme Court was successfully resisted, as the following return of the Marshal to the writ of attachment will show:

"I hereby certify to the Honorable Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, that, by virtue of the within writ of attachment to me directed on the 27th day of May, 1861, I proceeded on this 28th day of May, 1861, to Fort McHenry for the purpose of serving the said writ. I sent in my name at the outer gate; the messenger returned with the reply 'that there was no answer to my card,' and, therefore, could not serve the writ, as I was commanded. I was not permitted to enter the gate. So answers  
"WASHINGTON BONIFANT.

"United States Marshal for the District of Maryland."

When the Chief Justice found the force resisting his authority too powerful to overcome, he "ordered all the proceedings in this case, with my (his) opinion, to be filed and recorded in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland," and directed "the clerk to transmit a copy, under seal, to the President of the United States."

The clerk did "accordingly transmit the proceedings and the opinion in the case to the President, as ordered by Chief Justice Taney. But the President paid no respect to the opinion of that great Magistrate, nor to his (the President's) constitutional obligation to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed.'"

There is not in the history of nations a more flagrant usurpation than this act, by which the President suspended all the guarantees of personal liberty, and put the military power above the civil. From that moment the Government of the United States was converted into an instrument by which the whole power of one section of the country was wielded by a sectional party against another section.

Then came, after the closing of the war, the unconstitutional Reconstruction Laws—when Despotism and Anarchy shook hands and stood shoulder to shoulder for seven long, dreadful years. Still the South stood unflinchingly solid and unconquerable in her effort to have for the Nation and our prosperity whatever of liberty and Constitutional Government yet remained for us all—North, South, East and West.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

C. H. TEBAULT, M. D.,

Brigadier General and Surgeon General, U. C. V.,  
Staff of General S. D. Lee.





# MINUTES

OF THE

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

AND REUNION OF THE

## UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS



HELD AT

LOUISVILLE. - - KENTUCKY

ON

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 15, 16, 1905

STEPHEN D. LEE, General Commanding.

WM. E. MICKLE, Adjutant Gen. and Chief of Staff.





# **"ON TO RICHMOND"**

**JUNE 1907.**

## **CONFEDERATE VETERANS.**

**VIA THE FAMOUS OLD**

**"TRUNK LINE OF THE CONFEDERACY."**

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The Road You Traveled 1861-65.

The Line You Defended for Four  
Years Will Offer Exceedingly Low  
Rates, and Special Service of a  
High Standard, Enabling You to  
Visit Going or Returning, The  
Numerous Battlefields or Familiar  
Points of Personal Interest Along  
This Great Thoroughfare,

---

## **THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE**

WM. J. CRAIG, PASSENGER TRAFFIC MGR., WILMINGTON, N. C.



# MINUTES

....OF THE....

Fifteenth Annual Meeting

AND REUNION

....OF THE....

United Confederate Veterans,

....HELD AT....

LOUISVILLE, KY.

...ON....

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY JUNE 14, 15, 16, 1905

STEPHEN D. LEE, General Commanding.

WM. E. MICKLE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.





# ORGANIZATION

## OF THE

# United Confederate Veterans

WITH NAMES OF THE  
DEPARTMENT, DIVISION AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS,  
THEIR ADJUTANTS GENERAL, AND ADDRESSES.

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General STEPHEN D. LEE, General Commanding, Columbus, Miss.  
Major General WM. E. MICKLE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff  
New Orleans, La.

### **ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT.**

Lieut. General C. IRVINE WALKER, Commander, Greenville, S. C.  
Brig. General JAS. G. HOLMES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,  
Macon, Ga.

#### **South Carolina Division.**

Major General THOS. W. CARWILE, Commander, Edgefield, S. C.  
Col. J. M. JORDAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Green-  
ville, S. C.  
Brig. General ZIMMERMAN DAVIS, Commanding 1st Brigade,  
Charleston, S. C.  
Brig. General B. H. TEAGUE, Commanding 2d Brigade, Aiken, S. C.

#### **North Carolina Division.**

Major General JULIAN S. CARR, Commander, Durham, N. C.  
Col. H. A. LONDON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Pittsboro,  
N. C.  
Brig. General P. C. CARLTON, Commanding 1st Brigade, States-  
ville, N. C.  
Brig. General W. L. LONDON, Commanding 2d Brigade, Pittsboro,  
N. C.  
Brig. General JAS. I. METTS, Commanding 3d Brigade, Wilmington,  
N. C.  
Brig. General JAS. M. RAY, Commanding 4th Brigade, Asheville, N. C.

#### **Virginia Division.**

Major General THEODORE S. GARNETT, Commander, Norfolk, Va.  
Col. JOS. V. BIDGOOD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Rich-  
mond, Va.  
Brig. General STITH BOLLING, Commanding 1st Brigade, Peters-  
burg, Va.  
Brig. General JAS. MACGILL, Commanding 2d Brigade, Pulaski, Va.  
Brig. General R. D. FUNKHOUSER, Commanding 3d Brigade,  
Maurertown, Va.



### **West Virginia Division.**

Major General ROBERT WHITE, Commander, Wheeling, W. Va.  
 Col. A. C. L. GATEWOOD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,  
 Linwood, W. Va.  
 Brig. General DAVID E. JOHNSTON, Commanding 1st Brigade,  
 Bluefield, W. Va.  
 Brig. General S. S. GREEN, Commanding 2d Brigade, Charleston,  
 W. Va.

### **Maryland Division.**

Major General A. C. TRIPPE, Commander, Baltimore, Md.  
 Col. DAVID S. BRISCOE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,  
 Baltimore, Md.  
 Brig. General OSWALD TIGHLMAN, Commanding 1st Brigade,  
 Easton, Md.  
 Brig. General FRANK A. BOND, Commanding 2d Brigade, Lumbertown, N. C.

### **ARMY OF TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT**

Lieut. General CLÉMENT A. EVANS, Commander, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Brig. General E. T. SYKES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff  
 Columbus, Miss.

### **Louisiana Division.**

Major General A. B. BOOTH, Commander New Orleans, La.  
 Col. T. W. CASTLEMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,  
 New Orleans, La.

### **Tennessee Division.**

Major General GEO. W. GORDON, Commander, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Col. JOHN P. HICKMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,  
 Nashville, Tenn.  
 Brig. General JOHN F. HORNE, Commanding 1st Brigade, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 Brig. General JOHN M. TAYLOR, Commanding 2d Brigade, Lexington, Tenn.  
 Brig. General CLAY STACKER, Commanding 3d Brigade, Clarksville, Tenn.

### **Florida Division.**

Major General W. D. BALLENTINE, Commander, Orlando, Fla.  
 Col. FRED L. ROBERTSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,  
 Tallahassee, Fla.  
 Brig. General W. L. WITTICH, Commanding 1st Brigade, Pensacola, Fla.  
 Brig. General FRANCIS P. FLEMING, Commanding 2d Brigade, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 Brig. General W. H. JEWELL, Commanding 3d Brigade, Orlando, Fla.



### Alabama Division.

Major General GEO. P. HARRISON, Commander, Opelika, Ala.  
 Col. HARVEY E. JONES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,  
 Montgomery, Ala.  
 Brig. General JNO. W. A. SANFORD, Commanding 1st Brigade,  
 Montgomery, Ala.  
 Brig. General P. D. BOWLES, Commanding 2d Brigade, Evergreen,  
 Ala.  
 Brig. General J. N. THOMPSON, Commanding 3d Brigade, Tuscumbia,  
 Ala.  
 Brig. General J. W. BUSH, Commanding 4th Brigade, Birmingham,  
 Ala.

### Mississippi Division.

Major General ROBT. LOWRY, Commander, Jackson, Miss.  
 Col. J. L. McCASKILL, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Brandon,  
 Miss.  
 Brig. General W. A. MONTGOMERY, Commanding 1st Brigade,  
 Edwards, Miss.  
 Brig. General J. P. CARTER, Commanding 2d Brigade, McComb City,  
 Miss.  
 Brig. General GEO. M. HELM, Commanding 3d Brigade, Greenville,  
 Miss.

### Georgia Division.

Major General P. A. S. McGLASHAN, Commander, Savannah, Ga.  
 Col. WM. M. CRUMLEY, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,  
 Atlanta, Ga.  
 Brig. General J. L. SWEAT, Commanding South Georgia Brigade,  
 Waycross, Ga.  
 Brig. General C. M. WILEY, Commanding East Georgia Brigade,  
 Macon, Ga.  
 Brig. General A. J. WEST, Commanding North Georgia Brigade,  
 Atlanta, Ga.  
 Brig. General JOHN A. COBB, Commanding West Georgia Brigade,  
 Americus, Ga.

### Kentucky Division.

Major General BENNETT H. YOUNG, Commander, Louisville, Ky.  
 Col. W. A. MILTON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Louisville,  
 Ky.  
 Brig. General JAMES R. ROGERS, Commanding 1st Brigade, Paris,  
 Ky.  
 Brig. General J. B. BRIGGS, Commanding 2d Brigade, Russellville, Ky.  
 Brig. General D. THORNTON, Commanding 3d Brigade, Louisville,  
 Ky.  
 Brig. General A. H. SINCLAIR, Commanding 4th Brigade, George-  
 town, Ky.

### TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. General W. L. CABELL, Commander, Dallas, Texas.  
 Brig. General A. T. WATTS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,  
 Beaumont, Tex.



### **Texas Division.**

Major General K. M. VAN ZANDT, Commander, Fort Worth, Tex.  
 Col. GEO. JACKSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Fort Worth, Tex.  
 Brig. General THOS. H. EDGAR, Commanding 1st Brigade, Galveston, Tex.  
 Brig. General T. L. LARGEN, Commanding 2d Brigade, San Antonio, Tex.  
 Brig. General J. D. SHAW, Commanding 3d Brigade, Waco, Tex.  
 Brig. General H. W. GRABER, Commanding 4th Brigade, Dallas, Tex.  
 Brig. General B. B. PADDOCK, Commanding 5th Brigade, Fort Worth, Tex.

### **Indian Territory Division**

Major General JOHN L. GALT, Commander, Ardmore, Indian Territory.  
 Col. JOHN W. JORDAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Ardmore, Indian Territory.  
 Brig. General J. P. WOOD, Commanding Chickasaw Brigade, Ada, Indian Territory.  
 Brig. General D. M. HAILEY, Commanding Choctaw Brigade, South McAlistar, Indian Territory.  
 Brig. General J. G. SCRIMSHIRE, Commanding Cherokee Brigade, Clarimore, Indian Territory.  
 Brig. General WM. F. GENTRY, Commanding Creek Brigade, Checotah, Indian Territory.

### **Missouri Division.**

Major General HARVEY W. SALMON, Commander, Clinton, Mo.  
 Col. WM. F. CARTER, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, St. Joseph, Mo.  
 Brig. General FRANK GAIENNIE, Commanding Eastern Brigade, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Brig. General JOHN B. STONE, Commanding Western Brigade, Kansas City, Mo.

### **Arkansas Division.**

Brig. General DAN. W. JONES, Commander, Little Rock, Ark.  
 Col. —————, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Little Rock, Ark.  
 Brig. General —————, Commanding 1st Brigade.  
 Brig. General JUNIUS JORDAN, Commanding 2d Brigade, Pine Bluff, Ark.  
 Brig. General J. W. RUSSELL, Commanding 3d Brigade, Russellville, Ark.  
 Brig. General D. B. CASTLEBERRY, Commanding 4th Brigade, Booneville, Ark.

### **Oklahoma Division.**

Major General S. J. WILKINS, Commander, Norman, Okla.  
 Col. WM. M. CROSS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 Brig. General J. P. ALLEN, Commanding 1st Brigade, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 Brig. General A. P. WATSON, Commanding 2d Brigade, Shawnee, Okla.  
 Brig. General SAM. PORTER, Commanding 3d Brigade, Martha, Okla.





**North-West Division.**

Major General PAUL A. FUSZ, Commander, Philipsburg, Mont.  
Col. WILLIAM RAY, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Philipsburg, Mont.  
Brig. General GEO. F. INGRAM, Commanding Montana Brigade, Helena, Mont.

**Pacific Division.**

Major General STEPHEN S. BIRCHFIELD, Commander, Deming, New Mexico.  
Col. LOUIS TIEMANN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Brig. General JOHN H. LESTER, Commanding New Mexico Brigade, Deming, New Mexico.  
Brig. General WM. C. HARRISON, M. D., Commanding California Brigade, Los Angeles, Cal.  
OFFICIAL:

*Wm. E. Mickle.*

*Adj't-Gen'l and Chief of Staff.*



# INTRODUCTION.

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Possibly the best idea of the conditions existing in the City of Louisville can be obtained from the columns of the daily press; and the following selections are made:—

The *Courier-Journal* says:

“Veterans of the old Confederacy, grizzled with years and many bowed with suffering, but all full of enthusiasm, filled the streets of Louisville yesterday.

“The morning, afternoon and night trains brought the hosts from the everglades of Florida; from the pine woods of Georgia; from the sand hills of Alabama; the knobs of sunny Tennessee; from the tar forests of North Carolina; from the plains of South Carolina; from every point in the great South.

“It is estimated that about 15,000 veterans and their friends came on these trains during yesterday and last night, and that fully as many more will reach Louisville to-day.

“Some of them came garbed just as they were when the first call to arms was sounded. Hundreds of them laid away their old uniforms in anticipation of just such an event as this reunion.

“Age has been kind to these old fellows. Some are bent and their hair is silvered, but youth is still in their hearts. To have been at the railway stations yesterday and seen former comrades meet, one would not have thought that sixty and seventy years had passed over their heads. They greeted each other as cheerily as school boys.

“Many of the old veterans were in fine humor, despite their long ride, and when they reached the station platform they stretched their legs in a fashion that indicated they had lost none of their nimbleness. The old ‘Rebel yell’ resounded through the building and many a citizen was greeted with a ‘Hi there, Yank,’ as they marched up the street. But everybody was in good humor with himself and his fellow-man, and the jibes and ‘kids’ were taken good naturedly by everyone.

“The stirring scenes of forty years ago were vividly recalled at Confederate Reunion Headquarters, last night. For several hours Fourth avenue in front of the building from Chestnut street nearly to Broadway was one mass of humanity. Inside of the big hall it was almost impossible to move about. In fact, business in the way of giving out information and assigning the delegates to headquarters had to be brought to a standstill for awhile.

“One band after another would halt in front of the headquarters, pealing forth the strains of ‘My Old Kentucky Home,’ or the lively tones of ‘Dixie.’ This would be the signal for deafening applause from thousands of young and old. No sooner would one band turn



away to march down the street than another would start up. This was continued until everybody had in some way or other showed his or her loyalty to the Lost Cause. Old soldiers from Texas and young women who came with them in their joy and excitement presented a striking scene. Louisville people stood around in groups and gazed in wonder on the picture, frequently being unable to keep themselves from joining in the happy demonstration.

"At the Tenth street station trains were constantly entering Louisville, and as fast as one crowd could be dispersed, a second arrived, only to be greeted by blaring bands and thumping drums. Confronted by the beloved music of the South, the old veterans broke into cheers as they left their trains, and unconsciously caught step in time with the music. Worn banners, ragged battle flags and streaming badges were seen on every side as the waving mass of visitors slowly trudged through the station in a search for friends and stopping places."

*The Evening Post* says:—

"For the second time in five years the United Confederate Veterans have gathered for their annual reunion within the gates of Louisville.

"No more sincere tribute to the hospitality of the people of Kentucky's metropolis could have been paid than this, and certainly no warmer welcome was ever accorded the 'boys in gray' than that which awaits them to-day.

"Louisville has never worn a gayer dress on any occasion than that which she has donned in honor of the Confederates. Practically every building in the city, except those in the remote outskirts, is decorated, and even in the suburbs and the byways, the stars and bars have been flung to the breeze.

"The illuminations as a whole are equal to any ever seen in Louisville, though some spectacular features are lacking. More streets are festooned with strings of electric lights, and the city, taking it all in all, probably presents a more brilliant appearance than ever before. The principal thoroughfares were ablaze with light last night, and many prominent buildings were outlined in fiery tracery against the sky.

"The vanguard of the veterans, together with their wives, sons and daughters, the sponsors and their maids of honor, and thousands of visitors, began to pour into Louisville yesterday. The streets filled rapidly, and every boat and train from north, south, east and west, delivered its quota of guests to swell the throng.

"All of the principal hotels were comfortably filled last night, and some were turning people away. To-day, it is said, it will be a difficult matter to obtain accommodations at any of the hotels, but the committee having the accommodations of the guests in charge, has arranged that all will be cared for in convenient style.

"On every hand to-day the grizzled veterans of the 'Lost Cause'





are renewing old acquaintances and making new friends. The additional inspiration of clear skies and a moderate temperature has exerted a stimulating effect on veteran, visitor and host, and everybody from Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Commander of the United Confederate Veterans, to the 'boys' who fought in the trenches, express the opinion that this will be the grandest reunion in the history of the organization.

"The absence of the customary rain, to which the veterans have come to look forward to as a part of the reunion program allows everyone an opportunity to be on the streets, and the main thoroughfares were thronged with strangers this morning before the population of Louisville proper was hardly astir. All of the State headquarters, the most of which are located in the courthouse and the city hall, were early crowded with visitors and veterans, and some of the demonstrations when old comrades would meet after a long lapse of years, were touching."

*The Herald* says:—

"Louisville has received within her gates many very welcome guests; but the Confederate veteran has taken our city's heart as never did a visitor before. He had just to say he was going to come to conquer. He came, and he found a city with keys in its hands for him to have and to hold as long as he would. He is proving every hour of his stay worthy all the attention and hospitality that can be showered on him. He is the brave, manful, self-reliant, self-respecting man he has ever been figured and found. He is a soldier—an American soldier—every inch. He has the heart, the courage, the gentleness and courtesy of Southern breeding. He is sociable, of course. He loves his old comrades who wore the gray and followed the 'Stars and Bars' in the fiercest conflict. He loves the brave men who fought against him. He has accepted the issues that the war determined in the way the war decided. He would not have, could he have it again, the slave-holding of ante-bellum times. He believes still in States' rights, not in conflict with national union and indivisibility. He believes in popular sovereignty and in clean government. He is a citizen of the right kind—tried, true, trustworthy and trusted. The Confederate soldier is, in every community, a man of influence. He commands respect. Every one knows that he came home after the war penniless, hungry, and in many cases almost naked. But he set to work to upbuild a new home and carve out a new career. See what he has done. He is a leader everywhere. He is a legislator of eminence, a statesman of national renown, a lawyer, preacher, medical man, banker, manufacturer or plain voter, successful in every respect. If he holds no office in his community it is because he does not want office. He is everywhere an agency of good.

"God bless the old Confederate! May he long abide with us. He is typical of the best that America ever produced in citizenship or manhood."



# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## Fifteenth Annual Meeting and Reunion

OF THE

# United Confederate Veterans,

HELD AT

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 14th, 15th and 16th, 1905.

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### FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS, Wednesday, June 14, 1905.

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The meeting was scheduled to open at noon, and it was only twenty minutes after that hour when Gen. Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, Commanding the Kentucky Division, cried out, "Hail to the Commander!" and as Gen. Stephen D. Lee walked on the platform and took the presiding officer's seat, the old Rebel yell rang through the building. Gen. Lee acknowledged the action and nodded to Gen. Young, who was enthusiastically waving his hat and leading the cheering. The convention quickly settled after the entrance of the Commanding General and his Staff. Gen. Young, as Commander for the State of Kentucky, then called the convention to order, with these words:—

"The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the United Confederate Veterans will come to order. We will be led in prayer by Rev. J. William Jones, D. D. Chaplain General."

Dr. Jones' invocation was a masterly prayer for the good of the country. He asked that God would guide the President of the United States, and make him the President of the whole people, with love and fairness for all.

Just as he concluded, Gen. W. L. Cabell, of Texas, was recognized, and amid cheers, was helped to the speaker's stand by Gen. Young. He was given a seat on the left of Gen. Lee.



### JUDGE RICHARDS CONTENTS WITH DRUM CORPS.

Whistles and a drum corps made it difficult for Judge A. E. Richards, the next speaker, to be heard. He introduced Gov. J. C. W. Beckham, and just as he began, a fife and drum corps, entering the building, contended with Judge Richards for a hearing, and the speaker was running a poor second until the enterprising musicians were quieted. Just at this time the 2:30 o'clock whistles in the neighboring factories began to sound. In spite of the difficulties, Judge Richards, who, being one of Morgan's men, is accustomed to overcoming difficulties, triumphed over the contending noises, and said:

"The sight of this magnificent assemblage thrills with pride the heart of every Kentuckian. That you may know how highly we appreciate having as our guests to-day so many of the brave men and beautiful women of the South, the Governor of Kentucky has come to speak to you our first words of welcome.

"We feel highly honored to have him do this for us, not only because, under his wise statesmanship our Commonwealth has prospered, but also because with the favor and guidance of his administration, the State of Kentucky gave to us a beautiful and comfortable Confederate home for our aged and infirm soldiers. He has thus endeared himself to the hearts of all Confederate veterans. It is, therefore, with the greatest pleasure that we present to you the Hon. J. C. W. Beckham, Governor of Kentucky."

### WELCOME FROM GOV. BECKHAM.

Gov. Beckham was received with applause, and when he first spoke there was much confusion in the hall, but this soon quieted, and the Governor was given the most careful attention. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"It is my pleasure to speak upon this occasion for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and to bid you, the sons of our Southern sister States, a hearty and cordial welcome to the metropolis of our State. Kentucky has had the reputation in some places of doing things by extremes. Over forty years ago when you came here during the civil conflict, there were many Kentuckians who were ready to meet you with shot and shell; but upon this occasion, with the glorious results which have occurred in the last few years, if there are any shots to be fired at you anywhere in Kentucky, I guarantee to you that they will be only half shots. (Laughter). It is fitting that at this time you should meet here in this city in the very borderland of that great conflict—a State whose people suffered as much possibly and were torn asunder by the issues that grew up in that contest as any other in the Union. Kentucky furnished her best blood to both sides in that war; and, my



friends, it is, indeed, gratifying to every patriot in this country, whether he live in the South, in the North, in the East or in the West, that to-day your gatherings are absolutely for the purpose of social enjoyment and indulging in the reminiscences of the past.

"The Confederacy was lost; the issues which brought about that contest have been settled for all time to come. Many of the bravest and best men that this country ever produced were lost. Great and immense wealth was destroyed, but out of it all there is left to us the imperishable heritage, the fast established by the war, that the American soldier, whether of the South or of the North, is the greatest soldier upon earth. (Applause). And yet what you so gallantly and valorously did at that time was not the greatest accomplishment of the Confederate forces. 'Peace has her victories no less than war,' and I would especially commend and praise those who fought in the Lost Cause, not so much for their valor during the war, but for their splendid patriotism, their enterprise and their greatness with which they built up the poverty-stricken and overwhelmed South. (Applause). Out of the issues of that unfortunate struggle, during the dark period of reconstruction days and of radical oppression, it is the Confederate soldier, who, having laid aside his gun and his sword, his home desolated, his land in ruins, has at last by his enterprise and by his energy and his patriotism built this beautiful Southland of ours up to this good day, until it is now the equal of any other country on earth. (Applause). And, my friends, it is gratifying to us all that from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there is but one flag now that floats over us. (Applause). In tender memory we have laid aside the Stars and Bars, but that flag which floats over us to-day, the Stars and Stripes, is our flag now, as it always has been. (Applause). It was not that flag that the Confederate soldiers were fighting during the period from 1861 to 1865; it was just some of those fellows who had temporary possession of it that they fought. (Applause).

"We are, indeed, glad to have you here in Kentucky with us. We do not like to boast, but we do feel that if there is any virtue on earth that we are entitled to claim it is that of hospitality; and I can say to you that I voice the sentiment of all Kentuckians, no matter what their differences may have been in the past, when I say that there is no gathering which can come to us to which our doors are thrown more widely open and which will receive a more cordial reception." (Great applause).

"I am now waiting for an old one-legged Confederate veteran who is a United States Senator from Arkansas to come to the platform," said Gen. Young. "I want Senator Berry to come up here where he belongs."

"Berry," "Berry," arose from all parts of the house, and a man in gray, with only one leg and a crutch, rose from his seat





in the Arkansas section of seats and was escorted to the platform. It was United States Senator J. H. Berry.

"In that last convention the song of one woman won for Louisville the reunion this year," said Gen. Young, "and we had expected to have her with us this afternoon, but she is ill. Miss Mary K. Ewell is this young woman. We have another song-bird. In the absence of the one we had another, who is not only a song-bird but is also a beautiful woman. She will now sing 'My Old Kentucky Home' for us."

"Give us her name!" "Tell us who she is!" yelled the crowd while Gen. Young stood waiting for his "song-bird" to appear. She did not come, and the crowd began to yell to hear the song.

"My song-bird seems to have flown," said Gen. Young. "I cannot find her. Her name is Miss Anita Muldoon."

"Produce her!" yelled an excited veteran.

"I have not got her. I cannot produce her," replied Gen. Young. "In the absence of the song we will hear from the Mayor of the City of Louisville," Mr. Charles F. Grainger.

#### **MAYOR CAUSES LAUGH.**

Ladies and Gentlemen:

"In the absence of a song-bird of Kentucky, you will probably hear the greatest orator of Kentucky. (Laughter). I say 'orator' because I can make more short speeches than any orator that ever mounted a platform. As Miss Muldoon cannot entertain you with singing 'Our Old Kentucky Home,' I will now welcome you in a few brief words to our dear old city of Louisville. I will say that Louisville never was prouder than at this moment when she is welcoming you ladies and gentlemen within her borders. Orders have been given for some 16,000 keys to be distributed at all points in the city, and any telephone will reach a key; and should any gentleman find it necessary to have a key to the city in order to make him feel at home in our midst, I desire him to telephone for one, and it will be forth-coming on the spot. I desire to say that I hope your stay amongst us will be pleasant from the first moment of your coming until you leave, and that the programme which has been arranged for your reception and entertainment will be carried out to your satisfaction, and make your visit one to be remembered with pleasure for all years to come." (Applause).

"It is proper that you should hear from the commercial interests of Louisville," said Gen. Young in introducing Col. E. H. Bowen. "I present the president of the Board of Trade, Col. E. H. Bowen," who spoke as follows:

#### **MR. BOWEN SPEAKS FOR COMMERCIAL LOUISVILLE.**

"I esteem it an honor, as it is a most delightful pleasure to me, as president of the Louisville Board of Trade, and on behalf of Com-



mercial Louisville, to add to the words of welcome already spoken.

"Kentucky's reputation for hospitality is no fable. There is something inherent in the breasts of her sons that warms to the welcoming of guests as to no other sentiment. You can appreciate, then, what these words mean to us to-day as we open our hearts with the opening of our city's gates to you our own kith and kin, and bid you affectionate and most hearty welcome.

"Louisville is in every particular a Southern city. Her geographical location has made for her the title 'The Gateway of the South,' a title we cherish and claim with tenacious jealousy.

"There was a time when her position on the border line that divided the warring sections, like a sentinel on the outpost, meant much to her people of suffering and misunderstanding, but that was in the long ago. Since then, thanks to a broader humanity and a loftier patriotism of the American people, all border lines have been obliterated.

"Looking backward may we not claim that the seed sown by the great Grady of Georgia, by our own Watterson and others, messengers of Peace, of Justice and Tolerance and preaching for the newborn South, when distrust and prejudice seemed to be rampant, fell upon good soil and have borne increasing fruitage with the continuing years, when a citizen of our common country can to-day claim comradeship and confidence of his fellows, whether he hails from the sunny shores of the Gulf or the snowclad hills of New England, and whether he for a time wore either the Blue or the Gray.

"While I address you as a representative of Louisville's business interests, my words are only those of welcome and comradeship. This reunion is in no sense a business matter, as far as Louisville is concerned, but rather an occasion of self-congratulation for the honor you have shown in coming to us, and if your visit brings to you half the pleasure it gives us in having you, we shall be more than repaid for our efforts to entertain you."

#### GEN. YOUNG SPEAKS.

"Comrades: We will not fool with latch strings in offering you a welcome, but we will just kick down the doors and open all the windows and let you come in with us," said Gen. Young in beginning his address of welcome on behalf of the Kentucky Division United Confederate Veterans. He woke up the convention and was wildly cheered.

"But no volunteer army will ever march under any flag that equaled the volunteer army that marched under the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy."

"That's the talk," yelled a veteran from Missouri; and the whole convention stood on its feet again and cheered for a full minute.



"We Confederates of Kentucky, with an unbounded and immeasurable love for you, the men with whom we fought and marched, expected to be able to give you a welcome of our own kind; but the people of Kentucky have taken this job out of our hands, and 2,500,000 people sing a glad welcome to you on the occasion of your coming to Louisville. It is not Confederate, it is not black, it is not white, it is everybody that is glad to see you here. (Applause). When our little yellow brethren—for every brave man is a brother to any other brave man—came out from the horrors and the sacrifices of Port Arthur, and rushed into battle line at Mukden, they shouted: 'Clear the way, we be from Port Arthur.' And so we Confederate Veterans to-day shout to the people of Kentucky: 'Clear the way, clear the way, our men are from Wilson's Creek and Elkhorn and Resaca Pass and Murfreesboro and Chickamauga and Hartsville and Shiloh and Jonesboro and Atlanta! Clear the way!' And so, going a little further, we sing: 'Clear the way, clear the way, we are the men that came from Manassas, Malvern Hill and Cold Harbor and Gettysburg!' (Applause). And, comrades, is it any wonder, with such glorious traditions, with such magnificent memories behind you and us, we sing out to the people of Kentucky: 'Clear the way, clear the way, we are heroes that are coming?' (Applause).

"Why should I say welcome? These thousands of flags, this bunting, these bands, these songs, these glad welcomes—why, the little sparrows in the streets, with their twittering, are crying: 'Welcome, welcome,' to the heroes who wore the Gray. (Applause). There is nothing too good for you. You are good enough, sometimes, I think, for heaven. (Laughter). At least, I hope you will all try to be good enough for heaven, but I told you at Nashville that we did not want you to fool with any latch-string; kick down the door, push in the window! Everything we have is yours, for the time being. (Laughter and applause). If there is anything you want and you do not see it, call for it. The law is suspended. As I told you before, I never walk that way; I walk beside the still waters; but I am afraid some of you will walk beside the distilled waters before you go home. (Laughter and applause). But all that Kentucky has is now yours. There are no words that can measure our joy in seeing you; it may be that we will not look on your faces again in reunion. We desire the people to see what sort of men were the heroes who wore the gray. Armies may rise, nations may fall, hosts may be marshaled, but no volunteer army will ever march under any flag to equal the volunteer army that marched under the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy. (Applause). Now, on behalf of the United Confederate Veteran Association, as their humble mouth-piece, again I say, Welcome, ten thousand times welcome, to our grand old heroes. We love you; Kentucky loves you, and Kentucky is delighted





to honor you, I think I may say without creating any ill-feeling, as she never honored any men before." (Great applause).

### HEAR FROM REAL GENERAL.

"You have heard of Generals and other high officers. I will now let you hear a real General who was a General during the war," said Gen. Young; and presented Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, who spoke as follows, being the first to pay tribute to the women present:

Gen. Lee and Soldiers of the Confederate States Army:

"A pleasing duty devolves upon me to-day to bid you, in the name of the surviving Confederate soldiers of our State, a cordial welcome to our old Kentucky homes.

"We were never a numerous band, we Kentucky Confederates, but we were men of sincere convictions and strong in our purpose to maintain our rights. During four long years of conflict we shared your hardships and your dangers. Our ends were the same, to preserve unimpaired the rights of self-government, which were won by our revolutionary fathers. But the motives which prompted our action were different from those which controlled your resolutions.

"You maintained that the Constitution of Government under which we lived was a solemn compact between independent sovereignties, and that when the Government, thus constituted, usurped powers not delegated, or purposely employed the Powers granted to the injury of individual members, it was the right of the parties aggrieved, in the face of a broken compact, to peacefully withdraw from the Union and resuming their original sovereignty, to form such new alliance as would best promote their happiness and welfare.

"We did not question the correctness of your construction of this compact, but we, in Kentucky, believed, from the beginning, that the peaceful remedy you proposed was impracticable; for we had learned from history that no Government ever parted with power however acquired, without a struggle to maintain it; and that no people ever wrung from despotism a recognition of their rights except by the edge of the sword, or at the point of the bayonet. Entertaining these views, it only remained for us in Kentucky to consider whether the wrongs inflicted upon us justified our resistance to the arbitrary acts, both of our States and General Government. In searching the pages of history we believe that we found ample justification for our resolve in the precedents furnished by our ancestors.

"You sought your remedy through the action of your legislative bodies, but we, in Kentucky, were compelled to decide, each man for himself, whether the wrongs inflicted upon us were of such gravity as to justify us in resisting the power of both our State and General Governments.



"We loved the Union; we revered the Constitution of our fathers, and we were loath to sever the fraternal bonds which bound us together as a people. It was not until we heard the arrogant boast of the Secretary of State that he could ring his little bell and without warrant of law arrest any citizen he might select in the remotest corner of the Union; it was not until we saw that threat daily exercised in the incarceration of our citizens; it was not until the rights of free speech and the liberty of the press were virtually suppressed. \* \* \*

"My comrades, history will tell of your fidelity to your cause and of your fortitude and gallant deeds in maintaining it. But it will also record another fact not less honorable to your glorious career. From the day our armies capitulated and we renewed allegiance to the United States Government, there has not been in our Southland the slightest insurrection against their authority; there has been no combination of individuals to promote discontent; there has not been excited even a tumult to obstruct the Government in the legitimate exercise of its authority. If any such opposition has arisen; if armed mobs have sought to oppose the Government in the legitimate exercise of its authority, it has been in the cities of the North, and not in those of the South. But since the close of our civil conflict all your efforts had been directed toward conciliation; toward healing the wounds inflicted by the war and softening the asperities engendered by the strife of sections.

"But let us not forget that a potential factor in the restoration of harmony has been that band of gallant men who met us in battle array. The conflict ended, all animosities ceased between soldiers who had combated on either side in support of the cause they espoused. And when our country called upon her sons to meet a foreign foe, 'those opposed arms that lately joined in the internecine shock and furious close of civil butchery, marched all one way,' and the men of the blue and the men of the gray stood side by side, in friendly rivalry, to show which could best maintain the honor and glory of our country. And to-day, my comrades, with every civil right restored in the fullest plenitude, with prosperity smiling upon the land; with a common country happily reunited in fraternal bonds stronger than ever before, it is the good fortune of our Kentucky Confederates to welcome you to our homes."

In concluding, Gen. Buckner paid high tribute to the loyal, sacrificing women of the South.

"Let me shake hands just once with Gen. Buckner," said a grizzled veteran, as he pushed his way to the stage, and tried to crowd up to where the venerable leader was sitting. "He led me in my first fight."

He was told he would have to wait, and reluctantly dropped back, saying:



Please let me see him. He was my old General."

The old fellow was denied, because it might have started a rush for the stage.

With a flash of light and a dense cloud of smoke a flashlight bomb was exploded in the rear of the building when a photographer was taking a picture. The bomb sounded like a cannon, but the old veterans did not flinch and stood their ground. It was a reminder of the days of battle and added a touch to the scene.

When Gen. Buckner sat down there were calls for Senator Berry and others. There was a disposition to start a general speaking contest, and it had to be stopped at once. Gen. Young promptly sat down upon this proposition.

"I want to ask you now not to call on any others than those who are on the programme," he said: "We have arranged the speeches, and we want the programme carried out."

"That's right. Stick to it," several veterans called out, expressing approval of the new ruling.

#### JUDGE GREGORY TALKS.

"We will see that history shall do you justice," said Judge James P. Gregory, in his splendid address on behalf of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He spoke for only a few minutes, but covered the ground thoroughly:

"The sons of your comrades whose happy lot has been cast in this city join in welcoming you to Louisville." He spoke of the great honor Louisville felt at being selected twice as the city in which the Confederates should gather for their reunion, and deemed Louisville especially honored.

"We welcome you to-day not only as loyal sons of loyal fathers, not only as the grateful heirs of your illustrious achievement, but also as earnest citizens impressed with reverential awe for the consummate grandeur of your citizenship, the resplendent power of your patriotism. You can all rise in any gathering, and with bold face say, 'I am not ashamed to have followed that flag; I do not regret to have stood for that cause; I am proud to have served with the men who made them both holy and glorious.'

"Bear away with you, wherever you may go, our best wishes. Our hearts yearn for your welfare and happiness, whilst from our breasts ascends the fervent prayer that God will bless the old gray soldier and keep him free from care.

"Most gladly we welcome you to-day, with the sincere hope that it will fall to our lot to welcome you again, again and yet again till the 'thin gray line shall have vanished,' the smoldering embers of the last camp fire shall have died, till bivouac and reunion shall come no





more and the tatttoo shall sound good night for aye; when a new reveille shall break from the other shore, may you then safely 'pass over the river' to rest at last; rest with Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee 'under the shade of the trees.' "

**"WHEELER! WHEELER:"**

"Joe Wheeler! Wheeler! Wheeler! Hurrah for Wheeler! We want to hear from old Joe!"

Yells and shouts went up when on the platform was seen the small but erect figure of the man who fought so valiantly for the South and later for his country. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, looking as young as he did five years ago, and every bit as active, had entered the hall from the rear while Judge Gregory was speaking. He came with his daughters, and they took seats without being seen by the crowd. As soon as Judge Gregory had finished, Gen. Young caught sight of Gen. Wheeler, and called him to the speaker's stand. As he stood up the veterans, some of whom had fought with him, crowded around, shaking hands with him and almost hugging him.

"There's the boy who was the fighter. We love you, Joe," called out an Alabama veteran, and the whole convention greeted Gen. Wheeler by standing and chering. Gen Wheeler spoke for only a few minutes but he said it all came from his heart. He spoke as follows:

#### **GEN. WHEELER.**

Mr. Chairman and My Beloved Old Comrades:

"I know you will believe me when I say that words cannot express my thanks to you for your kindly greeting, and when I tell you that there is nothing that we look forward to with more pleasure than our annual gathering, where we have the pleasure of greeting our comrades and being greeted by them, and seeing their joyous greetings to each other. But all this is not altogether free from sadness. Every year the shadows are growing longer; the sun is becoming nearer and nearer to the horizon, and our gallant old comrades are becoming fewer and fewer every year, and at every gathering we learn the sad tidings that some dear and loved one has passed to the great beyond. But we get together and we recall the memories of those comrades who fell in the battles when your courage did so much for the honor and glory of our country. This is at all times mixed with sorrow and sadness, and this is especially the case when the victims of those sanguinary fields were the youth and promise of our land, for it is always the youth that are the first to answer their country's call to arms. But the bravery of those gallant men whose lives were lost on those fields is the most valued and cherished memory in the history of our country. The history of every man who gave up his life in battle is connected with





some distinctive merit and every battle death is shrouded in a halo of grandeur, and to each we must accord a meed of praise and reverence. It is very seldom that those to fall in battle are men approaching declining years. They are the youthful, buoyant men of our land, men looking to triumphs of peace and on the threshold of careers of success, and many of greatness. My comrades, it is a sacred and a holy duty to keep and cherish the memory of those men warmest in our hearts. (Applause).

"And now, my friends and fellow-soldiers, the few words I have said came spontaneously from my heart, and in closing let me ask for you all the best blessing of God—a long life, prosperity and happiness." (Applause).

A change was made in the programme here to allow an address on behalf of the Sons of Confederate Veterans by W. P. Lane, of Texas, who spoke with life and vigor. He is a young man with a reputation as an orator. He said something in his speech about one changing his name when he went to Texas to live.

"What was your name before you went to Texas?" asked one delegate.

"What had you done before you left that other place?" asked another.

"I will not tell you. I lived in Kentucky before I went to Texas," said Mr. Lane.

Wild enthusiasm greeted Mr. Lane when he said, "We want no new South. We cannot improve upon the old." The "boys" cheered lustily, waking up the convention as it had not been stirred before. He wanted to stop several times, but each time there were yells of "Go on." "Don't stop." "We want you to talk to us." He continued for a short time, telling several anecdotes which caught the crowd.

"It is said that the time and the hour will bring forth the man. I want to say that at New Orleans the time and need produced the man, and that man was Gen. Bennett H. Young, the distinguished man who has so greatly served his State and his country."

He told of how Gen. Young had conducted Kentucky's arrangements at the New Orleans reunion.

#### CRIES FOR GEN. LEE.

Cries of "Lee," "Lee" interrupted Mr. Lane near the close of his speech, and he was forced to stop. The crowd was beginning to get hungry, and was also tired of listening to speeches. The building was hot and the veterans were dry, so they would not let Mr. Lane finish.

Gen. Young then introduced Harry B. Hawes, of St.



Louis, a former Kentuckian, who spoke on behalf of the Sons of Veterans.

Mr. Hawes is a finished orator with a handsome face, and he held the attention of the crowd with his full, deep voice. Many persons were leaving while he was speaking and this caused some confusion.

He was frequently applauded as he touched upon the questions which brought about the war and the events which followed.

Mr. Hawes delivered a concise and complete defense of the South and the position which it has taken on all public questions. He especially touched on the history of the South, and said no complete and accurate history of the war has yet been written, but when it is written, the South has nothing to fear and nothing to hide.

"In the evening, after the day's labor, when the Southerners take their ease, their wives will still sing for them the songs of the South; they will tell their boys of Jackson and of Lee, of Bull Run and of Appomattox, and as the night comes on and the little ones go to bed, they will be lulled to sleep by the songs of the old black mammies.

"The old black mammies are most all gone now. We love to think of their loyalty to their masters, of their kindly faces and gentle ways. There have been erected statues of the slave emancipated. I would somewhere in the Southland build a statue to the old black mammy, whose love for her master and his people made her faithful during the war and has kept her faithful ever since.

"The melodies she sang for the pleasure of the children, for the tired and the sick, are now filling the capitals of Europe with their sweetness. There should be one statue for the old black mammy, as a rebuke to some who would not understand, and as a monument of the affection which we bear her.

"As time goes on and wealth comes, we will cover the Southland as well as the West with the statues of our Generals, monuments to the love and fortitude of our women, and nothing will be left undone that you would have us do, to commemorate a valiantly fought war. And as you would have us bury, so we will bury thoughts of animosities, hide away the unpleasant and disagreeable, and teach our children only those bright things that treat of courage, of self-sacrifice and fortitude in defense of principle and right."

#### **CAPT. LEATHERS SPEAKS FOR REUNION.**

"In Kentucky we always save the best for the last," said Gen. Young at the conclusion of Mr. Hawes' address. "We are now to hear from a Kentuckian whose modesty has kept him in the background thus far, but who has done perhaps more than any other man in Louisville to make this reunion a success. I now present Capt. John H. Leathers, who, on behalf of the Reunion Committee will turn over this hall to Gen. Lee."



Capt. Leathers spoke as follows:

"After the eloquent addresses of welcome extended by the distinguished speakers who have preceded me, it only remains for me to turn over to you in the name of the Reunion Committee this hall for the use of the Confederate Veterans' Association for their fifteenth meeting. I esteem it a distinguished privilege to perform that pleasing duty."

#### GAVEL FOR GEN. LEE.

Made from one of the logs which formed a part of Fort Sumter, a handsome gavel was presented to Gen. Lee by Mrs. W. J. Behan, of New Orleans. She met him as he arose to make his response and in the following language made the presentation:

"Dearly beloved Commander: It is my great pleasure to convey to you the best wishes of the members of the Ladies' Memorial Association, of Charleston, S. C., who have intrusted me with this gavel which they wish to present to you in the name of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, of which I have the honor of being President. Our Association is strong in purpose, and devoted to the memory of the Confederate soldier and the cause for which he fought with unsurpassed courage, and we honor the men who returned to their shattered homes to resume their places among the honorable and loyal citizens of this great country. As it was at Fort Sumter that you first entered the service of the Confederacy, it was determined by those faithful women, whom our beloved President was pleased to style the 'Women of the Confederacy,' to present you with a souvenir from that historic spot, and we beg you will accept this gavel made of a piece of a gun carriage at Fort Sumter.

"To you and all the noble and gallant veterans assembled here to-day, we extend a heart greeting and wish to one and all God speed in your hopes and ambitions."

The gavel bore this inscription:

"Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief, United Confederate Veterans, from the Confederate Southern Memorial Association with the love and esteem of the 'Women of the Confederacy,' Louisville, Ky., June 14, 1905."

Gen. Lee, the venerable Commander-in-Chief, was the last speaker of the afternoon, and he was received with enthusiasm which marks his every act during the reunion. Gen. Lee's address was a calm and dignified defense of the South and the South's Cause, and showed most markedly his devotion to the traditions of the old South, to his old comrades, and of loyalty to a reunited country.





Gen. Lee said:

"The welcome of the Kentuckian is like himself—large, wholesome, generous and free. He has a heart like his mighty Mammoth Cave; he takes everybody into it and looks around for more guests. We are lost in your hospitality and will never find ourselves again until we get out of Kentucky.

"The last time we came to Louisville we were impressed that this was not a dry city; and, although this time the rains have not descended nor the floods fallen in the same way, we find the city is still wet in places with a certain ancient juice which is supposed to be good for veterans. (Laughter). Louisville has always been dear to the South. We have not forgotten the ministrations of her noble women in war times, when they were indeed angels of mercy. Nor have we forgotten the dreadful days when yellow fever stalked abroad in our land. The gates of this fearless and merciful city were never shut to the cry of distress. The Good Samaritans were not content until a hospital was built to shelter the stricken ones who fled to her doors from the scourge of the pestilence. We rejoice in the welcome you now give us, but we glory in the welcome which you gave unto the least of these, your brethren.

"Kentucky is a name to charm with. It is a land good for horses and better for men, and best for women. A Kentucky woman simply exhausts the subject. After you have seen her you wonder why there are any others. The only women who ever surpassed Kentucky women were their mothers—the immortal Women of the Confederacy. The career of the Kentucky troops in the Confederate army is one of the finest things in the history of our race. Not only disowned by the nation, but exiled from their State, with nothing to lure them on but the high claim of principles for which their fathers fought before them; with everything already lost that men count precious, and a forlorn and swiftly failing hope before them, they battled to the end with a stubborn courage that never knew defeat. We were fighting for our homes and firesides; but these Kentuckians were fighting for us, because they loved our cause better than their own lives.

"It is impossible for Confederates standing on Kentucky soil not to remember that from this Commonwealth came the two leaders of the contending nations. Here was born the patient frontier lawyer, trained in the hard school of adversity, who, in the hour of fate, was to stand at the focus of the world, who was to give to history a new ideal of greatness, and to die at last like Caesar at the zenith of his fame, sealing his immortality with a death whose tragic pathos will move the hearts of men forever. Here also was born the pure and stainless gentleman who stood at the helm of the sinking Confederacy—the one and only ruler of a brave people—who failed in a mighty struggle for constitutional liberty as they understood it—the chained captive at Fortress Monroe, the exile, the gray-haired historian—defend-



ing to the last the cause of his people—the best beloved of all Kentucky's mighty sons. Not Clay in the hour of his glory; not Lincoln in the hour of his passing, was ever dowered with the love and devotion which were given to this brave old man whose white soul was the mark for every shaft that passed over the people of the South. The South wrapped him, living, in the mantle of her love, and poured upon his tomb an offering of tears she never gave to Washington. And when the heart shall at last cease to beat there will be found graven upon it the name of Jefferson Davis.

“One of the reasons why the Confederacy failed was that its supply of Kentuckians was insufficient. The historian of the United States is accustomed to picture to himself a united North contending with a united South for supremacy—the true picture is of a united North contending against a divided South. The slaveholding States gave to the armies of the Union more than half as many soldiers as they gave to the armies of the Confederacy. With her ports all sealed, not only was the South fighting the North with access to all the world for men and supplies, but the South was fighting her own sons. In the Union armies there were 333,298 white soldiers from the South and 193,337 negro soldiers. The South furnished about one-seventh of the army which fought against her, so that it would appear from the record that the South played no insignificant part in preserving the union of the States. These things are to be remembered, not in anger, but that the world may begin to understand the miracles of valor, of endurance, of dogged courage, of devoted heroism shown by the Confederate soldier. On the clock of the ages the hour had struck when slavery should be no more. The South was wounded for the transgression of the whole nation, she was bruised for the iniquities of all. Thank God, her chastisement has brought peace, and by her stripes the nation has been healed.

“Sometimes the question is asked why the old veterans gather at their annual reunions. We have no pensions to expect. There is no political preference we can look for. We come together because we love the past, because our lives have been linked together by a great experience—by the richest, deepest experience that has come to any generation of Americans; by a common story so rich in heroism, in sacrifice, in patriotism, that everything else we remember grows cheap when we think of the Confederacy. ‘Out there is Appomattox,’ said Henry W. Grady, ‘where the Lord God Almighty laid upon every ragged gray cap the sword of his imperishable knighthood.’ Instead of the gray caps I see to-day only the gray heads; but the same knightly hearts are beating still. When we meet together we renew these great memories, these imperishable friendships. The day is not far distant when the burden of our entertainment will no longer require the famous hospitality of a Louisville—when no magnificent auditorium will be needed for the scattered and venerable survivors; but, as long as our



days may be prolonged by reason of strength, let us gather to renew ties of the battlefield and to keep alive the traditions which have made the world so rich in honor.

"Now that we approach the close of our days and we are passing the responsibilities of citizenship to younger and stronger hands, it is appropriate that on an occasion like this we should consider briefly the retrospect of our lives. We need not discuss the causes of the great war through which we passed, nor consider our construction of the Constitution and its rights we tried to maintain—whether we lived under a confederation of States or whether that confederation was a Nation—a unit. Some Bancroft or Macaulay will later sift all the arguments and facts, and bring out the truth, and give due credit to our motives and our patriotism. We are conscious of no dishonor in our record. We fought for principles handed down by our Revolutionary forefathers. We fought in defending our homes and firesides against invaders. Shame on a people who would not fight in such a cause.

"We go to our graves feeling that we were right. It is true we failed in maintaining the principles we fought for. Superior numbers and resources under the wisdom of an overruling Providence decided against us. Yet we are sure we did our duty; 'and it is our duty to the end to preserve undiminished the treasures of our devoted patriotism, our unshaken faith, and our unalterable belief in the sacredness and justness of our cause.' One thing is certain, no true Confederate soldier has ever hung his head before any human being because of his conduct. We have through all our lives and under every condition maintained our self-respect, and in our old age now we see we have the respect not only of those who fought against us, but of the whole world.

"We were tried in prosperity before the great conflict. We were tested in the great clash of arms. Some of us were at Chickamauga, Shiloh, Murfreesboro—the three bloodiest battles of the war, when 28, 24 and 23 per cent., respectively, of all engaged on both sides were killed or wounded. Some of us were at Gettysburg, where 43,449 men were killed, wounded and missing. Some of us were at bloody Sharpsburg—in the seven days' battles around Richmond—at the Wilderness—at Cold Harbor—at Vicksburg. in the battles in the Trans-Mississippi Department. We fought until about half of our enlisted strength was under the sod. There has never been such a battle-record in any other great war. We have been tested and tried in prosperity, in victory, in defeat, in tribulation, in humiliation, and now—thank God, our lives have been spared to old age, to see our beloved Southland restored to prosperity again, and to see almost the last vestige of the ravages of war disappear.

"The response through all your lives has under all tests been honorable and brave, as true as a bugle note to every duty as you saw





it. We can recall our patriotism and the pure motives that inspired us; can recall the ardor with which we rallied around our battle flags; the indomitable heroism with which we followed them through desolation and danger to death; how we fought over almost every foot of our beloved Southland in over twenty-three hundred great battles; we can recall the fortitude and patriotic endurance and suffering after the war when we were under the feet of the conqueror; how with integrity and manhood we stood firm to preserve our Anglo-Saxon civilization against the negro, carpetbag and scalawag rule, supported by the Federal Government with the armies of the Union, and by State Governments with negro troops; how under enormity of provocation, in reversal of our social and industrial conditions, we kept quiet and bided our time with dignity, and never gave our consent to the debauch of government and pollution of society while it lasted; and then, at appropriate time, we conquered our conquerors by peaceful revolution, and took matters in our own hands.

"We have taught our children to honor the flag of our reunited country. In the Spanish War we sent our sons and grandsons to follow the flag that our forefathers filled with stars, and to which we now give again our unstinted loyalty. Best of all, we restored our beloved land as an integral living part to the Union of our fathers. With us now, all passion and bitterness have passed away. We are holding only to all that is sweetest and best and tenderest in living. Our lives have been prolonged to see our country recovered from the ravages and effects of war, to see peace and good-will even now almost supplant the passion and strife engendered in those bloody days, and what is dearest to all of us, to see that we have the esteem and honor and love of our descendants."

Gen. Lee was frequently interrupted by long and loud applause, and sat down among deafening cheers.

The Adjutant-General was directed to send a telegram to Gen. A. P. Stewart, expressing the sympathy of his old soldiers for his sickness and detention. In obedience, the following was sent:

"Gen. A. P. Stewart, Borden-Wheeler Springs, Ala.—By a unanimous vote of the convention to-day I was directed to express to you the sincere sympathy of your Confederate associates for you in your sickness, and the earnest hope that God in His mercy would long spare your life to make glad our hearts. May heaven's choicest blessing be with you."

WM. E. MICKLE,

*Adjutant-General and Chief-of-Staff*

To this Gen. Stewart at once replied: "Gen. Wm. E. Mickle, Chief-of-Staff, United Confederate Veterans, Louisville, Ky. My most grateful acknowledgments to the convention for their very kind message, which is a great comfort to me. I am





happy to say my health improves, and I have in the good Providence of God a fine prospect of recovery. My cordial, heartfelt greeting to the old soldiers. No truer men walk this earth.

ALEX. P. STEWART.

#### CALL FOR MISS WHEELER.

The regular business was then taken up, the first being the appointment of the Committees on Resolution and Credentials. But before this could be done, some one called for the chief Sponsor for the South.

"Let's see Miss Wheeler," was the cry.

"Yes, and old Joe, too. Bring on the old man," yelled ardent advocates of the famous Wheeler.

Miss Carrie Peyton Wheeler, the chief Sponsor, a daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, was introduced by Gen. Lee, and the veterans yelled their approval. Miss Wheeler's Maids of Honor, Miss Lena Swift, of Atlanta, and Miss Anna Johnston, of Mt. Sterling, were also presented to the covention and received applause.

#### MRS. LONGSTREET ALSO PRESENT.

Dressed in black, with a light veil across her pretty face, the widow of Gen. James Longstreet, was escorted to the speaker's chair, after numerous calls had come for her appearance, and she was introduced by Gen. Bennett H. Young. Mrs. Longstreet looked like a young girl, and blushed prettily at the compliment which was paid her, not only because of her famous husband, but also on her own account.

The following committee was then announced:

Committee On Resolutions—Alabama, Maj. W. Leedy; Florida, Brig. Gen. Frank P. Fleming; Georgia, Col. W. O. Waddell; Indian Territory, D. J. Kendall; Kentucky, Col. Charles L. Daughtry; Louisiana, Col. David Zable; Maryland, Col. Winfield Peters; Missouri, Dr. D. K. Morton; Northwest, Lieut. Col. W. H. H. Ellis; Ohio, Capt. Thomas Shields; Oklahoma, Col. A. S. Reaves; Pacific, Brig. Gen. W. C. Harrison; South Carolina, Col. O. L. Schumpert; Texas, Gen. B. B. Paddock; Virginia, J. Taylor Ellyson; West Virginia, Gen. David E. Johnston.

Committee On Credentials—Alabama, Lieut. Col. James A. Crowe; District of Columbia, Capt. John M. Hickey; Florida, Maj. Thomas J. Appleyard; Georgia, Lieut. Col. W. B. Burroughs; Indian Territory, Brig. Gen. J. P. Wood; Kentucky, Gen. J. M. Arnold; Louisiana, Col. C. L. Walker; Missouri, Maj. O. H. P. Catron; Northwest, Col. William Ray; Oklahoma, Col. W. H. Primrose; Pacific, R. P. Boan; South Carolina, Col. David Cardwell; Texas, Brig. Gen. Thos. H. Edgar; Virginia, Col. L. L. Marks; West Virginia, C. L. Thomas.



Marks; West Virginia, C. L. Thomas.

The Convention then adjourned to meet Thursday Morning, June 15th, at ten o'clock.

## SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Thursday Morning June 15, 1905.

Gen. Lee, the venerable Commander-in-Chief, entered the hall at 9:45 o'clock, with Gen. William E. Mickle, the Adjutant General. They were instantly recognized by the convention, which stood while the General was taking his seat. He was looking fresh and active, and bowed in acknowledgement of the cheers which greeted him.

An informal reception was held by Gen. Lee for fifteen minutes before the convention was called to order, the old soldiers gathering around their leader to shake his hand and express to him their love and esteem.

"I just had to shake hands with you, General," said an old fellow as, with tears in his eyes, he held Gen. Lee's hand.

"It is a pleasure to meet you, old comrade," said Gen. Lee.

The convention was then called to order at 10 o'clock by Gen. Lee, who, in opening the session, said:

"I know of no body of men for whom God has done more and from whom more grateful thanks are due. God has been good to the Confederate veterans both before, during and after the war, and I hope every veteran will stand while the Rev. Dr. James P. Smith leads us in prayer."

Dr. Smith asked God's blessing on the veterans, their wives and families and the women of the South. At the conclusion, the Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, Chaplain-General, rose and said:

I think it will be of interest to you all to know that Dr. Smith, who just offered a prayer for us, is from Richmond, Va., and is one of the two surviving members of the staff of Stonewall Jackson.

As he finished a drum corps entered the hall playing "Dixie" and the whole convention rose and yelled as only Southern soldiers can yell and cheer. There followed some confusion when Gen. Lee tried to get the delegates straightened out and the non-delegates separated from the delegates. The convention was delayed for some fifteen minutes by this, as the old fellows could not resist the temptation to shake hands and stop and talk.

"The Committee on Credentials will make its report," called out James Stone, the reading clerk. The chairman then read the following report, showing the number of camps and delegates present, as 703 camps, and 2,268 delegates, divided as follows, according to States:

Alabama, 173; Arkansas, 134; District of Columbia, 7; Florida, 82; Georgia, 215; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 2; Indian Territory, 41; Kentucky, 143; Louisiana, 129; Maryland, 18; Mississippi, 189; Missouri, 89; North



Carolina, 127; Northwest, 30; Ohio, 2; Oklahoma, 17; Pacific, 25; South Carolina, 129; Tennessee, 180; Texas, 397; Virginia, 119; West Virginia, 18; Total, 2268.

The report was adopted.

The report of the Historical Committee was called for and submitted by Gen. Clement A. Evans, the chairman. The report, which is important, was read by Mr. Stone, and was received with the most careful attention. It is as follows:

#### **REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE, U. C. V.**

*To Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in Chief, United Confederate Veterans:*

The Historical Committee which now presents its annual report was established by the United Confederate Veterans as an active agency of the general organization, and was placed in charge of all matters relating to the historical and literary purpose of the Federation. The several reports made for many years by the distinguished former Chairman, General Stephen D. Lee, now Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, have justly gained the most respectful and influential consideration of our entire Country. They show fully that the Chairman and the Committee have been faithful guardians of Confederate fame, and earnest defenders of vital Confederate historical interests, winning the commendation of just and generous men by enforcing their motto, to-wit: "The Truth, the whole Truth and nothing but the Truth".

The brotherhood of soldiers, known to the world as United Confederate Veterans, deserves the respectful consideration of the American people because of the remarkable beneficial influence it has exerted not alone throughout the South but in other sections of our general commonwealth. Beginning in 1889 with a provisional government it was afterwards organized permanently to fulfill certain great purposes set forth in its Constitution, and even a slight review will show the gratifying success which it has achieved in the effort to accomplish its objects as a patriotic and benevolent organization. Evidences of activity and progress in its important work abound.

The Committee gratefully acknowledges that the U. C. V. Association has not won these triumphs unaided and without assistance. Its allies have been those without whose help the Association could not have succeeded in fulfilling its missions. The Ladies Memorial Associations and the United Daughters of the Confederacy have fortified the fame of the Confederate struggle by their strong support of every feature of its memories. With no less efficiency the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, composed of the foremost young men of the South, are enthusiastically working with us in thoroughly practical as well as patriotic methods. We have also the co-operation of many leading educators, editors, authors and publishers in the effort to have the history of our great Nation and especially of our American War to breathe the noblest spirit of respect for justice, patriotism and truth.

It is appropriate in this acknowledgment to mention as one of





these valuable allies, the official organ of this body—the Confederate Veteran—founded, edited and conducted exclusively for the benefit of the Confederate soldier's name, fame and Cause by our Comrade, S. A. Cunningham. For many years it has been the official organ of our own great Association as well as of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Daughters of the Confederacy, publishing the proceedings of their sessions, their work and their achievements. Thus it has been the medium through which all that concerns the work of Confederate Associations can be so published that their co-operation may be made effective. As a magazine devoted to the objects of these Associations it is a secure repository of war incidents, biography, reminiscence, history and documents, and is already a full treasury of Confederate data. It is very gratifying that this ally of ours has attained a high position among our Country's magazines. Its issue of twenty-two thousand copies this month proves its popularity and certifies its stability. But your Committee believes that in consideration of its worth and of its broad area of its circulation South and North deserves the united support of this body and that it would become of greater service to us if all Camps and Chapters would adopt measures to double its present list of subscribers.

In taking up especially the literary and historical objects of the Association, the Committee desires to recall the circumstances in which the struggle on behalf of historical accuracy has been conducted to a partial triumph, and to make a few practical suggestions.

During the first two decades after the surrender, an effort was evidently made to cast the general record of the Southern States into an opprobrious shadow and also to infect the minds of the youth of the entire country with the opinion that there was nothing noble, nothing true, nothing good in the Confederate Cause. These attempted perversions of history were resented, but the South was without facilities for reaching by any kind of literature the masses of their Countrymen of the Northern States to correct the errors into which they were led. Therefore, unfair history, and other prenicious publications gained entrance into the schools and homes of nearly every section, South and North, and a disastrous inflammation of the sectional spirit was the result. The protests of Confederate Associations caused investigations which resulted in the appalling discovery that the South was permitting its Sons and Daughters to be taught that the gross charges against the Southern people of rebellion, treason, war atrocities and the like were historical facts. This discovery was followed by appeals to Boards of Education, and other civil authorities, to Southern self-respect and to honorable publishers with a result that the most offensive of the false histories have been driven from the Southern States. This Confederate body is pleased by the changed attitude of many Northern leaders and honorable publishers, and will welcome their alliance in the production of literature which shall be just and generous to every section of the Union. Sincere co-operation among those who desire impartial history which will inspire all citizens of our Country with similar patriotic



spirit is a consummation most earnestly sought for by this Association. Especially is this desirable in all histories of that strife which was the greatest American war. It was fought between the North and the South to the finish of American resources, and there was martial fame for the armies of both sections. May not the story of that struggle be told with fairness to both parties? On the part of the South there is nothing to fear from truthful history. Vituperation is odious to us, and we will refrain from that unseemly method of discussion. We ask for historical generosity and will give as much without stint.

Having attained our present vantage ground in history and general literature, your Committee advises active efforts not only to retain what has been gained but to enlarge the field of our work. To this end we should sustain the efforts of our respective States to establish Departments of Archives and History, and to compile and publish Confederate rosters and records. We earnestly urge the immediate preparation and publishing of special histories of Brigades, Regiments and Batteries, and insist that it is the duty of every living Confederate soldier to make an accurate record of his services in the War for the use of his posterity.

There should be prepared a small, select library of attractive Confederate volumes through which the youth of the Country may early learn at home the remarkable story of Confederate times. The field is our own, and the harvest is ready for Southern authorship.

It should also be borne in mind that the public free library and the libraries of Universities, colleges and high schools are becoming more than ever the means through which information and intellectual pleasure are given to the people. It is therefore important that we should place within such libraries many of our Confederate volumes to which all people, but especially our Sons and Daughters, may have access. It is therefore suggested that a Committee of three or five Confederate Soldiers be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to publish in the Confederate Veteran a communication on the subject addressed to the division and brigade Commanders and to the officers of all Camps where a public library is located.

There is another important duty which we owe to the public and to posterity which should be performed at once. There are a few highly important questions involving historical facts or legal principles and to some extent Confederate honor which occasionally provoke controversy. It is true that all these subjects have been so ably discussed by eminent Southern men that the Southern people consider them as being settled on the basis of fact and truth, but a well matured statement of our position on those still mooted questions should be made in such form as will be read and considered by our Countrymen. It is therefore suggested that twelve or more of these distinct subjects be chosen, and writers selected to prepare papers for publication in twelve consecutive monthly numbers of the Confederate Veteran. Among these questions are such as the following, viz: The legal right of secession—The honorable conduct of the war by the Confederate Government—



The readiness at all times of the seceded states and the Confederate Government to secure peace on honorable terms—The wrongful imprisonment of the Confederate President—The just results of surrender—and others equally as important.

Why is it that all the facts of the Confederate period are so important as to require our extreme vigilance in guarding our posterity against error? It is answered that the intelligence, patriotism, courage and honor of the Southern people are all involved. Our Southern forefathers came among the earliest people into the newly discovered America, and through centuries of effort fostered the civilization, religion and free government which we yet enjoy. Our Southern share in all achievements that have produced the present greatness of our Country, is a rich estate, highly worthy of transmission to all future generations. We have a character for patriotism, courage, honor and love of free government which false history must not be permitted to mar. The neglect of this our great traditional wealth would be the committing of a waste of our estate for which the present generation of Southern people would be justly condemned. The sectional coloring has been laid on heavily to our disadvantage, but now that a better historical spirit prevails throughout the United States, the duty is upon us to encourage full research and honest authorship, and unite with all citizens of the Country to condemn the writings of those who are ruled alone by sectional feeling, and who for pay commit treason to truth.

The Committee would be glad to present a catalogue of Confederate books worthy of a place in our libraries, but can only mention a few recent publications by our Comrades. The History of the Twentieth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry Regiment, by W. J. McMurray, M. D., is almost a history of the Army of Tennessee, and contains ably written chapters on the general principles of our Cause, followed by histories of the Companies and the regiment with biographies and rosters.

The History of Walthall's Brigade by General E. T. Sykes, covers the great campaigns in which that Brigade was engaged. History of Doles-Cook Brigade by Captain Henry W. Thomas, relating the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia in which that Brigade was engaged, and containing rosters of the Companies.

The Immortal 600, is a thrilling story of the courage with which six hundred Confederate officers bore their sufferings after being placed on prison ships near Charleston and Savannah, written with fidelity to facts by one of the sufferers, our Comrade, Major J. Ogden Murray of Winchester, Virginia.

The Strife of Brothers, a true epic by Prof. G. J. T. Derry, a young Confederate private, and now an accomplished scholar, historian and poet.

The Old South, by H. M. Hamill, D. D., is a truly valuable portrait of Southern conditions and Southern people. Its popularity has demanded four editions.

War Songs and Poems of the Southern Confederacy is a full collection of the choicest Confederate poetry, compiled judiciously by H. M.





Wharton, D. D. of Lee's Army, author of many works.

Northern Rebellion and Southern Secession, by E. W. R. Ewing, L.L. B., son of a Confederate Soldier, is a solid, able array of evidence and argument lucidly showing the whole field of sectional controversy, from the days of the colonies to the end of the War between the States.

We believe that a short and true biography of Jefferson Davis attractively written should be prepared at this time, and published for the information of all people and especially to prevent the youth of our Country from gaining false impressions concerning this illustrious Statesman, and therefore recommend that the biography by Major J. Ogden Murray now in manuscript be submitted to some Publishing House with a view to its publication.

In concluding this report your Committee congratulates the convention on the achievements of the Association in all the purposes for which it was organized. We have contended earnestly to fulfill our obligations as survivors of the Confederate Army because we are left in trust of the honor of the Cause for which we fought. No armies of freemen ever believed more firmly in the righteousness of their struggle:—no people yet living are more profoundly satisfied than we are that the principles which the Southern Confederacy represented are of vital worth to freemen of all ages. Those principles ennobled the convictions of the Southern soldiery—those convictions explained their heroic courage and their courage made their convictions illustrious.

We are grateful to God that we live to behold the reverence and affection of Southern millions and in very truth the respect of the whole Country as well. We have swept on in the hearty enjoyment of our many magnificent reunions each greater than its predecessor until apparent culmination has been reached in the present lavish tribute in "the Old Kentucky Home" to the Confederate Soldier which Louisville and this entire State pays with all the warmth and greatness of the old Kentucky heart.

CLEMENT A. EVANS, Ga.,

Chairman.

WINFIELD PETERS, Md.,

BASIL W. DUKE, Ky.

Dr. Jones, who warmly approved the report, highly complimented the chairman, Gen. Evans, in making a motion that the report be adopted.

"What can be more important than that our sons be taught that we were not rebels, but patriots who stood for what we knew was right?" said Dr. Jones; and his remarks were greeted with yells of approval. "The report should be printed in every paper in the South."

"My boy recently brought home from school a book which only a glance was required to show that it was not the truth, and that no Southern boy should be allowed to study. I took my knife and cut out all the pages of that book which treated of the





war. I said to him: 'Give my love to your teacher, and say to him if it is necessary for you to study that book you can quit that school.' I move that the report be adopted with great approval," concluded Dr. Jones.

A delegate from Georgia moved an amendment to the report which applies to President Jefferson Davis and his treatment while in prison. The amendment suggested that disapproval be expressed of the needless cruelty with which President Davis was treated in being shackled. Gen. Evans took the stand, and said his report was expected to cover this, but if it was not clear he was willing to accept the amendment. The report as amended was then adopted by acclamation.

A call for the reading of the Committee on Resolutions was then made by some delegate who wanted to know the make-up of that committee. The name of S. H. Russell, of Indian Territory, was on the committee.

"Take Russell off that committee. He is not a Confederate Veteran," yelled several delegates from Texas and the Indian Territory as the names of the Resolution Committee were read. This threw the Convention into wild excitement, and for a few minutes there was some danger of radical action.

"I want to say that I am from the Indian Territory, and I will not have Russell on that committee," called out a delegate, and the men from the Southwest yelled their approval. Just then a tall, handsome man, with iron gray hair, secured the floor and in an impassioned voice said:

"I refuse to serve on that committee if such a man as Russell is a member. They say he is not here, but not even his name should be on the roll of the committee. He must be taken off. He was a Union soldier."

The speaker was Gen. B. B. Paddock, of Fort Worth, Tex. As he finished there was a storm of approval, and the chair suggested that it would be wise to select some one in the place of Mr. Russell. The Indian Territory delegation then proposed D. J. Kendall and he was appointed. Mr. Russell is said to have fought with the Union Army, but now lives in the Territory.

Following the controversy, the following telegram was read: Greeting and good will from the Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic. One country, in fraternity under one flag.

DANIEL R. LUCAS,

Commander.

Great applause greeted the reading; and on motion Gen. Lee was requested to make suitable reply. Gen. Mickie immediately sent the following:

DANIEL R. LUCAS,

Commander Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic.  
The United Confederate Veterans, in Convention assembled, accept



in the greatest cordiality the kindly greetings you send; and direct me, by the most enthusiastic vote, to express their appreciation. We too feel that this country is one country with one flag, which we and our sons are ready to defend with our lives.

STEPHEN D. LEE,

General Commanding.

The report of the Board of Trustees of the Confederate Memorial Association was then read, as follows:

Gen. S. D. Lee,

Commander U. C. V.

In compliance with the provisions of our charter we make and present herewith the last report of the Executive Committee, and that of the Secretary and Superintendent.

We are under the painful necessity of reporting the death of another of the members of our Board—Col. R. H. Cunningham, of Henderson, Ky., whose gallant record as a soldier and useful life as a citizen make his loss keenly felt, not only in Kentucky, but throughout his wide circle of comrades and friends.

In our report last year we expressed gratification that we were at last "in sight" of the completion of our cherished plans—that we had secured the \$100,000 to be raised by us to meet the condition of the contribution of the same amount by Comrade Charles B. Rouss—and that we hoped very soon to go forward in the actual building of our Memorial Hall—"Battle Abbey," as it is popularly called.

We confidently hoped that we could at this meeting report our building at least commenced. But we then reported that the only obstacle in our way was that the \$40,000 balance due from the Rouss estate was hung up by an attachment gotten out by the former Secretary and Superintendent, J. C. Underwood, in the suit he had instituted against the C. M. A., in the United States Court, at Brooklyn, N. Y., for alleged commissions due him. We regret to have to report now that this same obstacle still exists.

Despite our earnest efforts to get a trial of this suit, we were not able to do so until February last, and then, to our great surprise and that of our able counsel, the jury gave a verdict for about \$16,000 against us. Regarding this verdict as very unjust, our counsel took an appeal to a higher court, and are very confident that they will be able to set the verdict aside. But we have to encounter once more "the law's delays;" and meantime the Rouss estate is inhibited by the attachment proceedings from paying us the balance of the \$40,000 due, or any part of it.

We could have proceeded to build with the money on hand, and many of our friends were in favor of our doing so, and members of the Board, impatient at this long delay, were inclined to take this same view. But, as by the terms of Comrade Rouss' gift, the \$100,000 cannot, as we think, be used until the whole \$200,000 is in hand. We need the use of an additional fund to secure the balance of the Rouss subscription.

If some liberal friend or friends would raise us the \$16,000 to meet



the Underwood verdict, if it should finally be confirmed, our obstacle would be removed. Our Secretary has been very diligently trying to secure this amount, and to this end, has written hundreds of personal letters to those able to help. It is confidently hoped, however, that this sum will be raised, and we appeal to our friends to help us. The report of our Treasurer, Judge George L. Christian, herewith submitted, shows that he has in hand, invested and drawing interest \$106,343.13, and the note of the city of Richmond for \$50,000, which is equivalent to cash. We have in addition, reliable subscriptions payable on call, for \$10,000; so when we can realize the balance of the Rouss subscription we will have in hand over \$300,000. We have also an additional subscription payable when our building is begun, and every confidence that when we begin to build considerable funds will flow into the treasury of a successful enterprise.

It is proper to add, what ought to be generally understood, that the trustees are prosecuting this work not only without any pecuniary compensation, but also at some sacrifice of time and money, and that they are as anxious as any of our friends can possibly be to complete our enterprise, and we do not hesitate to ask, but appeal for help of friends of the Confederacy everywhere.

We repeat what we said in our report last year, that contributions to this fund now go into our treasury without deduction of a cent for salaries, commissions, or expenses of any kind whatever, these being met out of the interest of our invested funds. Make your checks payable to the order of George L. Christian, Treasurer, and send them to J. William Jones, Secretary and Superintendent, 109 North Twenty-ninth Street, Richmond, Va., and you will have full credit for every dollar you may contribute.

Surely an enterprise which will erect in the old capital of the Confederacy a beautiful building in which shall be gathered a great library, portraits and statues, in a "Hall of Fame," and which will be really a monument to our Confederate leaders, our heroes of the rank and file, and our noble women, and which shall tell to future generations the true story of our great struggle for constitutional freedom, should command the warm sympathy and support of all lovers of the truth.

By order of the Board of Trustees, respectfully submitted,

CLEMENT A. EVANS,

President.

June 13, 1905.

The following report of the Executive Committee was made:

May 27, 1905.—To the Board of Trustees of C. M. A.—Gentlemen: Your Executive Committee beg leave to report that the suit instituted in the name of Shaughnessy, assignee of J. C. Underwood, against us in the United States Court in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in which the \$40,000 owing to us from the Rouss subscription was attached and held, was tried in said court in Brooklyn, before a Brooklyn jury, in the month of February last past, and that, under the instructions of the Federal





Judge then presiding, the jury rendered a verdict against us, and upon said verdict said Judge rendered a judgment. During the trial numerous exceptions were taken by our counsel.

Very soon after the adjournment of the court our counsel obtained an appeal upon said judgment and has assured us that they have no doubt that said judgment will be reversed by Appellate Court.

During the pendency of this litigation your committee has thought it best not to endeavor to expend the money under its control, deeming it wise not to take any action which might possibly be claimed to affect our right to the whole money due us from the Rouss estate.

The report of our secretary and treasurer will fully show the amount of money in cash now under our control.

The secretary's report will show the work he has accomplished.

Had it not been for the litigation referred to we would long ere this have commenced the building in the city of Richmond of that Memorial which is due to the memory of the Confederate soldiers, and to the history of our Southland.

We earnestly hope that in the end we may defeat the claims of this man, Underwood, and eventually receive from Rouss' estate the balance due us.

If, however, we should be disappointed in this we hope and expect to make such arrangements as that whatever judgment Underwood may finally obtain will be fully settled, and the Rouss money paid over to us in full. We deem it well to say to the people of the South that it seems strange to us that they will not raise enough money to place \$200,000 in cash in our hands at once and before the litigation referred to is ended.

Monuments have been erected all over the South, yet no testimony of our people by way of a monument has yet been erected in testimony of the courage and heroism of the Confederate soldiers as a whole, in which could not only be gathered relics of their great conflict, but which would also contain the history of the war, as well as the history of the entire Southland, and would be a Mecca for posterity.

ROBERT WHITE,

Chairman Executive Committee.

The report of the Secretary and Superintendent was read, as follows:

#### **REPORT OF SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT.**

The report of the Executive Committee, and the President are so full that there is little left to be added.

Your Secretary and Superintendent has given during the past year constant, and diligent attention to the duties of his office. He has sent copies of our last report to all of our camps, to the chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and to hundreds of individuals. He has written several thousand personal letters in the interest of our Association, and in personal conversation explained our plans and prospects to hundreds of others. He has attended the reunions of the State Divisions of Missouri, North Carolina, Georgia, and several state meetings of the



Daughters of the Confederacy, besides a number of local reunions. He has delivered Confederate lectures at a number of points in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Missouri, and Virginia. In a word, he has vigorously conducted a "campaign of education," and has sought to keep constantly before our people the interests of our Association.

The Secretary has also done a good deal of work on a line which our Association will vigorously prosecute when we get into our Memorial Hall. He has had a large number of queries in reference to matters pertaining to the "War between the States," and these—coming from every section—he has carefully considered and answered to the best of his ability. He has, also, begun a collection of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts for our Library, and has already received valuable material, and has the promise of much more when our building is ready to receive it. There is already the promise that we will be able to collect the material which will enable us to elucidate every period of American History, and especially to show the part borne by our Southland.

The Secretary has been disappointed at the meagerness of our collections during the past year, and at finding that certain general, and many local objects have absorbed the contributions of our people, who seem to think that our enterprise can wait, and to be content with promises of future help. We are confident, however, that many of these promises will be realized as soon as we can begin our building.

There is another matter which must be reported to the Board. The older members will remember that during the Tennessee Exposition in Nashville the Board of Directors agreed to set aside a certain portion of the gate fees on certain days for the benefit of our Association, and that some \$6,000 were realized and placed in Bank. The Board appointed Captain W. R. Garrett to represent us in the collection of the amount due, but he soon learned that the fund had been used for other purposes, and the matter was practically closed by the following letter which, on account of Captain Garret's lamented death, did not come to the Secretary until the last of April of this year.

#### TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

J. W. Thomas, President.

Nashville, Tenn., June 18, 1903.

Prof. W. R. Garrett,

No. 813 South Summer Street,  
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Sir:—

Referring to yours of June 8th, beg to say that in winding up the affairs of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, the Parthenon, Auditorium and History buildings, which originally cost \$70,000, were retained in order that this donation might be met with the salvage of these buildings, and the Centennial Company paid the rental upon the Grounds for two years after the close of the Exposition, in order to retain the title to the buildings, but subsequently the Centennial Grounds were sold and



the title to the buildings passed with the real estate, and I know of no assets belonging to the Centennial Company.

Yours very truly,  
(signed) J. W. THOMAS.

Ignorant of this letter, the Secretary addressed a polite communication to the President of the Exposition, Major J. W. Thomas, suggesting that if the fund belonging to the Confederate Memorial Association had been used for other purposes he hoped the Directors would feel called on to make good to us at least a part of the amount. In reply he received the following letter, enclosing a copy of the above:

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Nashville, Tenn., April 28th, 1905.

J. Wm. Jones, Esq.,  
Sect'y and Sup't., Confederate Memorial Association,  
109 N. 29th Street, Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir:—

Referring to yours of the 26th.

I enclose herewith copy of letter which explains the position of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in regard to the donation referred to, and am satisfied the gentlemen who served as Directors would not take any further interest in the matter.

Yours very truly,  
(signed) J. W. THOMAS.

Whatever may be our opinion of the fact that "the gentlemen who served as Directors would not take any further interest in the matter", it is presumed that "the incident is closed," and our Association loses the money.

The Secretary would only add that he has tried faithfully to carry out the wishes of the Board, and holds himself prepared to do the same in future.

Respectfully submitted,  
J. WM. JONES,  
Secretary and Superintendent,  
Confederate Memorial Ass'n.

The Reports were received and adopted.

"We have been coming to these Conventions for a number of years, and we have done nothing for the building of the Memorial Hall," said a delegate from Georgia. "I want to say that I will be one of 160 Confederate Veterans who will give \$100 to pay off the judgment of Underwood, right now, and I believe that it can all be raised. My name is E. P. Dismukes, of Columbia, Ga."

"That is the way to talk," said Dr. Jones, who had offered the reports of the Memorial Association. "If there are any others who want to give us some money, we are glad to get it. Don't forget to give me your card," he added, as Mr. Dismukes turned to sit down. The latter handed up his card at once.

"The work of erecting a monument to our great President, Jefferson





Davis, has been turned over to the women of the South, and we will now have a report showing what these great and good women have done for the cause."

The report of Mrs. N. V. Randolph was as follows:

June 8, 1905.

General Stephen D. Lee,

Commander United Confederate Veterans.

My Dear General Lee:—

With greetings to the United Confederate Veterans, I submit a report as Chairman of Central Committee of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

At the Louisville Re-union in 1900 I appeared before you with an appeal for funds to complete the monument to the one and only President of the Confederate States. To-day, unable to appear in person, I send this report to show that the trust you placed in us, in asking us to finish the work commenced by you, has been fulfilled, and the Monument to Mr. Davis is an assured fact. The Treasurer, Mrs. Edgar D. Taylor, reports sixty nine thousand dollars in Bank drawing interest, four hundred dollars as reported by Forrest Camp, Chattanooga, funds collected for the Davis Monument, one thousand pictures unsold, which will readily bring one thousand dollars, and the fund of \$70,000 will be completed. The design has been selected, the site given by the city of Richmond, and the contract calling for the unveiling of this Monument June 3rd, 1907, has been signed.

Veterans, many of our most prominent officials, many more of the Veterans who greeted me and encouraged me at the last meeting in Louisville, have been called to answer here at the great Re-union beyond, but steadfastly, faithfully has the Central Committee worked on until to-day, I have the gratification to report to you. We were simply a Ways and Means Committee, appointed by the President (Mrs. J. Thomas McCullough), to collect funds and to suggest to the Directors of each State plans for raising money. Faithfully have these Directors upheld us, and to-day our work is completed, and the women of the South stand ready to answer any other call you may give them to honour the "Loved Cause" that the United Confederate Veteran represents.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. N. V. RANDOLPH,

Chairman Central Committee,

Jefferson Davis Monument Ass'n.

The report was received and filed amid enthusiasm. Gen. Lee paid a high tribute to the women and the work they have done in such a good and noble cause.

"A man named Miles is having a controversy with our own Mrs. Jefferson Davis, and we want to express our condemnation of that man and his action," said a grizzled, bearded veteran from Texas.

"No, we must enter into no controversy," said Gen. Lee.





"We must not go into politics and there must be no stirring up of such things." Gen. Lee's remarks were received with approval and the man who had made the motion sat down.

"A committee will be appointed to draw suitable resolutions thanking the women for what they have done."

"Make it good and strong" called a veteran.

The report of the Adjutant General was presented. (This was issued in pamphlet form, and sent to each of the camps.)

Col. Samuel E. Lewis, M. D., Chairman, presented a most complete and exhaustive Report on the Treatment of Prisoners, which was adopted unread. (Owing to its length and the cramped condition of the Treasury, it is not possible to publish this admirable document at this time, but it is hoped that ways may be found in the near future to give it to the public.—Adjutant General.

Miss Elizabeth Elliott Lumpkin, of Columbia, S. C., one of the sponsors, made an old South speech which awoke again the yell. "Your memory will be kept sacred by your sons and if by any strange circumstance those sons should fail, the women of the South will still stand fast and true," said the young woman and the convention simply went wild, yelling, waving their hats above their heads and jumping upon their chairs in their enthusiasm. Her voice was strong and firm and clear and she could be heard in all parts of the House. The veterans cheered her every minute while she spoke and her address was a pleasing change from the oration work of the convention. She was introduced by Gen. Thomas W. Carwile.

Gen. Lee then announced that the memorial exercises would begin, and the convention, under the impression that an adjournment had been taken, began to leave the hall. Gen. Lee pounded for order, but had some trouble getting the delegates and the spectators seated.

\* \* \*

### THE MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Dr. Jones, the chaplain general, presided at the memorial exercises. In opening them he said he would not even mention the names of those who died during the past year, as they are too well known. He mentioned the names of Gen. Bates and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and then asked the Rev. Dr. N. M. Woods, of Louisville, a Confederate soldier, to open the exercises with prayer. The convention stood while Dr. Woods asked God's blessing on the old soldiers who are so near the life's journey end.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Clear and sweet, but with a slight quaver the voice of an old soldier of the South rose in the front of the house in the grand words of the Doxology. The other veterans joined with him and the song filled the building, the old soldier still leading. After



the song, Dr. Jones introduced the Rev. E. L. Powell, who delivered the first memorial address.

\* \* \*

#### STIRRING ADDRESS BY DR. POWELL.

"We must watch and guard the graves of these dead until the Government shall assume the task and recognize the bravery and patriotism of the men who wore the gray as well as the men who wore the blue by caring for their last resting places", said Dr. Powell. He predicted that the day was not far distant. Dr. Powell's address was eloquent and beautiful, and there was absolute quiet while he was talking, this being the greatest compliment that could have been paid to him. He said that pain and suffering and sorrow and self-sacrifice are necessary and produce the good.

"The crown should not be made of flowers, but rather of thorns, which brings about the good in the end." Dr. Powell mentioned the names of Zollicoffer, Jackson, Pelham, Stuart and others who died on the battlefield. He spoke more of the private soldier rather than the great captains and officers.

"They say that eloquence is dead, but a woman has shown us to-day what eloquence is," said Dr. Powell. "That beautiful Southern woman who spoke to us was the true type of the women of the South. The words she said were not idle compliments. Her figure was alive with passionate feeling, and you could put a flag in her hands and conquer the world." The tribute to Miss Lumpkin was a splendid one.

Taps was sounded by a bugler of the Atlanta firemen's drum corps, and this closed the memorial exercises. The convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Thursday, June 15, 3:15 P. M.

The afternoon session began at 3:15 o'clock with the convention hall only about half filled.

The following telegram of greeting from the Pacific coast to the United Confederate Veterans was addressed to Gen. William E. Mickle, the Adjutant General:

Greetings from Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy of San Francisco, and a cordial invitation to attend convention on October 3.

#### ANNIE B. VOORHIES.

The first business was the Annual Oration, which on this occasion was delivered by Capt. N. E. Harris, of Macon, Ga.

"The convention will come to order," said Gen. Lee, rapping on the table. "I am sorry that so few persons are here to listen to this address. Those who are not here will be the losers."

"That is right," called out a Georgian who belonged to the camp of the speaker.

"We will now have the annual address," continued Gen. Lee.



"It will be delivered by a man who was with Gen. Gordon and it will be worthy the careful attention of the delegates. I now take pleasure in introducing to you Capt. Nat E. Harris, of Macon, Ga.

The Captain was welcomed with vociferous applause, and he was frequently interrupted during the delivery of the oration, which will be found in the appendix.

He closed after speaking for more than two hours, and he and his wife were congratulated by those of the veterans who could reach him on the stage.

#### NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

"Order! Come to order! We still have business before us," said Gen. Lee, rapping with his gavel. After order had been restored, Gen. A. B. Booth was introduced, and on behalf of New Orleans invited the veterans to meet there next year. He read a number of inducements which have been offered by the Mayor and Common Council of New Orleans. As he began to speak there were cries of:

"New Orleans! New Orleans! We want to go there next time!"

Gen. Booth then read an invitation from the Governor of Louisiana to meet in New Orleans in 1906. He spoke only a few minutes, and when said, "I will not detain you long," some man in the rear called out, "Good!" He was hot and dry and wanted to get away.

Miss Louise Blanchard sang "Dixie," and if there had been any doubt about where the convention would go, this settled it for good and all, for the old soldiers simply went wild over the young girl who was singing to them, and gave three cheers in wild confusion.

"I move we make the selection of New Orleans unanimous," said a delegate, but Gen. George W. Gordon, of Memphis, insisted upon being allowed to speak, and Gen. Lee required silence when Gen. Gordon spoke.

He extended a hearty invitation to the veterans to meet in Nashville in 1906 and introduced G. H. Baskette, editor of the *Nashville Banner*; who seconded the nomination of Nashville, and gave reasons why that city should be selected as the next meeting place.

Dr. W. J. McMurray seconded the nomination of Nashville and Gov. Jones of Arkansas, seconded the nomination of New Orleans, Texas also seconded the nomination, and when Gen. Lee called on all those in favor of New Orleans to stand up, it seemed that the whole convention rose as one man. Later a motion was made to make the selection of New Orleans unanimous, and this was adopted.

#### WORDS OF DIXIE.

Gen. Geo. P. Harrison, of Alabama, presented the report of





his Committee, opposing a change in the words of Dixie, which was adopted with the wildest enthusiasm.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, U. C. V. REUNION.

June 15, 1905.

To General Stephen D. Lee,  
Commanding U. C. V. Association,  
Louisville, Ky.

Your Committee appointed by Resolution at the Nashville Re-union in June, 1904, to confer with Committees of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, relative to the selection of suitable words for the music of our immortal Battle-Hymn "Dixie", beg leave to report that, after considering many creditable manuscript poems submitted on this subejet, but without having been able to secure any joint conference with such Committees, and after giving the subject our best attention during the present Re-union, your Committee is of opinion that the sentiment among Confederate Veterans is strongly opposed to any substitute for the original words of "Dixie."

In this belief, while we see no objection to the local use of other words in some of the poems thus patriotically submitted, we cannot recommend the official adoption of any change in the original words. And your Committee therefore asks to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Respectfully submitted,  
GEO. P. HARRISON,  
Chairman.

R. B. COLEMAN,  
G. N. SAUSSY,  
THEODORE S. GARNETT.

The Committee on resolutions, through Gen. F. P. Fleming, of Florida, Chairman, presented his report.

They recommended the adoption of resolutions as mentioned below, which was concurred in:—

A resolution offered by Doctor D. K. Morton, Chief Surgeon Western Brigade of Missouri to the National Committee on Resolutions:

Whereas, Wars between nations are costly, demoralizing, barbarous, and always entail misery and suffering upon helpless and innocent victims, and

Whereas, It manifests the highest virtue in a people to inculcate the doctrines of "peace on earth, good will to men" and

Whereas, An effort is being made to meet and adjust by peaceful arbitration the differences and difficulties that may arise between nations in the future, and

Whereas, This meeting represents a remnant of a people who fought a long and bloody war and who have seen and known its horrors, its cruel atrocities and its direful consequences, and

Whereas, We would save posterity from the appalling trials and



afflictions through which we have passed and bequeath to them (it) the blessings of peace,

Therefore be it resolved that we earnestly and heartily endorse every just and honest effort that may be made by the civilized nations of the earth to bring to consummation the establishment and maintenance of the world's peace and freedom from the ruin and devastation of cruel and bloody strife. Resolved that we, as a national body of United Confederate Veterans, in convention this day assembled, express the hope that before the full noonday of this twentieth century shall come universal peace shall be proclaimed and that all the nations of the earth shall have "beaten their swords into plowshares, their spears into pruning hooks, and nations shall learn war no more." Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by our national secretary to the International Parliamentary Commission which is to meet in Brussels on ..... day of.....

No. 2 offered by John N. Johnson of Bristol, Tenn.

With a view of perpetuating the history of the Confederate soldier in a manner that future generations for centuries to come may be able to ascertain and know what part he took and what duties he performed during the war, and thereby establish his identity and record for sundry and various necessary reasons; be it

"Resolved, that the several camps of Confederate veterans throughout the United States be and are hereby requested to have each member, write or cause to be written, a brief sketch of his life during the war, giving in a brief manner the battles and skirmishes engaged in and such other items of interest as should be handed down to posterity, and that the said history be placed in the archives of his camp for preservation and for future reference."

No. 3, by General Clement A. Evans, of Atlanta, Ga.

"Whereas, the general government has established several battle field parks, such as the Vicksburg Park, the Chicamauga Park and Shiloh Park, by liberal appropriations, and as many States and Associations, acting separately, have placed monuments in such parks to commemorate the battles fought thereon and the valor of soldiers in the war between the States.

"Resolved, That this Convention of United Confederate Veterans respectfully and earnestly requests the legislatures of the Southern States to make those further and liberal appropriations, which are urgently needed, in order that the particular points where Southern soldiers distinguished themselves and honored their respective States may be appropriately marked by some monumental inscription."

"Resolved, That the Adjutant General and Secretary of this Convention forward copies of this resolution to the Governors of all Southern States, with the request that the same be communicated to their respective legislatures."

No. 4, by Gen. C. Irvine Walker, of Charleston, S. C.

"Whereas, at our Reunion of 1904 our federation turned over to



the Sons the sacred duty of raising the funds for the memorial to the women of the Confederacy; and

“Whereas, in doing so we never relinquished our deep and abiding love for the cause, or our intention to aid and assist it in every means in our power; and,

“Whereas, we have clearly shown this by our appointment of a committee to co-operate and by the work which this Committee and many other veterans in all parts of the South have done during the past year; and,

“Whereas, it will ever be our most earnest desire to see this tribute paid to our glorious women, and we are most anxious to further co-operate with and give substantial aid to our Sons in the performance of this sacred duty; therefore, be it

“Resolved, That each camp of the United Confederate Veterans, immediately after the adjournment of this Convention and the return home of its delegates, shall appoint a committee to actively canvass its respective community to raise funds for this memorial to the Women of the Confederacy, to which noble, worthy and just object, this federation has repeatedly and solemnly pledged itself and its comrades; that in case any camp does not take action within one month and appoint this Committee, it shall then become the duty of its Commander to make appointment of such committee. If no action is then taken by the Commander, any member of the Camp, who is enthused with that high sense of his duty to this holy cause, and desires to honor our godlike women, is urged to personally take charge of the matter and make such collections as he can from his community; that all funds collected under this resolution shall be deposited in some home bank at interest to the credit of the Chairman of the Committee of the U. C. V. Committee of Co-operation, and he shall be promptly advised of such deposit; that each camp is urged to endeavor to raise from its community as its quota, at the least, the sum of \$50; that all camps shall complete this work by January 1, 1906.”

No. 5, by Gen. B. B. Paddock, of Fort Worth, Tex.

“Resolved, That we reiterate the sentiment expressed by previous Conventions, that the city which shall do us the honor of entertaining the next Reunion be earnestly requested to respect the expressed wish of this Association and devote less energy and money in decoration and social functions, and make the comfort of the Veterans and Southern Mothers, their first care, and that all other features be made secondary thereto, and in all processions that the Veterans be placed in the front where they of right belong.

No. 6, by Major E. W. Anderson, First Lieut. Commander of Charles Broadway Rouss Camp, No. 1191, of Washington, D. C.

Whereas, the Bill before Congress for the care of the graves of Confederate Soldiers, buried near hospitals and prisons in northern States has so far failed of passage by that Body,





Be it resolved, That this Association of United Confederate Veterans, in Convention assembled, urges the passage of this Bill as a matter of right and duty, not only on the part of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Southern States, but also on the part of those from all other States of the United States, in that the Government is charged with sepulture of those who died prisoners in its hands, according to the usages of Civilization, of which the United States form a large and competent part.

And be it further **Resolved**, that copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the Governors, Senators and Representatives in Congress, of every State of the United States, and that Senators and Members of Congress from the Southern States be, and hereby are requested to insist upon the passage of this Bill.

The adoption of these met with opposition, and several of the veterans opposed asking the Government to do anything for the dead Confederates. On a vote the chair declared that the resolution was adopted. Later an appeal was made to the chair and some veteran moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted. A motion was made to lay this on the table and this was carried by a close vote.

No. 7. General Robert Lowry, in closing, offered the following resolution:

"Having been appointed by our Commander-in-Chief to make our acknowledgments and thanks to the Daughters of the Confederacy for raising the \$70,000 necessary to complete the monument to President Davis, I submit, in behalf of the United Confederate Veterans, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the United Confederate Veterans received with deep feeling the announcement that the Daughters of the Confederacy have raised the \$70,000 necessary to complete the monument to the great Chief of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, and would express their most earnest thanks and appreciation of the devoted efforts that enabled these noble women to accomplish that in which the veterans had failed, thus illustrating the truth of the aphorism that the love of woman is more potent than the strength of man."

The Committee could not recommend the adoption of the other resolutions in their hands, rejecting them after due consideration.

The following amendment to the constitution was proposed:

Article VI., Section 1. After the words "one General, Commander-in-Chief, is executive head," add "one Brevet Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Lieutenant General, who in the event of a vacancy in the office of General-in-Chief, shall assume and discharge the duties of Commander-in-Chief until a Commander-in-Chief can be elected at the ensuing annual convention."

The reason assigned for offering this amendment is stated as follows:





"This amendment is proposed so that in the event the General shall be ill or unable for any reason to discharge the duties of his office; or, if he shall have died during his incumbency, the Brevet Commander can assume command, and thus avoid confusion and all possible discussion as to the right of succession."

A motion was made to lay on the table but this was defeated and the question left open for debate.

Milton Park, of Fort Worth, Texas, spoke against the amendment to the constitution and said it might seem that some one had a sinister motive.

"I rise to a point of order," said Col. David Zable. "I want to say that I do not believe that anybody here has a sinister motive."

There was some confusion and it was explained that the only purpose was to provide for succession in case of the death of the General commanding. The delegates seemed to be in doubt whether or not provision is made in the present constitution for the succession. The chair said that Gen. Cabell would succeed him in case of his death.

Judge Beckham, of Fort Worth, Texas, spoke for the resolution. The vote was called for and resulted in the defeat of the amendment. The vote was 83 to 77.

The election of officers was then taken up. General Harrison, of Alabama, nominated Gen. Lee as Commander-in-Chief and he was elected by acclamation. Lieut. Gen. Irvine Walker to the Command of the Army of Northern Virginia Department; Lt. Gen. Clement A. Evans, Army of Tenn. Dept. Gen. "Tige" Cabell was elected to the head of the Trans-Mississippi Department in spite of some opposition. The election of Gen. Cabell was not unanimous.

A motion to adjourn sine die was made, and the fifteenth annual convention was a matter of history.

OFFICIAL:

*Wm. E. Mickle.*

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*



## APPENDIX.



# REPORT.

OF

MAJ. GEN. WM. E. MICKLE,

ADJUTANT GENERAL AND CHIEF OF STAFF,

FOR

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904.

---

SHOWING INCREASE IN THE FEDERATION,  
NUMBER OF CAMPS,  
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF  
EXPENSES, ETC.

---

HE CALLS ATTENTION TO THE GREATLY INCREASED  
DEATH ROLL; AND COMMENDS THE OFFICERS AND  
CAMPS FOR THE PROMPTNESS AND HEARTINESS WITH  
WHICH THEY PAY THEIR DUES.





# REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }  
NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 10, 1905. }

*General Stephen D. Lee, General Commanding, United Confederate Veterans,  
Columbus, Miss.:*

GENERAL.—I have the honor to present for your information my Report as Adjutant General for the year ending December 31, 1904.

It is a source of sincerest pleasure to me that I am able to report that the debt that has been resting on the Federation so long, has been paid in full. That this matter has been liquidated is due to the extraordinary efforts put forth by you; and while the urgent appeal made by you to the wealthiest members of our Order, was sent to near three hundred people, and should have had most generous responses, the amount realized was barely sufficient to wipe out the debt. The lukewarmness on the part of those who were in a position to respond most liberally is a sad commentary on the retrogression of the times, and displays a deplorable lack of interest by men who were once so ready to share the dangers and deprivations that rendered the Confederate Armies famous throughout the world. This settlement leaves our Federation free from all encumbrances, and it does not now owe one dime.

There have been carried on the roster of the Order for a number of years many Camps who had made no payment of any kind since they were chartered; some of these really never had any existence, having died aborning. To prepare mail matter for these, and prepay the postage to convey it to its destination, has been a burden that I did not feel was just. After conferring with the Adjutants General of the various Divisions, these Camps have been put on the "dormant list," and no mail matter will, for the present, be sent them. This means a considerable annual saving to the Order. A full statement of the Divisions to which these Camps belong will be found *infra* in this report. There are still on the roster a number of Camps who do not contribute to the finances of the Order, make returns of any kind, or manifest the least interest in the Federation. As soon as definite information can be secured regarding them, they will be added to the "dormant list."

I am proud to be able to report that at no period in the history of the Federation have the Camps paid their dues with more promptness or in greater numbers. At the Nashville meeting only about 46 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. of the Camps paid in full all claims against them, while at the present time 47 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of them are "all present and accounted for." Special praise is due the officers for the cheerfulness and readiness with which they have settled their dues. While there are some striking exceptions, the rule has been to pay. The amounts involved are insignificant, but in the aggregate are of material assistance in meeting the expenses of the headquarters.

The field from which new Camps are to be gathered is limited, and the material is rapidly diminishing by the erosion of time. Yet, there are those who once were units of our great armies who desire to associate themselves together, and connect themselves with our "social, literary, historical and benevolent" Order. Since our reunion in Nashville, last June, 18 new Camps have been chartered, making the total on the roster at the present time, 1,474, distributed as follows:



# SUMMARY BY STATES.

Division—	Number chartered.	Dormant.	Alive.
Texas . . . . .	316	15	301
Georgia . . . . .	146	2	144
Alabama. . . . .	125	13	112
South Carolina. . . . .	140	36	104
Mississippi. . . . .	102	7	95
Arkansas. . . . .	100	7	93
Tennessee . . . . .	90	1	89
North Carolina. . . . .	79	2	77
Kentucky . . . . .	73	4	69
Missouri . . . . .	80	11	69
Louisiana . . . . .	69	1	68
Virginia . . . . .	67	..	67
Indian Territory . . . . .	47	..	47
Florida . . . . .	49	6	43
Oklahoma . . . . .	26	1	25
West Virginia . . . . .	24	..	24
Northwest. . . . .	15	..	15
Pacific . . . . .	15	1	14
Maryland . . . . .	13	1	12
District of Columbia . . . . .	2	..	2
Illinois . . . . .	2	..	2
Indiana . . . . .	1	..	1
Ohio. . . . .	1	..	1
Massachusetts . . . . .	1	1	..
	<hr/> 1,583	<hr/> 109	<hr/> 1,474

The total receipts for the past year bear a most favorable comparison with those of the year preceding. For the year 1903 the cash receipts from all sources amounted to \$7,035.83, while for 1904 the amount was \$7,812.58. When it is borne in mind that the source from which this income is derived is greatly reduced each year, this gain is the more marked and more gratifying. The total receipts and disbursements for the year 1904 are summarized as follows:

## RECEIPTS.

Camp dues . . . . .	\$4,448 46
Commissions . . . . .	100 00
Donations. . . . .	3,264 12
	<hr/> \$7,812 58

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance of debt left by Adjutant General Geo. Moorman . . . . .	\$ 900 00
Salaries (including amounts paid for extra help at and immediately preceding the Reunion) . . . . .	3,786 00
Printing . . . . .	1,234 22
Postage. . . . .	418 30
Rent . . . . .	330 00
Furniture . . . . .	155 13
Miscellaneous . . . . .	505 92
	<hr/> \$7,329 57



The death rate among our associates has been exceptionally heavy during the past year, owing to the advanced age of the men and the unusually severe winter. From all sections come greatly increased mortuary reports, to which must be added the names of some of our most distinguished and zealous leaders:

George G. Vest, Matthew W. Ransom, John H. Reagan, William B. Bate, John J. Hornor, Cullen A. Battle, Fitzhugh Lee, Thomas J. Churchill and our beloved Mildred Lee, all of whom in one way or another added lustre to our dear Southland and contributed to its greatness and renown.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

*Wm. E. Mickle.*

*Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*



# THE CIVIL WAR; ITS RESULTS AND LESSONS.

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An Address

Delivered at Louisville, Kentucky

To the

Confederate Veterans  
in Reunion

June 15th, 1905

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by

N. E. HARRIS

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TO THE SURVIVORS

*of that mighty array of Confederate Soldiers, who with matchless courage and unwavering patriotism, stood up in line of battle throughout these Southern States in the trying days of 1861-5 to defend their homes from invasion and their country from overthrow, this address is affectionately dedicated by*

*ITS AUTHOR.*

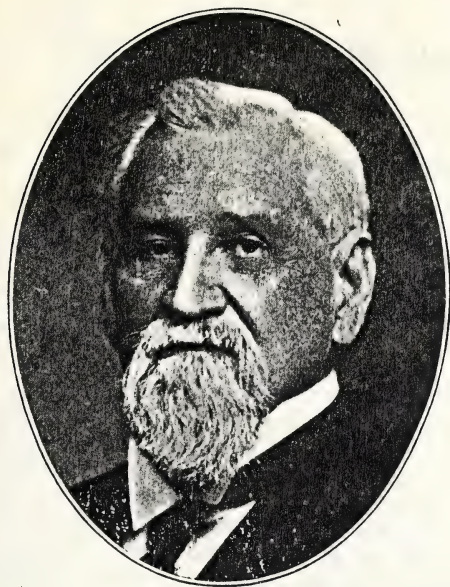




CAPT. N. E. HARRIS,  
THE SPEAKER AT LOUISVILLE.



THE COMMANDER AND HIS CHIEF OF STAFF.



GEN. S. D. LEE



MAJ.-GEN. WM. E. MICKLE





# The Civil War; Its Results and Lessons.

*Mr. Commander, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

I esteem it a great honor to be permitted to appear before this audience. It were surely glory enough to be allowed to speak to a gathering in this Queen City of progress and splendor, metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, seat of wealth and learning and commercial capital of the great State of Kentucky. But to come before such an audience, not only of the fairest women, but the bravest men on all this earth, is a privilege and distinction to be appreciated beyond all expression.

I can imagine that when the first settler's eye rested on the broad plateau upon which Louisville is now situated, when he saw the blue knobs that fringed the wide valley beyond, and then looked with wonder at the great river that whispers the story of war and bloodshed to the rocks on its banks, and the trees that shaded its billows, his heart must have swelled with joy and pride that so fair a domain was at length within the realization of his hopes.

Beautiful city of the once "dark and bloody ground," I rejoice to see your splendid welcome to the "men who wore the Gray."

I desire to make one preliminary statement: I am about to discuss with you some phases of the great Civil War. I was a humble participant in many of the scenes which I shall attempt to describe.

If in speaking to you I shall use the privilege of an old soldier and grow garrulous and appear to speak of myself more than beseems the occasion, I trust you will pardon me when you remember that the events of the war must have crashed through my young heart with a force and power unequaled by anything else in after life, and that all its memories are worn so deeply into my soul that these days must seem to me now by far the greatest and most important of all my career.

I come to speak as a Confederate soldier, in the presence of his comrades. The Commander in Chief told me I was to talk directly to the "old boys," and try to interest them, and that's my mission here at this time.

I cannot tell you how it stirs my heart to look in your faces—Old Soldiers of the dead Confederacy!

You have no costly pensions to support you as the soldiers who opposed you receive. You have no great nation to treasure your deeds, and cast in gold and bronze priceless medals to be pinned upon your bosoms, and transmitted as heirlooms to your descendants, but the white crown of hair above your foreheads is a diadem of honor, and the title of "Confederate Soldier" that follows your name, is a distinction worth all the ribbons and regalia that any crowned head of this earth could bestow. I am proud to be one of you, I am proud to speak to you, for I recognize in you the survivors of the grandest army



that ever stood up in battle line to meet an advancing foe. Your claim to immortality was won amid the death throes of a nation whose honor you defended, and for whose liberties you suffered the agonies of a patriot's defeat. God bless you, my Comrades, every one in this presence today!

The world can afford to give place to you for a few years longer—only a few years, when the last survivor will have gone to join the great armies with Lee and Jackson and Breckinridge and Johnston, that have crossed over the line between the Now and the dread Hereafter.

Ah, Comrades, the clamors of a never-to-be-forgotten past awake in our ears as we come face to face in these reunions, and the echoes from a viewless land shake our hearts with the gathered sadness of all the years that have gone forever.

Do you start and tremble now and then, as the faces of the dead return upon you? Have you felt today the hand-shake of friends long gone, and do you see, Oh Comrades, the white tents dotting the fields again, the boys in camp or lined in front with columns closed, while the torn banner of our Southern cause floats above them, all unconquered, as the hearts that beat beneath its folds? Do you sometimes, Comrades, in your waking hours behold as in a dream the armies of the South come back to life again, just as they appeared some forty-odd years ago, when they stood up all over this land in battle line to resist the invasion of their homes? Old Soldiers of the Confederacy! how many times have you seen, as in a vision of the night, those magnificent armies marching along the dusty highways of Virginia, over the dun fields of Mississippi or Tennessee, or where the white cotton blooms hide the old red hills of Georgia, or the Texas prairies stretch away to the horizon, all officered and ready and proud and victorious, as in the days forever gone? I can close my old eyes, Comrades, and see again the iron squadrons of the Army of Northern Virginia as I once saw them rising up to take their places in the battle line. I can hear the bugle call of Stuart, of Lomax, and of Fitzhugh Lee, and I can see the plumed lines of cavalry ride forward to feel the foe and ascertain his strength; the old infantry columns are there too, bronzed and powder-stained veterans of a hundred battles, for the boys are all in line, and at their head ride the Generals, each in his appointed place as of yore.

Why, Comrades, there's Jackson on the flank, and Longstreet and Hill in the center, while Ewell and Early and Gordon are riding to the front just like they used to do when you and I were there together.

I can see the old battle flags, worn and bullet-scarred, and hear the drums' call to arms, the long roll beat, as the lines advance, and the pale faces of the men, set and stern, look out toward the wavering ranks of blue in the distance. Now I can see the march and the counter-march, the charge and the counter-charge, and the red line of fire on the battle front. Anon, the whirl of platoons and battalions, the shrill crack of the rifle, the hoarse roar of the cannon as the great guns are unlimbered, and the bronzed artillerymen dash into place for the awful death grapple. They dress their lines, Comrades, these old Generals, and salute their tattered veterans once again.



Jackson, on the old sorrel, rides down the line, with the battle light on his face,—and hear how the boys cheer as they catch sight of his rusty uniform and his old slouch cap.

There is A. P. Hill come to life again from the ditches of Petersburg, and D. H. Hill and Pickett and Pendleton and Rhodes and Anderson and Ramseur and Bartow and Thomas and Cobb and Evans and Benning and Doles and Walker, and you, too, General, and you too, ordering the phantom legions into battle, while the red cross waves at the head of the column, and the shouts of the dauntless heroes break again the long silence of the grave.

And, Lo! out from their midst, as at the Wilderness, or Chancellorsville, or Spottsylvania, comes the great Commander, God's vice-gerent in Fame's grand Legion of Honor, with his sword newly drawn, and the fire of his mighty soul shining in his face, to lead his ranks to victory against the foe!

My Comrades, I can always see this army in the sky, this phantom host of dead heroes; they are my comrades, mine to love and remember. Earth's hate and deadliest opposition can never take them from me. God bless their heroic memories today!

## II.

"On Fame's eternal camping ground  
Their silent tents are spread,  
And glory guards with solemn round  
The bivouac of the dead."

The causes of the Civil War have been threshed over again and again, and every thinking man now recognizes that the conflict grew out of two seemingly antagonistic principles, involving loyalty to the State, on the one hand, and loyalty to the Union, on the other.

Many of our representative soldiers stood by the national Government, and opposed secession to the very last moment, but when the State seceded they gave in their allegiance to the latter and followed and defended the home Government. What right has anyone to say that they should not have done so? That teaching was co-eval with the Constitution itself.

A long series of real or fancied wrongs led up to a genuine division in our Government, when one side was too ready to take offense, and the other equally too ready to give it.

Do you remember, Comrades, that when the attack on Fort Sumter occurred, followed immediately by the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers to put down the rebellion, however much we may have differed in the slave-holding States before this, the lines of division were all closed, and our fathers and our brothers, with us, made the cause of the South thenceforward the cause of their own hearts?

Every day in those times, reports came flying through the land of conventions held and resolutions passed, till the air was full of the cracking sounds made by the snapping of the bonds between sister States.





You did not stop then, Comrades, to ask the cause of the war, because the integrity of your native or adopted State was assailed. Whether your leaders were right or wrong in the beginning, the time had then passed for question. In the great forum of nations we had appealed from "the rhetoric of words to the logic of arms," and every patriot went forth to take his part in the great debate.

So, the South became a vast military camp. The time to volunteer, the time to show the manhood that was in us had come, and the war tents dotted every valley and hillside from the Potomac on the north to the deserts of New Mexico and Indian Territory on the west. The North was not far behind us. The war spirit raged there too, so that ere long the two most powerful armies the world ever saw stood up in line facing each other, with weapons in their hands, and the thunders of the guns spoke reverberating notes to the listening world.

Anglo-Saxon grappled with Anglo-Saxon; Celt met Celt; fair-cheeked children, born and nurtured with tenderest care, under a Christian civilization, opposed each other in deadly strife, and the guns in their hands spouted fire from iron lips across the virgin valleys of the South, baptizing the youngest born nation on earth with sprinkled blood at the crimson laver of battle.

For four long years the red tide rolled from sea to mountain, and from mountain to sea again; every soldier became a hero, and every hero of the nation became a soldier in that strife.

The struggle dignified the Anglo-Saxon race, and dwarfed every other conflict known to modern history.

No such Titanic contest was ever waged between peoples or nations of the same blood and interest. It was a war, on the one hand, for civil liberty and national independence, for home and fireside; on the other, for the restoration of the integrity of the Union, for the flag and the Government. The freedom of the slave was a mere incident that grew up from the necessities of the conflict.

In the forum of history the great Confederate war will always be regarded and treated as one which involved and settled greater and more far-reaching issues for humanity than any other that was ever waged on this earth.

### III.

But I want to talk to you, Comrades, about the private soldier of our armies for a few moments. He is liable to be overlooked, amid the multitude of gold lace and brass buttons around us.

The truth is, very few privates seem to be left among us now. It appears to be taken for granted that anyone who served as a soldier in that war was entitled to be promoted, if not in the war, at least after peace had come. So the privates, it is said, were either all killed during the war, or they have been promoted since the war. How the officers do multiply! Some of our Governors have as many as a hundred aide-de-camps to discharge the arduous





duties of the staff, all glittering with epaulets that show the silver leaf of the lieutenant-colonel. For my part, I think that a Confederate private is entitled to rank at least as a Lieutenant-General in comparison with these tin soldiers of modern days, and the rising generations seem disposed to give him this designation when he is addressed. He is entitled to it.

I heard General Clement A. Evans say at our last reunion that the privates deserved all the consideration that could possibly be bestowed on them. "For," said he, "at last *they* put the stars and the wreaths and bars on the collars of the officers who commanded them."

Major Wilcox, the adjutant of my camp, has printed a souvenir of this Reunion, and in it he has drawn the picture of an old Confederate throwing up his hat and shouting, "I was a private in the Confederate Army and I hain't seed nary nother private yit. I'm going to look for one at Louisville."

I'm sure he'll find plenty here, even if the people *have* promoted them since the war—won't he?

There was a great difference between the private in the Southern Army and the man occupying the same relation in the Northern Army. It was almost as wide as the difference between the soldiers of the Grecian phalanx and the Volunteer of the Patrician corps. It may be traced to the different army systems.

The Southern volunteer got no bounty to join the army, and no pay worth anything to continue in it. He served as he believed, he shot as he thought, and fought as he shot—with his face straight to the enemy. He was always a patriot, ready to expose his life, and if need be to die for his country.

His cause was his idol, and his innate nobility compelled valor, obedience and full discharge of duty.

The Northern private was simply a unit in a vast invading army; he obeyed orders, and fought gallantly, but he was an invader and recognized it; he was the attacking party and knew it; he was in the majority and felt it. Herein was the difference between the man who defended the home and the man who invaded it.

In my company there were private soldiers rich enough to have bought out all the officers of the company several times over, and yet they remained in the ranks during the whole of the war, fought innumerable battles, suffered untold hardships, and eventually left the army with the same rank with which they entered it—privates.

The Southern soldier elected his own officers; he ate and slept in the same tent with his officers, he felt no difference, and he knew no difference between him and those who bore the insignia of rank, save only when orders compelled or discipline required. In the Federal Army, however, the officers and men had but little in common; they seemed to live in different worlds. I saw this fully illustrated in the late Spanish-American war. Some of the best young men of our State volunteered to go into that war. A family of young men, brothers, joined the army. One was made Captain of his company, the other was a private. On one occasion the mother of the boys visited the camp while they were drilling and preparing to embark for Cuba. When



she reached the tent where the boy Captain held forth, after shaking hands and kissing him, she said, "Where is Frank, Sam?" Thereupon, Sam called an orderly near by, and sent for Frank. When Frank came he stood at a distance at attention, and did not venture to come into the tent of his superior officer. The mother saw him stop, and did not understand it. She said to the boy, "Frank, come on, what are you waiting for?" And thereupon the Captain gave him the signal to approach, which the mother also saw. As he came, she said to the Captain, "Sam, what does this mean? Are you trying to set yourself up so high above your brother that he can't come into your tent when he pleases? If you mean to do this, and cut any such shines before me, I'll take you over my lap and give you a good hiding, even if you have got them shoulder knots on your coat. That boy has got as good blood in him as you have, and I don't want any of this foolishness about me." And she meant it. But the great United States Government would not stand for it.

We had none of this in the old Confederate Army, Comrades.

I remember when I first joined the army, I was put in what was called Mess No. 9, in my Company, and took my turn with a mess-mate, cooking rations on a certain day in the week.

The First Lieutenant of the Company slept in our tent, and we made him do his share of the cooking also, for the boys were opposed to showing any favors to the officers whom they had elected.

That was a glorious camp life. I soon learned to cook so well that I absolutely began to look down on the women cooks at home, and imagined that I could teach them things that they had never thought of in their own department before. Of course, Comrades, you know we had very scant resources during those times, and often had trouble to make things meet; consequently our skill in cooking had to increase with the necessities of the occasion,—under Darwin's law of evolution,—and I want to say here to this great audience, forty years after the war has closed, that from the experience which I obtained as a private soldier in cooking, I think I could really earn a good living in the world yet. You know that old screed:

"We may live without poetry, music and art,  
We may live without conscience and live without heart,  
We may live without friends, we may live without books,  
But civilized man cannot live without cooks."

And here, I say to Dr. Osler that his doctrine about having the old men commit suicide at sixty because there is nothing left for them to do, must necessarily have some exceptions, for the old private Confederate soldier learned to cook so well in the army that he could absolutely support the present and the coming generation for a long time by devoting himself to this art alone, if necessary,—and cooks are getting scarce, you know!

Looking back on those days, Comrades, time casts its glamour about the events until only the pleasantest features appear.

Do you remember the first thing we used to do when we went into camp, after a long march? We slung the canteen and blanket upon the ground,



and rushed off to get a pile of wood together for the camp fire, levying on the fence rails, if there were any near by, then build a "shin-parcher," as we called it, and drawing our rations from the much-abused Commissary Sergeant, or from our own haversacks, as the case might be, hunt up the mess frying pan, make up the bread on an oil cloth, seasoned with water and air, bake it on a ram-rod, or in the frying pan, if we could get it; fry the meat, if we happened to have any, and then get down to business for fifteen or twenty minutes.

It may have been only the feast of the Barmecide—to the men over the line it would have been—but Comrades, I never got such consolation out of eating in all my life as I did while I was in the army, and I never got less to eat in any four years I ever spent in my life.

Then, you remember, when the supper was over, under the open heavens, with a half blanket beneath and a half stretched above, alone or sharing equally with a comrade—face upward, we would sleep like pampered lordlings on the downiest beds of Christendom. That is, provided the enemy would only let us sleep. But those dreadful night alarms! How often the long roll broke our repose!

Many times the last thing we heard as we went off to sleep was the shrill whir of the shell, as it went howling and hurtling above our bivouacs, and the first thing, as we woke in the morning, was the spiteful thud of the minnie, as it hunted us out in the fence corners, or on the barren slopes.

You remember, too, the cold rain and sleet and snow! I will never forget the first time I tried to sleep with my head up hill,—in the rain,—how the water came in at the top of my head and ran down to my feet. Oh, the cold, griping sensation of that dripping, biting, troublesome all-night rain!

Did you ever try to sleep on the upper side of a log by balancing yourself, and putting an oil cloth over you, letting it hang down on either side to run the water away? We of the cavalry learned to do this oftentimes, but it was pretty rough at first, for every time one tried to turn over in his sleep he lost his balance, and went with a dull thud to the ground. Then, in the swamps, how often we slept with the blanket across two rails, to keep out of the mud, and found next morning that the dirty water had seeped through, and made of the blanket a hog-wallow, stained darker with mud than ever. Surely none but the Confederate soldier ever passed through such sore straits as these.

I remember one morning, in eastern Virginia, waking up and finding that the snow, coming down during the night, had covered several inches deep our whole army, while sleeping in one of its outlying bivouacs. The vast expanse was almost smooth above the sleeping host. I wondered how they breathed.

This, my friends, was the way the rank and file lived; this was how they suffered privation and toil and sorrow. Their bodies grew hardened to the rigors of climate, to the hardships of camp, to the pangs of hunger, to the ravages of sickness, and to the fearful inroads on energy made by fierce march and battle.





Half starved, half clothed, this ragged army of heroes, every one a patriot, every one a soldier, stood up for four years to meet the banded millions of the North, the trained and disciplined levies sent against them, well armed, well clothed, well equipped, well fed, and well sheltered; and for four years these ragged heroes struck dismay into the hearts of the Union leaders as they wrote the record of their deeds in blood on more than one thousand battle fields.

We talk of the Japanese and Russians today. Why, Comrades, the Japs and the Russians have the ships of all nations for their arsenals. They have the whole world at their back, upon which to draw for munitions and supplies;—but our Southern people had only themselves to rely upon. An effective and inexorable blockade kept the world away, and the drain of invasion prostrated the energy and sapped the strength of the whole people.

Why, we had no guns in the beginning, Comrades, with which to arm our troops. To capture them from the enemy was our only resource.

I am not ashamed to say that when I first joined the army I learned the use of Joe Brown's pikes; I even imagined I could do great service against the Northern troops with one of these pikes, even if they should come against me with guns and banners.

It reminds me now of Judge Best's story about the robins. He said he could never hit them on the wing, but he could kill a robin every time if it would only sit still till he got close enough, and gave him a chance to pull the trigger. So, I reckon I could have done good service with Joe Brown's pikes if the enemy had only stood still and let me get close enough.

And yet the lives of the Confederate soldiers were not altogether devoid of pleasure.

You recall, Comrades, how many pranks you used to play on your fellows; how you stopped up the chimneys with old sacks in order to hear the boys inside cough and swear over the miserably built fire-place in the winter quarters; how you used to turn the rain into the tent where the new recruits were first placed, in order to wash away the insects; how the company quartette used to make music in the long winter evenings, while you sat at the camp fire, and dreamed of home and mother, or the one dearer still than all others.

Such was the private soldier in the Confederate Army.

Major J. Ogden Murray said of him, in an address delivered before the General Turner Ashby Camp of Virginia, these noble words:

"I want to talk of the man who was down in the mud, the man in the ranks, the man who tramped under the burning sun, the man who faced the cold of winter, barefooted and almost naked, and carried the gun; the man whose intelligence, obedience and courage, during the four long years of bloody war, made it possible for Robert E. Lee and the other Confederate leaders, to plan battles and win victories from armies double their numbers. To the man who marched down in the mud, badly armed, poorly clad, oftentimes hungry, certainly belongs part of all the glory of the past. He won it; he deserves it. Grand old hero in gray! Your intelligence, obedience and courage made you the wonder of the world!"



General Grant said of him in his final report in 1865, when flushed with victory:

"Let them (referring to the Union soldiers) hope for perpetual peace and harmony with that enemy whose manhood, however mistaken the cause, drew forth such Herculean deeds of valor."

Mr. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years in Congress," declares:

"Never perhaps was an army organized with fighting qualities superior to those of the army put into the field by the Confederacy. They fought with an absolute conviction (however erroneous) that their cause was just, and their armies were nerved by the feeling, which their leaders had instilled deeply into their minds, that they were contending against an intollerable tyranny and protecting the sacredness of home."

He admits that the Union forces were three to one. I think he could have well said five to one and been nearer the truth.

Mr. Swinton, in his "Army of the Potomac," thus speaks of the Army of Northern Virginia, in a passage quoted by Prof. Derry in his "Story of the War":

"Nor can there fail to arise the image of that other army that was the adversary of the Army of the Potomac, and which who can ever forget that once looked upon it?

"That array of tattered uniforms and bright muskets, that body of incomparable infantry, which for four years carried the revolt on its bayonets, opposing a constant front to the mighty concentration of power brought against it, which, receiving terrible blows, did not fail to give the like, and which, vital in all its parts, died only with its annihilation."

The same words might have been applied to the armies of the West.

No wonder the history of such armies challenges the admiration of the world today.

#### IV.

There was little cowardice in our ranks.

Many times our soldiers went into battle without clothes, without rations, starving, half naked, their feet tied up with old blankets, to keep the frozen ground from cutting them to the bone, dropping blood as they walked, as our ancestors at Valley Forge; and yet they stood in line to meet charge after charge, without flinching, dying at their posts, or driving the enemy before them, like chaff before the wind.

The severest test, it appeared to me, was to stand up in the face of an advancing enemy, suffering both artillery and musketry to plow through the ranks.

How many times has this occurred with you, Comrades? Ah! Cleburne's boys! Jackson's dauntless heroes! on a hundred fields, you stood in your places expecting every moment to be your last, never faltering, because you represented the chivalry and daring of your race.

I remember once, while my company was standing under fire of this sort, that a great freight train pulled out from the station near by, and moved away



from the line of fire. As it passed slowly along, I said to myself, "If I had it, I would gladly give one hundred thousand dollars to be on that train and on the way to safety," but I could not afford to run after it, nor could any of the company, though we were new to the cause.

My Captain, brave old soldier, to encourage the men, got hold of a chess board, and played chess with one of the lieutenants, while the whirring shells were hissing like a thousand rattlesnakes about our ears. I will never forget that scene, Comrades. It steadied all our hearts, and minimized the danger to us.

At Spottsylvania Court House, Rev. J. T. McBride, color bearer of a South Carolina regiment, on May 12th, stood for eighteen hours at the point of the Horse Shoe Bend, in what was called the Bloody Angle, in a perfectly exposed position, holding his flag over his comrades during the entire time, and was uninjured, though a large tree four feet behind him was riddled with bullets by the appalling and unequalled musketry fire. When at last he was captured in one of the charges he tore the flag from the staff, folded it, and put it in his bosom, and, at the risk of his life, carried it through the prison, and finally brought it back home, when exchanged. This was the young man to whom General Lee raised his hat on the 6th of May, and told him he had done honor to his State, and that with such men victory was assured.

Sam Davis died rather than make a confession to the enemy of what he thought would be to the detriment of the cause.

But there is not enough type in the world to set forth all the individual deeds of heroism and daring displayed by our Southern soldiers. Suffer me one more illustration of personal achievement that came under my own eye. There is no old Confederate here that could not recall, in his own experience, many instances like the one I am about to describe:

After Hunter had fought the battle of Piedmont, overcoming the slender Confederate forces opposed to him, he united with Generals Averill and Crook, and began that long march with eighteen thousand men across the bosom of Virginia, to cut the artery which supplied Lee's army with sustenance, capture Lynchburg and swoop down on Richmond from the rear.

At Lynchburg, you remember, he was met by Breckinridge and Early in command of a detachment from General Lee's army, and after about three or four hours of hard fighting, repulsed and disheartened, fell back in confusion, and began the long retreat over the way he had come so proudly and boastfully a few days before.

The division of cavalry to which I was attached, under Ransom, was ordered to head off his retreat, and if possible destroy his army. We rode all through that June night, crossing the mountains north of the Peaks of Otter, and then sweeping southwest struck the great pike road on the far side of the ridge along which Hunter's whole army would be compelled to march.

We found ourselves at length, at early dawn, in the very front of the retreating army. Dismounting from our horses we took position in a depression out of sight of the pike, but very near thereto, where we waited the approach of the enemy.





It was not an inviting situation. We were worn out with the hard day's and night's ride, to say nothing of the fighting and the long marches over the hills and valleys that preceded our present undertaking. Coming directly toward us we could hear the tread of a hostile army more than six times our number, with infantry and artillery in abundance,—enough of either in fact, to destroy our small force in half an hour.

Nearer and nearer the sounds approached, the roll of the great artillery wheels on the rock strewn pike sounding like distant thunder. As we waited expectant, impatient, hoping and yet dreading the coming struggle, I chanced to look at the Adjutant of the Sixteenth Virginia. He was a boy about two years older, I suppose, than myself.

We had slept together many times in the headquarters tent, and I had often noticed him sharpening his sword on a whet-stone or grindstone, or even on his boot leather, until he boasted that he could shave with it.

I saw that his cheeks were pale and his face was haggard, and then as I looked down at his feet I noticed that his pant legs were shaking like a leaf in a summer breeze—just like the legs of a boy about to make his first speech at a school examination.

My teeth were chattering,—I could not keep them still to save my life, any more than if I had had a Georgia chill ahold of me,—and I said to myself, “Well, I know I am scared, and I think you are too, Mr. Adjutant, so I intend to watch you today and see how a scared boy can behave when the time for action comes.”

It was not long before the flank of a great battalion of artillery and infantry was exposed to us,—then the order came to charge. Those impatient Southern soldiers leaped out from their covert in an instant and rushed up the hill with trailed arms, straight as an arrow toward the foe. But that foe was not to be taken unawares nor easily overcome. Quick as lightning the great guns were unlimbered, and double-shotted with grape and canister, they opened upon us. The first discharge cut the saplings over our heads—and then I saw a sight that I shall never forget in all my life.

Far in front of our charging line was that boy adjutant with his naked sword in his hand, leading the column by twenty or thirty yards, shouting the rebel yell in our ears, as he called back to us: “Come on boys, come on,—follow me.”

But the gun just in front of us is loaded again—it is thrown to the front, and we can look down its black iron throat as we run; it will not be fired above our heads again, and now the gunner steps back to pull the lanyard, his hand is raised—when like a panther from his lair there leaped toward him that impetuous Virginia boy, and quick as a lightning's flash, his keen sword descended upon the head of the unfortunate soldier, splitting it to the very shoulders and letting his life out in an instant; then as the stiffening fingers dropped the lanyard, the gun was wheeled about, another hand seized the cord, and the great double charge of grape and canister mowed down the ranks of the staggering foe.

Nor yet was the day's work done. The brave little Adjutant dashed to one of the caissons near by, and with the same sword with which he had slain the artil-





leryman, cut a horse loose from the traces, mounted him bare-backed, and bare-headed, seized the regiment's colors, dashing down into the enemy's ranks, leading the van, as his followers rushed after him, with an enthusiasm that could not be curbed and a strength that could not be resisted.

Nine pieces of artillery and 250 prisoners were the captured fruits of that unexampled charge. And the boy was not touched, though the flag that he carried was shot into shreds that day.

Talk about bravery—why Richard Coeur de Lion never fronted a Moslem host with a braver heart than beat beneath that gray uniform, though the boy's legs did shake and his face grow pale as he waited for the charge on that fateful morning at Hanging Rock!\*

There is something in knowing how to run at the right time, and which way to run.

Incidents might be multiplied without number, but, Comrades, it is not necessary. They are within your memories, within your own lives. They belong to the history of those days, and they teach the same great lesson.

## V.

It has grown common to discount the motives and principles that actuated our leaders in the inauguration of the Confederate War. There are not wanting those among us who have gone so far in the spirit of reconciliation as to leap over entirely to the other side and bring reproach upon our army and its cause.

My Comrades, I want to say today in the presence of this audience, that I have nothing to regret and no pardon to ask for my humble part in that war. I shall never confess that we were wrong. I have said oftentimes that there are too many of my comrades gone to the other world whose pardon I would have to ask if I were to make such a confession, and I could not do it here. There has never been a doubt on my soul, and I thank God that the great government under which we live does not require me to make any such confession. It would only be the cant of the hypocrite, or the despicable device of a time server and a traitor if I were to do so.

Some time ago one of our Congressmen interviewed a distinguished member of the government—a man whose name is known in every hamlet of this nation. In the course of that interview, in which was mentioned some of those who for office or influence had surrendered their convictions in the South, that great statesman said: "Mr. Congressman, I like neither the guerrilla nor the traitor; I love the man who fights in the open on one side or the other and stands by his principles."

That was a Republican who spoke this way, and they talk about nominating him for President next time. If they were to do so, it would take a splendid candidate on the other side to keep me from breaking ranks and voting for

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\*The audience demanded the name of this young soldier, and gave him a round of applause when his name was called. It was James P. Whitman of the Sixteenth Virginia cavalry.



him just because he thinks and talks like that about our people, and yet I have never voted anything but a Democratic ticket since I was twenty-one years of age.

Oh yes, the South was right, absolutely right—just as right as the North. Good men properly informed do not die for an unjust cause and make their latest breath a prayer to the God of the Universe for its success.

There is a striking story bearing on this question that went the rounds about the time of the Spanish war.

It seems that an old Confederate was asked to join the army to fight against the Spanish. He said at first that he thought he would do so, but he got to talking it over with one of his comrades, and then concluded that it would be too big a surprise to the boys that had been dead thirty-five years, if, happening to get killed, they saw him coming through the pearly gates with a blue uniform on. He said they would not know about this affair down here, and his appearance would amaze them, so that they would rise up and holler, "Deserted, darn him!" Thinking it all over, therefore, he concluded to avoid shocking the angels that wore the gray and to stay at home!

## VI.

Our historians say the war ended forty years ago.

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that it came to an end on August 20th, 1866—thirty-nine years ago.

The Supreme Court of my own State solemnly decided that it did not end till July 25th, 1868—thirty-seven years ago.

In many of the States it ended later even than this—figuring upon the same basis.

This difference between the historians and the courts, Comrades, grew out of what is known as the Reconstruction Revolution, a war that really lasted seven years following the great war.

I want to talk about this for a few moments.

You may think that at first we had no sufficient excuse for the war, but we surely had abundant cause given for its renewal in the vengeance that was heaped upon us in these reconstruction days.

If the South could have looked forward with prophetic eye to the seven years following the war, there is not a loyal Southern man, from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande that would not say, all the blood and treasure poured out in camp, or court, or battle field, would have been justified in an effort to avoid the horrors of that time. Some of you who lived in favored communities were free of this, but to those of us in the cotton belt—the black belt—and in the original seceding States, these days will never be forgotten.

I have said oftentimes, and I say it today, that I suffered more hardships and trials, and experienced more dangers, after the war had ended and peace had been declared than I had ever encountered during the four years of the struggle in the field.



I look back upon the horrors of those days in my own native State, with a shrinking at heart that has never been lessened by the lapse of time. A father's grave rises out of the mist, a victim to the burning hate and malice that began to sluice itself on the Southern people as soon as the soldiers were turned loose. I have slept on high eminences during this time in order that I might watch for scouring search parties who were shooting down in cold blood every man that wore the Southern uniform,—and for no other reason. I have seen the horizon at night lit up with the burning houses of my friends, whose only offense was that they had been soldiers in the Confederate Army. A darker, more horrible record of suffering, of misery, of sorrow, of rapine, and murder never was known on earth than what the rebels, so-called, passed through in East Tennessee following the close of hostilities. And in Georgia, where I refuged at last for safety, I have seen the thick-lipped African wearing shoulder straps by the great nation's authority, endeavoring to push himself into our parlors, forcing himself to our table, putting "black feet on white necks," for the torture of his old master. My God, Comrades, can we ever forget such as this?

Some time ago Mr. Roosevelt, addressing a gathering at Dallas, Texas, on his wonderfully triumphant trip to the West said:

"I can in a sense claim to be, by blood at least, a typical president, for I am half Southerner, half Northerner. I was born in the East, and I have a great deal of the West in my spirit. The Civil War has left you as a heritage of honor not merely the memory of mighty deeds, done in it, alike by the men of the North and the men of the South; it has left us as an inspiration the way in which those men, when the war was through, returned to the callings of peace, and wrought in peace exactly as they had wrought in war."

I honor Mr. Roosevelt for saying this, especially for those last words. He is a wide-awake, wide-eyed, up-to-date, typical, strenuous American President of the whole Nation—that is what he is—and he told the truth, Comrades, when he said it; but I do not think he ever stopped to inquire how much suffering, how much misery, how much manhood and courage were required to achieve the success which has at last crowned the efforts of our Southern people.

We went through four years of battle, slaughter, devastation and destruction paralleled by nothing else on earth. We went through three and a half years of the military satrapy after the war, with our State governments in ruin, our people disfranchised, many of them fugitives, or arraigned on petty charges before the courts, their property confiscated, their hopes destroyed, their lives endangered, their happiness gone forever.

We went through three and a half years more after that of the carpet bag rule, the negro government, the domination of the slave, when the swarms of the North descended to devour us, to debauch our governments, to humiliate and trample down our manhood, to insult our women, to brandish over us the whip of the petty tyrant and to scourge us with the fierce oppression of the alien and the renegade.





Sunset Cox, discussing the Force Bill, and other measures in connection with the Congressional legislation of 1870, 1871 and 1872, says in his "Three Decades of Federal Legislation":

"This famous force bill was a partisan movement. It might as well have been at once a bill to appoint a dictator. It was copied from the policy of the Marats and Robespierres, when they thundered their red evangel in the club and in the assembly. It was intended to arouse the turbulence which was begotten by it in order to be charged upon the opposition party. Such legislation failed for six years to do anything else than to squander revenue and create debts, to feed vampires and organize janisaries, to organize negro militia and military governments.

"The same spirit made amendments to the Constitution, and had them adopted under duress. It exercised clemency in order to add renegades to its recruits."

It was a war on homes, a war on property rights, a war on honor and name and race, a war of destruction and annihilation, waged under the guise of political necessity, worse than the plunder of the Carnatic, worse than the blight of the typhoon. Virtue was assailed in woman; life was assailed in man, and taken with lavish prodigality; property was confiscated, stolen, and carried away; families with proud ancestral lineage were driven to want, and quartered with crime, while the people who did it rejoiced at the wrecks they had wrought, and the ruins they had multiplied on every hand! And yet you stood it, Comrades; your people stood it. Yes, your men and your women stood it, and bore it, and triumphed over it at last, because they *were* the heroes of the war. Ah, there were heroes of the Reconstruction, as well as heroes of the armies in the field.

I think it is one of the greatest achievements that this country has ever accomplished; it deserves to take rank with the mightiest deeds of the war, how you wrought under the shadow of defeat, under the yoke of oppression, suffering the stings of misconstruction, reaping the calumny of political pamphleteers, meeting the sneers of pampered civilians, and, above all, facing the cold iron of a military rule, with your late subject slaves placed in power above you, and yet emerging safely from it all, and preserving your Caucasian civilization, saving your homes, your lives, and your liberties, in the face of a conquering and vindictive enemy. It was the same spirit that made possible the victories of Fredericksburg, of Chancellorsville, of Manassas, and Chickamauga.

Ah, the President did well to say that you deserved all credit for this, Comrades!

You had gone to work at the close of the war to sow and to reap and enjoy life, and to try to repair the breaches in the walls of your native land, but you were not allowed to continue. Your own slaves were arrayed against you, and a deadly hostility, sedulously, relentlessly, continuously fomented in their minds toward you. They were granted the ballot, though unable to read it, and though scarcely advanced one step above barbarians, were given power and place above you, Anglo-Saxons, you white descendants of the Plymouth Fathers and the Cavaliers, of Andrew Jackson's line, of the men who fought



with Scott and Taylor—nay, descendants of the champions of Valley Forge and Yorktown. Yet you kept the law in the main, held your hands from violence against the Government, at least,—in the long war for race supremacy, and race purity, and race existence and Caucasian civilization. And you conquered in the end. Oh, you do deserve credit for the way you went to work, and the way you carried yourselves in the seven years of reconstruction and turbulence.

I thank God these days are forever gone; that they are only a memory to frighten the children in the nursery.

## VII.

But were these awful sacrifices of life, property and ambition, and this long death struggle through reconstruction times all for nothing? We saved our honor, that is certain; the honor of a proud people, and this is no mean possession. We put up a good fight during these times, and that is not to be discounted, but there is something else the price of this fearful waste. The terrible reconstruction days developed the very principle on which we had fought the war; it was the principle of State rights,—for local self-government was the key-stone of the arch that we attempted to build.

The war settled only one great fact against us, namely, that the tie which binds the States to the Federal Government is absolutely indissoluble. But it did not weaken, much less destroy, the doctrine of the sovereignty of the States. This great civic battle was taken up in the seven years of conflict that followed the war. Three famous amendments were secured by politicians, mainly for this purpose, but the fight was carried into the courts, and the Supreme Tribunal of the Union, compelled by the words of that fateful instrument, the Federal Constitution, which our own fathers had helped to make, and recognizing the underlying principles of our Government, has steadily, persistently and in terms unmistakable, refused to obliterate State lines or to stretch the Federal powers into the regions of domestic concerns, and has taught the statesmen and citizens of the nation that the rights of the States are as sacred in the Union as the power of the Government itself to protect against invasion or rebellion.

This great doctrine lies at the very base of our Federal system; it touches and influences every exercise of the prerogative, and it limits the power of both State and National rulers, making the citizen at home appreciate his share in his own self-government. I think that this result was worth all the blood that was shed in the war, in view of the influence which it is destined to have on the future of the republic. Without it we would have long since developed into a monarchy, or a centralized, irresponsible government by a single individual. There was more danger to the republic in the Reconstruction war than in the four years struggle that preceded.

I magnify my profession. When the wild vagaries and vindictive theories of our conquerors were all powerful in the land, those great national judges, republicans though the majority were, threw the shield of the Constitution



around our shattered communities, and in the name of the Law, which was the very voice of God, said to the raging mobs and frenzied anarchists of those days, "Thus far and no farther shalt thou go."

The infamous Test Oath that would have prevented many of our people from earning a living by any lawful profession or calling in our land, that unfrocked the priest, and closed our Southern churches, went first; then the acts to confiscate the property of Southern citizens; then that weird, wild civil rights legislation, and all the extreme measures threatening to enslave and punish a conquered and prostrate people by the National Government, were stricken from the statute books by the decisions of that high court.

H. L. Carson, who wrote the "History of the Supreme Court," discussing the decision on the new amendments during the reconstruction times, uses these words: "It is seen on a survey of all the decisions considered as a body, that the value of the Court as the great conservative department of the Government was never greater than then, and that the gratitude and veneration of the Republic in all coming generations will be due to it for having guided the country in safety through many perils, and for having fixed its institutions upon high, just and stable foundations."

We lost our slaves and all our property that could be burned, stolen and carried away, but out of the ashes of our ruins and the travail of the Republic sprang into better strength and glory our now well defined doctrine of local self-government, which I hope will continue forever.

Said a great statesman of Tennessee before the war:

"In the checks and balances, concord and agreement of its embodied members the American Union approaches more nearly to the solar system planned by God himself than anything else: For like the planets, each revolving on its axis while bound by the kindly laws of gravitation to the central luminary, so each State, possessing a separate, distinct and independent government of its own, is at the same time bound with its sisters into a perfect union around the Federal Government by the compact of the Constitution of the United States."

## VIII.

But again,—there never was a great epoch in the world's history that was not characterized by the production of great men. In fact, the steps of the world's progress may be measured by the evolution of statesmen and heroes. A nation without great names to revere and to love and preserve would have no incentive to patriotic effort on the part of its people, or to the faithful discharge of its public trusts. No heritage to a Commonwealth is like the heritage of brave and noble deeds done by great leaders and great statesmen, and great armies in behalf of the common country.

The war was fruitful of these, and the fame and example of the heroes and leaders of the Confederacy constitute one of the noblest possessions of our people today.





Look at the galaxy of war-like leaders on the Confederate side (and I say nothing of the other side, and am by no means underrating it) who made history and set stars of glory about their names.

The darkness that obscures the downfall of the South serves to bring out the stars of her martyrdom till they shine all the brighter in our time.

Let me call over a few of them in your hearing, old Comrades, today; the list will be conspicuous mostly for those that I have not time to name:

There was old PAT CLEBURNE, the Richard Coeur De Lion of our band of knightliest heroes—how many of you followed him?

LEONIDAS POLK, Priest and General, brave as Ajax, and gentle as the Pylian Nestor.

A. P. HILL, steady as the North star, and firm as the tempest-beaten rock on the shore.

D. H. HILL, courageous as Caesar, and as unbending in his purposes.

BEDFORD FOREST, wizard of the saddle, Napoleon of our western armies, whose statue has grown so great that no railroad train could handle it, and no architect, to do him justice, find room beneath the stars to set it up.

JEB STUART, Murat of Lee's unconquered host, whose white plume, like Henry's of Navarre, led in the forefront of the battle, and was ever the oriflame of victory.

WADE HAMPTON, South Carolina's matchless son, as great in battle as in state-craft.

W. J. HARDEE, whose skill in tactics evolved our mighty army.

JUBAL A. EARLY, leader of the only corps that threw the shells against the iron doors of Washington City.

FITZHUGH LEE, representative of Virginia's dash and daring, the last to hear the tattoo beat.

JOHN B. GORDON, Chevalier Bayard of our armies, and Commander of our Veteran Survivors, whose fame has gone to the utmost ends of the earth.

JOHN B. HOOD and RICHARD S. EWELL, maimed in body, but always thunderbolts in war.

E. KIRBY SMITH, baptized at Manassas as the Blucher who was always on time.

DICK TAYLOR, splendid scion of old "Rough and Ready," idol of the Further West.

JAMES LONGSTREET, the old War Horse of Lee's matchless organization.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, careful as Fabius in retreat and strong as Washington in battle.

BRAXTON BRAGG and P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, tried leaders in Fame's seasoned corps.

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, whose genius our President once thought second to none in the army.

STONEWALL JACKSON, God's Ambassador in the Senate of Humanity's mightiest warriors.

ROBERT E. LEE, Apostle of Chivalry, and greatest commander in the world's congregation of Generals, and last, but not least,





JEFFERSON DAVIS, civic leader of a struggling nation, whose mighty heart and genius will require a hundred years yet for full appreciation.

These and numberless others, whom I have not time to mention, shot the level rays of glory through the dark clouds of a nation's despair, and crowned its overthrow with the fadeless splendors of an immortal fame. Their lives, their names, their records, will be known and studied by the generations that come after us, for countless ages of the future.

I have purposely refrained from mentioning two other great military geniuses, whose fame reached the zenith in the war, and whose names are among those that will never die.

In the summer of 1862, when Negley made his raid on Chattanooga, while the enemy were shelling the town, there came from the further side of the river a man who seemed to be in the very prime of life, and whose form and appearance were so striking that no one could pass him by without inquiry as to who or what he was. He was already famous—for his deeds had stirred the souls of eight millions of people to wonder and admiration.

As he came from the side of the river occupied by the enemy, I saw him step up to Gen. E. Kirby Smith, for whom my Company was acting body guard, and make a report to him. At its close, he said: "General, if you are willing, I will go back across the river and see what those people are doing." They were shelling the town then, and I thought I knew well enough what they were doing, but General Smith said, "Go," and taking a little boat, with one or two men as rowers, he crossed to the other bank of the Tennessee, to reconnoiter and to ascertain the enemy's position. I thought it was the bravest act I ever had known in all my life. I could not see how he could avoid being killed, as the sharp-shooters lined the bank on every hand, and they told us that six thousand men were in the line of battle just back of these, while the artillery was playing constantly upon the town; but he went, and he was not killed, as you know, and he got the information for General Smith that carried us all to Bridgeport a short time afterwards, where we defeated the enemy's efforts to cross.

This was my first meeting with GEN. JOHN H. MORGAN, Kentucky's great partisan leader.

In 1864, at Wytheville, Va., I stood beside him, and had the unspeakable honor to carry his orders for the defence of that place, when the raid of the Federal General Averill had put in jeopardy that beautiful town, with its railroad connections and its large army stores. He had just returned from the Northern prison, and happening that day to be in the town, took charge of our cavalry forces for its defence. I saw him aim the six-pounder with his own hands that checked the enemy's advance, and heard him order that splendid charge against the stone fence, when the First Western Virginia and other Federal veteran cavalry were repulsed and surrendered so many of their men to our attacking forces. It was a splendid victory.

I learned to admire him, and with thousands of others to trust in and believe in him as the greatest partisan leader of any army or any age.

I have never been able to pass the place where he was killed, or to look



upon the house in which he was quartered without a shudder since that event occurred.

For weeks, and even months, afterwards I hoped that it was not true, that by some means he had escaped, and would yet be found riding again at the head of his brave Kentucky followers in the forefront of the charging battle line.

Long before I knew him, I had learned to say of him these words:

"Hath the wily swamp fox  
Come again to earth?  
Hath the soul of Sumter  
Owned a second birth?  
From Kentucky's hill-slopes,  
Starts a hero form,  
Stalwart like the oak tree,  
Restless like the storm.  
His an eye of lightning,  
His a heart of steel,  
Flashing deadly vengeance,  
Thrilled with fiery zeal.  
Hound him down ye robbers,  
Slay him if ye can,  
But woe worth your staunchest brave  
Who meets him man to man!  
Well done, gallant Morgan,  
Fight them might and main,  
Fight them by the road-side,  
And by the purpling plain," etc.

I want to relate one more incident, not so sad in its character:

In 1862 I happened to be stopping with a relative in East Tennessee, spending a short leave of absence.

I met there as a visitor of the family one of the most beautiful women it has ever been my fortune to look upon in all my life.

She was older than I was, for I was only sixteen then, but she embodied my idea of every feminine grace and beauty that charms the eye or attracts the fancy.

We talked together a great deal, and she was kind enough to take some interest in the boy soldier, and one day she said to me: "If you were I and had the chance to marry one of these two men," and then she called the name of a Major-General of world-wide renown in our army, and the name of General John H. Morgan—"If you thought you could bring either one of these to your feet, which would you choose?"

Awed by the mention of the first great General's name, I replied, "If it is



only a matter of position, and there is nothing else, I would take General Blank. His standing and character are so high that they have already made him a Major General, and I know that he will go still higher." Then she looked up in my face, and with a smile that I shall never forget, she replied, "Ah, boy, you don't understand; there is no man for me in all this world but John H. Morgan."

I know she made him a faithful wife, and I believe no higher honor was ever done to a soldier of the South than when, on his escape from prison, the President and the Confederate Congress united as one man to receive and to welcome him, and to tender to himself and his beautiful wife the privileges of the Senate and House in the Capitol of the Confederate States!

God bless his memory! I want to add one flower to his grave in this land that he loved so well.

There was another leader, about whose name was a romance and a glory unsurpassed by that of any other leader of the war, to me—your own princely son of Kentucky, GEN. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. He was my first boyish love.

You can imagine how a boy can fall in love with a great man, and stand off and worship him at a distance? That was the way that I did with John C. Breckinridge.

In 1856, when he ran for the Vice-Presidency, my father got his picture and had it framed and hung upon the wall of my room, where it remained until I went to the war. All through the struggle I watched the public accounts to keep up with what he was doing. I went with him in spirit through his great western campaigns. When he led the Tennessee boys, I was proud that he was at their head. In the awful struggle at Stone's River, where some of the hardest fighting of the whole war was done, I thought that no more gallant man had ever led an army than he.

I afterwards served under him in the Valley campaign. At Newmarket, I was present, and saw him ride along the battle line on that day, while the whole column shaped itself like a rainbow, in order to see him and cheer him on account of his superb appearance.

To my boyish heart, there was never a greater statesman in the South than John C. Breckinridge, and while his military record did not reach to that of many of his contemporaries, yet the fact that he had left his home and people, and followed the fortunes of the struggling South, led her armies to battle, managed her great War Department, and never felt a throb of disloyalty, cast a halo about his name and record that no one else possessed.

I have seen his monument at Lexington, and shed tears at its base, but, Comrades, if I could, I would have built it as high as that of the great Harry of the West himself, Kentucky's kingly son, who sleeps hard by.

He mustered me out of the service at Charlotte, North Carolina. Some of you doubtless were there, and heard his last address, when he told us to go home and make as good citizens as we had been soldiers.

"Faithful unto death," are the words I would speak when describing him. Soldier, Statesman, Matchless Leader, rest in peace!





“Nor shall your glory be forgot  
While Fame her record keeps  
Or Honor points the hallowed spot  
Where Valor proudly sleeps.

“No wreck nor change, nor winter’s blight  
Nor Time’s remorseless doom  
Shall dim one ray of holy light  
That gilds your glorious tomb.”

These are some of the men who pushed themselves forward under the impulse of a sacred patriotism to develop into heroes and martyrs, and to leave an example to the coming generations worthy of the highest love and admiration of all the race.

I have mentioned only the dead, but there are still living among us some of those whose names will go into the same great “beade roll” with those who are no longer living. They punctuate with light and glory every assembly where they appear, for they belong to “the Immortals,”—their garments passed through the fires of a nation’s desolation. They bore the commission of our dead President—they led us in the strife of martyrdom. Let us shake hands and salute whenever we meet them, and thank God that they are yet permitted to linger among us!

The same spirit which made these men do their duty is alive in their kindred and descendants today.

In the late Spanish War, our Southern boys, wherever they were allowed the opportunity, showed the spirit of their gallant ancestry. Whether they swept with the charging line against the defiant enemy on San Juan Hill, or in the ambush of Las Guasimas stood with the Rough Riders, under the leadership of that great half Southerner Roosevelt, till the grass of the Chaparal was moistened with their blood, or charged with the Regulars through the defiles around the frowning forts and block houses of El Caney, or camped in the dark swamps and marshes where the pestilence lurked and the fever trained its agencies of destruction, they showed themselves always the staunch, devoted and courageous sons of their fathers, ready to go where duty called, and to die if honor led the way.

The South can never have any but brave and gallant sons, unless the blood has degenerated, and the stories of Chivalry have ceased to attract the fancy of her young.

But our contributions to the history of the race are not confined to the officers and leaders. Courage and bravery were characteristic of the rank and file—dash and daring belonged to the private as well as to the General. In every hamlet, in every militia district, there is some private Stonewall Jackson, some Forest or John H. Morgan, who tells the story of the war to gaping crowds. England enriched the tree of her martial glory by the unflinching bravery of Cromwell’s Ironsides, as well as by the fiery dash and reckless impulse of her Prince Ruperts and Percy Hotspurs. So our Nation, North and South, will profit by the record of unparalleled bravery and endurance left by the Southern armies.



I do not by anything I say underrate or disparage the bravery of the men who wore the blue and fought on the other side. On the contrary every encomium on Southern valor is by inevitable implication a commendation of the gallant Union soldiers who finally overcame and destroyed the most splendid armies that ever stood up in line of battle on all this earth.

## IX.

Our battle fields will always remain an inspiration to valor and heroism among our descendants, and I am glad our Government is trying to preserve them.

Take two illustrations, ever to be remembered, one exhibiting our courage in success, the other our heroism in defeat.

On the night of the 28th of August, 1862, Jackson had completed that heavy forced march to the rear of Pope's grand army, and with a long, thin line of eighteen thousand men, tried to stretch his front from Bull Run on the east to the great turnpike leading to Thoroughfare Gap, on the west, in order that the Federal commander might imagine the whole of Lee's army to be behind him. There never was another instance of such daring, I think, in the history of the whole war. Eighteen thousand men, segregated from every support, standing in the rear of over seventy thousand battle-seasoned warriors of the North, in an open country, with reinforcements pouring in from every quarter to the enemy, another great hostile army on the flank, within striking distance, and yet our matchless leader never quailing for an instant. It was victory or annihilation. In some places our divisions stood up in skirmish line, with the men six feet apart from each other, in order to display the front demanded. All night long the march-worn corps remained under arms, sleeping little, ever on the alert, listening to the movement of troops, hearing the lumbering of the great ordnance trains, as Pope turned his army right about and prepared to crush the daring soldier who had invaded his rear, captured his headquarters and destroyed his supplies. While the men stood in line and watched the dawn approach, every heart was anxious in all the host, for each one knew that Lee with the army was far away across the mountains, and that an awful death grapple was at hand with the rising of the sun. As they stood shivering in the cold chill of the morning, all at once, out from the hazy distance, came the boom of a cannon floating down from Thoroughfare Gap, fifteen miles away, and striking on the strained ears of the weary but wide-awake host like the roll of distant thunder before the storm. Then a mighty shout arose along the whole line, rising higher and higher like a Southern tornado, and these words shaped themselves out from the echoes in the hills: "Hurrah, Boys, Hurrah! That's Longstreet's bull-dogs barking; we are all right now."

Then, out from the woods rode the sleepless commander of the Veteran Second Corps, the signal gun was fired, the rattle of the skirmish line began, the deep bay of the artillery answered back to the thunders of Thoroughfare



Gap and waked the echoes in the hills around. Soon the grapple of the battle-trained guns commenced, the guns spouting deadly fire are held in hands that never tremble. Now see him, great hearted commander, war-laureled hero, right hand of God Almighty's vengeance against his foe:

"See Jackson — his sword in his hand,  
Like the stern rocks around him immovable stand,  
The wisdom, the knowledge, the skill that he boasts,  
Sought ever from Him who is Leader of Hosts;  
He speaks in the name of his God, Lo! the tide,  
The Red Sea of battle is seen to divide,  
The pathway of victory cleaves the dark flood,  
And the foe is overwhelmed in a deluge of blood."

Take another scene:

The fortunes of the Confederacy had mounted higher and higher. The First Manassas, the seven fateful fields around Richmond, the Second Manassas, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, had all been fought and gained, and Southern valor seemed to be invincible.

Now, at length, Lee's grand army stood on the soil of the old Keystone State, at bay, before the frowning heights of Cemetery Ridge, Culps Hill and Round Top, or Devil's Den. For two days the Union forces had been driven and overwhelmed by the fierce attacks of the Southern soldiery, but now reinforced and sternly defiant, the enemy held an almost impregnable position on the barbed ridges around Gettysburg. The battle had ebbed and flowed with alternate success, till, like Napoleon at Waterloo, Lee at last determined to stake his all on a single charge.

Pickett's division of Virginians was fresh and resolute — it numbered nearly five thousand men, in three splendid brigades, under Armistead, Garnett and Kemper, and Lee ordered it, with a supporting column of nearly ten thousand men, to take the salient on the left center of the Federal line, bending toward Cemetery Ridge.

It was an awful undertaking. For nearly one solid mile these brave soldiers must charge in the face of the entire Union army of over seventy-five thousand men, entrenched on the cannon-crowned heights, and equipped with the finest enginery of destruction in the world. We wonder now why such a charge was ever attempted; but then all the South imagined that its army was invincible. There was no failing of heart in the rank and file when the order was given to prepare for the charge, though Longstreet tells us that so vivid was the impending vision of death to him that he could not syllable the command, but could only point upward in silence to the heights.

Yet the leader and his men went forth without the quiver of a muscle. In the very midst of the awful cannonading that preceded the advance, the soldiers of the Division, sheltering themselves in the thick woods at the bottom of the slope, spent the time indulging in harmless jokes and pleasant converse, as if they had been ordered only to a dress parade, or a picnic on the grounds near by.





But now the order comes, "Up men and away," and up they go, the rebel yell breaking the echoes of the hills and shaking the leaves of the trees round about.

At first the enemy withheld his fire, as if the whole Union Army were overwhelmed with admiration at the daring of such an undertaking. Then suddenly the crest grew red with flame, the guns spake, and from every side the shrapnel dropped, the grape-shot hurtled and the musketry hissed. One hundred and fifty pieces of artillery poured their iron missiles of death into the oncoming ranks.

The head of the charging column sank into the ground, as if the earth had opened before it—the supports melted away in confusion and defeat, but still that devoted line rushed forward—up the slant in the very face of the hurtling hailstorm—over the outworks, into the citadel itself those brave boys dashed, their banners torn, their guns shattered, their leaders prostrate, until at last in the blood red salient the gallant Armistead raises his hat on his sword in place of a flag for his Virginia boys to rally upon, and then falls pierced with many wounds on the dark and gory ground, as the shouts of victory reach his dying ear.

Look! Comrades, it is high tide at Gettysburg! All the powers of heaven, earth and hell gaze down with wonder on that charge. The fortunes of eight millions of people hang on it. Will it succeed? Has Lee "grown so great that he embarrassed God?" Was there no place left in the domain of Providence for the Southern Confederacy? No, it did not succeed. It pierced the Federal center, and if the supports had only followed, as the great Commander ordered, perhaps two independent nations might have lived today, hard by each other, on this American soil. But God willed it otherwise.

Yet never was charge like this. McDonald pierced the Austrian center at Wagram, and his master put a ducal coronet on his brow, and a Marshal's star on his breast. Napoleon's old Guard broke its frothing flood of valor on the English rocks at Waterloo; the Six Hundred rode down an army at Bala-klava, but Pickett's five thousand men pierced the Union center at Gettysburg, on the most impregnable ridge of the earth, and in the face of the fiercest fire that ever destroyed an army in the annals of time. Five thousand men went up, but only one-third came back. Oh, what pathos in that scene; when its battle-torn leader, with tears in his manly eyes, stood in the presence of the great Commander, and said, "General, my noble division has been swept away."

The bravery of those gallant Virginia soldiers, in whose veins the blood of the Puritan and Cavalier had mingled together, sanctified their defeat, and made a name for Anglo-Saxon courage that has filled the world with admiration for nearly half of a century.

"Oh, that charge of Pickett's heroes,  
In its chivalry sublime,  
Shall go sounding down the ages,  
Sung by poets, penned by sages,  
Who record it for all time."





And today "wield spirits keep watch about the great boulders, while unknown comrades stalk in ghostly ranks through the black fastnesses of Devil's Den, and say, 'Woe is me, whose duty was to die.'"

These illustrations of Southern bravery are only representative of their class, for the whole war presented a succession of daring achievements that belonged rather to the days of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, than to these later matter-of-fact times, and the wonderful record will always bring a thrill of pride to the heart of every true son and daughter of the South for ages to come.

## X.

But what shall I say of the women, who in the midst of these trials and sacrifices remained at home, kept the fires alight on the hearthstone, and waited through the long days and months, with sore hearts and withering hopes, for the coming of the dear ones out yonder on the firing lines, in the camps, or the hospitals? I do not think we can ever do these women justice in our records. The men were able to put aside the horrors of the situation, in the midst of their comrades, in the excitement of the march, in the diversions of the camp, but the poor loving women, who sat at home and listened for the echo of the footsteps they would never hear again, and prayed for the coming of manly forms they had seen for the last time. Great God! Comrades, you and I cannot understand how they could even live through it all! Mothers, Daughters of the Confederacy, you have noble blood in your lineage. I heard an officer say once to the Southern boys who had enlisted for the Spanish war, "Boys," said he, "you have only one advantage over your fathers—you have the blood of your mothers in your veins."

The women were never conquered by the North. When the war closed, they devoted themselves to the graves of their heroic defenders. In the face of the scoffs of the enemy, the cold sneers of the time server and the renegade, they went on, in their quiet, unobtrusive way, marking the neglected graves, hallowing with their footsteps the little cemeteries where the soldiers slept, gathering up their dust from the trenches and out of the way places on the battle fields where they fell, moistening with the tears of divine pity the mounds that hid the ashes of the unknown soldiers, and rescuing their names from oblivion, wherever possible.

All praise to your efforts, Mothers, Sisters, Daughters—I dip the ensign seven times—more than for an Admiral's salute—in your honor today.

This heritage of the war falls below nothing else in value. It brought to the front the womanhood of the South; it taught the lessons of endurance, of patience, of love and courage, and fitted these angels of our homes to be the mothers of a generation of men and women that shall find no equal in the virtues of life, in the splendors of piety, in the grandeur of self-sacrifice, throughout all the wide realm of this world's citizenship, as the ages come and go.



## XI.

Mr. Cleveland once said that if the life of this Republic is ever put in jeopardy again, it will devolve on the Southern people to save it. The North is honeycombed with anarchy, and the tendencies to socialistic communism, with all its train of attendant evils. The West is full of foreign, unassimilated material, with no traditions to reverence, and no attachments to our form of government. The South, on the contrary, contains a great, liberty-loving, conservative, pure-blooded American population—sturdy agriculturists, noble-hearted mechanics, patriotic business men, intelligent laborers, all uncontaminated by the new and disturbing ideas of the day, appreciative of the worth of human freedom, and devoted to the traditions of the past. I pray God that the words of this great man may prove to be true.

The dawn of a new era has already brightened the sky of our Southern country.

So far as its material interests are concerned, they were never in a more prosperous and progressive condition than today.

The South never felt herself more completely a part of the Union than at the present time.

Why, Comrades, even Massachusetts has made peace with us and is absolutely taking up boldly her great cotton mills and transporting them to Georgia, the Carolinas and other Southern States.

The iron mines are leaving Pittsburg and coming to Alabama. The great steel plants of the North are looking to the product from our own country to save them, while our cotton feeds and clothes the families of half the world, and preserves the balance of trade in favor of our nation and its finances.

Our farmers have absolutely been laughing with happiness and plenty from the Atlantic to the Gulf in the last two or three years. We have even learned the secret of the great Northern trusts, and our planters have formed their Cotton Associations to control the product and dictate the prices of the six hundred and fifty million dollars worth of the raw material, the annual output of our fields, and thus free themselves from the hands of the speculator and gambler. The financiers of Lombard and Wall streets, and in fact, of all the world-centers, have found out to their cost that our once despised Southern people must be reckoned with when plans are laid out and schemes conceived for the control of the world's business and finance.

Our political position also has improved, and our solidarity is looked on with more tolerance than ever before. In fact, they are breaking it down,—for our part in the war is no longer the subject of unstinted vituperation and scorn. Long delayed justice seems to be turning its face towards our borders.

In 1898 the President of the United States, the martyred McKinley, in the presence of the assembled Legislature of Georgia, had the courage to say to the world that in his opinion the time had come when the care of the Confederate graves should be confided to the hands of the National Government. That great man, himself a gallant Union soldier, reached the conclusion before his death that there was no danger, at least, in a dead Confederate.



He did a bolder and more courteous and patriotic act even than this:

When he visited Macon, Georgia, the city of my home, on his journey through the South, he headed a vast procession called out in his honor, and while he rode in the column, wore the veteran badge of the R. A. Smith Camp of Confederate Survivors of that city on his manly breast. That Camp's emblem was consecrated to the evangel of peace when the Nation's ruler put it on.

These were long steps toward the recognition of the fact that there was somewhat of honor and honesty in the motives of the Confederate armies when they fought in the war.

But this is not all. On the 28th of February of the present year, the Congress of the United States unanimously passed this resolution:

*"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to deliver to the proper authorities of the respective States in which the regiments which bore these colors were organized certain Union and Confederate battle flags now in the custody of the War Department for such final disposition as the aforesaid proper authorities may determine.*

*"Approved February 28, 1905."*

Do you know what that resolution meant, Comrades? It was the act of the Nation itself, and freed the last captive that remained of the war. It gave into the custody of the States and the people who once owned them, these sacred emblems and sanctioned their keeping. We may lay these flags away with our dead, or we may keep them with the memories of other days; we may weep over them, we may believe in them, we may reverence them, we may eulogize the heroes that fought and died beneath them, in short may do what we please with them.

In that resolution is heard the voice of both the people and the President: "Take them," it said, "along with 'Old Glory'—take them because you believe that you were right, take them because your people fought and died beneath them. Though they are mere shreds and strings, they call back the form of a dead nation to you, of a hopeless cause, of a gallant but losing struggle. They quicken the dust of long buried heroes, they brighten the hopes and cheer the hearts of the survivors who followed them."

They are sacred as the relics of a mother's love. We may keep and use them as we see fit.

And what reciprocal duty does this put on us, my Comrades? Will it not compel us to love better the government that gave them back to us? It was a recognition, though long delayed, of our right to have them, as brothers, as comrades, as citizens no longer under suspicion in the same great nation.

I would that the phantom columns which lie buried from the Potomac to the Gulf could rise up today and shake hands over this evidence of reviving justice!

Brave boys! your death then was not in vain!

Side by side, during the Spanish war, your sons, sons of the South, sturdy offspring of a sturdy ancestry, stood by the sons of the North in the struggle





against a foreign foe, and held aloft the banner of a common country, crowning it with triumph wherever it led the blazing battle line.

You can strike the notes of your National Anthem, Comrades, for the bands have played it in the front of battle, as your own gray haired chieftain led the armies of the nation to victory over the exultant foreign foe!

I love the Stars and Bars: It is the flag of the Nation to which I swore allegiance in my youth, but my Comrades, I can see it reproduced today in the Stars and Stripes which our ancestry aided in making glorious.

Every gorgeous dye that blushed rosy red on that battle consecrated flag of the South, every tint that borrowed the hue of Heaven's overbending concave, or imaged the cloud that bathed its whitened plumage in the moonlight, finds a counterpart in yon starry flag that floats over a united and triumphant people.

Dr. Pinson, who occupies one of your great pulpits in Louisville, wrote of it once:

"See, see, it is up on the billowing breeze,  
It signals its sons, over land, over seas,  
It waves o'er the ranks of our patriot braves  
O'er thunder charged navies that grapple the waves,  
Look men of the palm and men of the pine;  
"Shout the blue and gray, 'it is mine it is mine,'  
For Freedom has flung it to flaunt in the sky,  
By the challenge of the freeman, 'who strikes it shall die.'"

'Twixt the past and tomorrow, on the crest of the hour,  
It is gleaming with glory and pulsing with power. •  
All rhythmic its folds with battle songs sung,  
When high o'er the thunder-rent tempest it hung:  
When the red lightnings leaped o'er the fierce battle tide,  
And the heroes that bore it, upheld it and died;  
And the heroes that smote it with courage and might  
Made lustrous its folds as they fell in the fight."

Broaden the stripes, Comrades, lessen the number of the stars, and the flag of your own storied days from '61 to '65 floats again before your failing vision.

I who sent a son to fight for the starry flag in the last war, I who gave a father to the cause of the Red Cross banner in the greater one, I who followed Lee and Jackson and Gordon in Virginia—without one throb of disloyalty to the memory of those sacred days—but in heart and soul demanding justice to the cause for which the Southern armies fought and died, dare to say here and now, in this great Reunion, by this great Northern River, that these two flags of right should wave together over the dust of the Confederate soldier, and at our anniversary gatherings adorn the walls of our Southern capitals,—that



the Stars and Stripes, the flag of freedom, and the Stars and Bars, the flag of valor, standing side by side, with the verdict of eternal justice blazing between, may tell to the world in this first decade of the twentieth century, that—

“Over the fallen we’ve plighted our troth  
And the dead of the Union belong to us both!”

And so I close this chapter, Comrades; here I fold up this record for the country,—for if the Union flag can float with propriety along with the flag of the South in our Confederate cemeteries, in our halls of Reunion, and in the capitols of our Southern States and do it with the sanction of the National Government, it tells to the world in tones louder than cannon’s roar, or thunder’s crash, that the cause for which these gallant soldiers died was not the cause of the traitor and the rebel, but the cause of eternal TRUTH and RIGHT! It cannot be blotted out, Comrades. Eternal Wisdom has made the verdict, and Eternal Justice will enforce the judgment!

## XII.

One more thought, Comrades, and I am done. I know you are wearied with my long talking, but I feel that it is the last time my voice will ever be heard in these ceremonies, and in justice to you and myself I would not close this address without making this one last appeal:

There is a Power above us all that shapes the destinies of men and nations, “rough hew them as we will.” He can make the deadliest sacrifices bloom and fruit into fadeless crowns of triumph. It is a comfort for us to believe that His hand was over all our four years’ struggle, and the destinies of the nation and its armies were fixed by His will. He alone can bring victory out of defeat; He alone can soften the rigors of sorrow to the suffering hearts of men.

Let me give you an illustration, more real than imaginary, to close this address:

It was my fortune once to be present at the burning of a great city. The chances of war had brought our opposing armies together in its midst, and the dread implements with which men destroy each other were busied for a long time in the terrible work of carnage. Shot and shell aimed with deadly precision crossed in mid-heavens, while the lurid flashes from the blackened mouths of the monster guns lit up the scene, and mingling with the roar of battle, the yells of the combatants, the shrieks of the wounded and dying, added a terrible grandeur to the scene, which no pen could ever portray. In the midst of the fight, the cry rang out that the city was on fire. The flames had already gained such headway before their discovery as to defy all effort to stay them. Instinctively, therefore, the two armies ceased fighting, and retired to the neighboring hills to await the result of the conflagration. Here the sight which met the eye was thrilling beyond description. Huge lines of



smoke rolled upward, broke and deployed in mid-heaven and dashed the darkened sunshine from a thousand jagged edges into the face of the beholders. Tongues of flame lapped the air, and flakes of fire and cinder, like foam flecks, leaped far out of sight into the heavens. Lances of light sprang from the burning pile and stabbed the shrouding canopy of smoke, while red and glaring and serpent-like, the long arms of the conflagration stretched away into the sea of sky. Blacker and blacker grew the canopy, louder and louder the roar of the conflagration, redder and redder the arms of flame that essayed the blue Empyrean. Now bursting the pall of smoke, the ragged flame licked the skies, then reeling and tottering like a drunken man, it bent far down toward the earth, while the pent thunders of its wrathful sweep broke in awe inspiring grandeur on the ear. It reminded one of the burning of a sin-doomed earth, when, as in the Apocalyptic vision, the Archangel bearing the trump shall tear loose the planet from the hinges of the universe and hurl it into the smoking furnace of its last conflagration.

But awful as was the scene, it was destined to a yet more fearful culmination. Mark the operation of one of Nature's mighty laws: While the mountains of smoke and the giant heads of flame were swaying up the steeps of heaven, the distant horizon became overcast. The clouds that hung on the crest of the western mountains came scudding across the waste toward the doomed city. A dull and sullen roar, precursor of the tempest rushing to restore the disturbed equilibrium, broke on the ears of the armies. In an almost inconceivable space of time the tempest rushed down upon the city. And now was added a war of the elements to the battle of the flames. Flashes of lightning leaped from the smoky caverns of the skies, while the roar and crash of the thunder, peal on peal, hushed for a moment the din of the conflagration, and fell on the ears of the awe-struck armies like the trump of heaven's embattled legions, sounding the doom of the earth. Down in weird sheets the waters poured, torrent after torrent, and deluge after deluge, as if old ocean breaking his bounds had hurled his massive billows upon the track of the burning city. Men's faces looked pale as the light from above met the light of the burning piles beneath, and played in fantastic wreaths on the swaying masses of smoke and ashes rising on the tempest's wing. Now, indeed, was a war of fire and water, and the tempest's piping voice urged on the combatants, while the lightnings in trailing sheets of flame, hung out their banners to the struggling elements. Down came the rushing torrents, up poured the beleaguered flames and blackened walls and charred columns and swaying domes marked the scene of the deadly struggle. Heaven's artillery boomed and earth replied with falling towers and roaring flames. On each side the serried columns sallied forth to grapple in the contest. In mid-air they met, and hurtling wings and fiery balls scurried over the battle plains,—now right, now left. now back, now forth, like leaping fiends, the earth born warriors grappled with the arms of heaven. Nor was the battle long in doubt. Soon heaven's resistless forces swept the fields in triumph. The massive clouds from out their arsenals poured down their torrents of flood and flame, and soon the scarred and blackened bastions that fortified the earth-born foe lay quenched in





silence and in ruins. Heaven's watery armies had fought to save men's homes.

A rainbow, signal of the victor storm, hung its wavy painted pinions on the cloud's ascending ramparts, and the armies fought no more that day.

So too, within our homes, within our Nation: The storm must meet the storm, and often out of the fierceness of the tempest's wrath, and the fury of the downpouring elements, will come the safety of our earthly hopes, and the rainbow of advancing peace will girdle the tempest's retreating ranks!

Look upward, my Comrades—glorious remnant of a dead Nation's defenders! Gaze with confidence in the face of the advancing years!

Lo, the Nineteenth Century has gone, carrying its shadows of Calvaries and Crosses along with it!

The Invisible Ruler of the Universe has been watching over the destinies of your sorely-tried people. Your sacrifices were not all unappreciated and your tears have not all been shed in vain. In the evolution and perfection of the great plan of Jehovah toward the race of men, the upbuilding and rehabilitation of your prostrate country has been as marked and conspicuous as its overthrow was sorrowful and complete.

For the blood that flowed out from the veins of your fallen comrades, by the margin of the Potomac, the silvery South Anna, and the Rappahannock, by the banks of the Great Father of Waters, along the turbid Chickamauga, and the sluggish Bull Run—reddening the monumental fields of Manassas, Fredericksburg, Cold Harbor and Chancellorsville, giving a glow to the dark forests of Spottsylvania, the tangled thickets of the Wilderness, and the bleak fosses of Petersburg, tingeing with scarlet the slopes of the Kennesaw, and splashing with crimson the plains of Murfreesboro and Nashville, has been crying out through the changing years with a voice of unending entreaty, until at last, under the banners of a great and re-united Nation—in the inevitable force of an ever following reaction and in the spirit of the Gospel of the lowly Nazarene—your triumph has begun and your victory is assured—and your people—these blessed SOUTHERN PEOPLE—with faces set to the future and hearts alight with unfailing trust, will soon make of these Golgothas—these battle fields of yours—my countrymen—where struggling valor laid its offerings down—the Resurrection scenes of the mightiest conquests of Truth and of Right in all the annals of that warfare waged in this world for the uplift of Humanity, and its restoration to the side of its Maker and its God!

This is the hope of the present and the promise of the future for you, my Comrades, in this land of your love!





... REPORT OF ...

# Major-Gen'l Wm. E. Mickle

Adj't-Gen'l and Chief of Staff

## United Confederate Veterans



An Itemized Statement of all Receipts and  
Expenditures from January first, nine-  
teen hundred and four, to January  
first, nineteen hundred and five

1909.

J. G. HAUSER, "THE LEGAL PRINTER,"  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.



... REPORT OF ...

Major-General Wm. E. Mickle

Adj't-Gen'l and Chief of Staff

United Confederate Veterans



Itemized Statement of Receipts and Expenditures  
from January 1, 1904, to January 1, 1905.



**MAJOR-GENERAL WM. E. MICKLE, ADJUTANT-GENERAL AND  
CHIEF OF STAFF, IN ACCOUNT WITH UNITED  
CONFEDERATE VETERANS.**

Itemized Statement of Receipts and Expenditures from January 1st, 1904,  
to December 31st, 1904.

*Receipts.*

DATE.	NAME AND NUMBER OF CAMP.	AMOUNT.
Jany. 4.	Saml. V. Fulkerson (705).....	\$ 6 60
	Cape Fear (254).....	13 80
	Anson (846) .....	5 00
	Stockdale (324) .....	4 10
	Ben. McCullough (300).....	2 70
	Rev. Jno. R. Deering (Lexington, Ky.).....	1 00
	(Chaplain).	
	Menardville (328) .....	4 60
	Georgia Division (Donation).....	2 00
	Alcibiades DeBlanc (634).....	4 00
	R. F. Webb (818).....	10 10
	Jim Pearce (527).....	2 20
	Kentucky Division (Donation).....	100 00
5.	Col. B. Timmons (61).....	1 00
	Raphael Semmes (11).....	20 00
	Jefferson-Lamar (305).....	6 50
	Major E. W. Lyen (Harrodsburg, Ky.).....	1 00
	Georgia Division (Donation).....	2 00
	Jos. E. Johnston (34).....	6 00
	Joe Brown (1148).....	7 80
	Henry Gray (551).....	1 20
	Lexington and Purcell (771).....	1 80
	Tom Coleman (429).....	2 70
	J. T. Walbert (463) .....	5 70
	J. T. Stuart (1294).....	3 00
6.	Avera (913) .....	1 40
	Confederate Veterans (802).....	1 50
	Wm. L. Moody (87).....	6 10
7.	Boyd Hutchison (1019).....	4 00
	R. E. Lee (58).....	7 60
	Magruder (105) .....	8 60
	Dick Dowling (197).....	12 30
	John M. Bradley (352).....	5 50
9.	John B. Gordon (50).....	3 10
11.	Manor (664) .....	2 20





Jan. 11.	Major W. Williams (Hopkinsville, Ky.).....	\$ 1 00
	John H. Morgan (448).....	3 00
	William Gamble (1184).....	6 30
	Lake Providence (193).....	1 85
	Capt. Marmaduke Parr Sale (Louisville, Ky.).....	1 00
	W. R. Stone (1529).....	1 80
18.	Jasper Hawthorn (285).....	3 80
	John Pelham (565).....	2 60
12.	"Tige" Anderson (1455).....	3 00
	Jno. A. Wharton (286).....	4 60
	Amite City (78).....	2 20
	Tom Moore (556).....	2 00
	Sutton (1404) .....	1 60
	Ben. McCullough (946).....	8 60
	Confederate Hist. Assn. (28).....	21 00
	Geo. M. Emack (1471).....	6 40
	John C. G. Key (156).....	8 00
	Major Victor Maurin (38).....	3 70
	McElhaney (835) .....	3 65
	Stover (1500) .....	4 00
	Wm. Henry Trousdale (495).....	20 20
	Sheet-Cheshire (1542) .....	2 00
	Lt. Col. J. Alex Doty (Lancaster, Ky.).....	1 00
	Paul Hatch (1116).....	3 20
	Major J. H. Arnold (Lancaster, Ky.).....	1 00
	Major Duncan Goodloe (Lancaster, Ky.).....	1 00
	John H. Morgan (1198).....	3 20
	P. A. Haman (1499).....	1 60
	Genl. Jas. Conner (374).....	3 80
19.	Hi Bledsoe (1201).....	5 00
	James Longstreet (1399).....	3 00
20.	Tennessee Division (Donation) .....	100 00
21.	Col. A. R. Blakely (New Orleans).....	5 00
	Col. A. A. Lelong (New Orleans).....	5 00
	Georgia Division (Donation).....	49 56
	McGregor (274) .....	4 50
	Maxey (281) .....	3 30
22.	Frank Cheatham (1432).....	60
	Kentucky Division (Donation).....	100 00
	Col. J. A. Harral (New Orleans).....	5 00
	Lake County (279).....	7 00
23.	Genl. J. H. Lewis (874).....	4 50
	J. L. Powers (1394).....	2 90
25.	Major Jas. H. Mathis (Dallas, Tex.).....	3 50
	Fort Mason (618).....	2 00



Feb'y. 1.	D. M. Logan (1336).....	\$ 1 50
	P. F. Liddell (561).....	3 20
	Capt. H. J. Kelso, M. D. (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. H. O. Nelsen (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. W. M. Epps (Knoxville, Tenn.) .....	1 00
	Capt. G. F. Milton (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Nevada (662) .....	8 50
	Col. Biscoe Hindman (Louisville, Ky.).....	1 00
	Brig. Gen. Robt. E. Houston (Aberdeen, Miss.).....	10 00
	Capt. M. D. F. Butler (Oliver Springs, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. Jno. L. Rhea (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
2.	Genl. Ned. Willett (Long Beach, Miss.).....	10 00
	Capt. O. L. Mitchell( Chattanooga, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Franklin Buchanan (1214) .....	2 00
	Col. J. V. Harris, M. D. (Key West, Fla.).....	5 00
	Col. W. G. Coyle (New Orleans).....	10 00
3.	Capt. W. B. Lockett (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Major A. H. Hefner (Greenville, Tex.).....	3 50
	Capt. Geo. M. Worsham (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
4.	R. E. Lee (66).....	3 00
	Brig. Genl. W. C. Stubbs (New Orleans).....	10 00
	Capt. Jno. M. Coy (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Jno. G. Fletcher (638).....	4 00
	Capt. B. M. Fletcher, M. D. (Tazewell, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. B. T. Schultz (Tazewell, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. Thos. J. Speck (Morristown, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. J. C. Hodges (Morristown, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. Jno. W. Warwick (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Brig. Genl. Robt. E. Houston (Aberdeen, Miss.).....	2 00
	R. E. Lee (1055).....	4 50
5.	Henry E. McCulloch (557).....	10 00
	M. J. Furgerson (1289).....	3 00
	Capt. J. Thos. McGrath (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. Wm. H. Shaver (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. J. J. Lloyd (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. Jacob Newman (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Joshua Rhett Jones (Greenback, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt Wm. D. Winstead (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
6.	Col. Biscoe Hindman (Louisville, Ky.).....	1 00
	Geo. Moorman (1299).....	2 80
	Texas Division (Donation).....	103 41
	Capt. Abraham Greedig (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
8.	Jno. B. Gordon (50).....	1 90
	Brig. Genl. E. G. Williams (Waynesville, Mo.).....	13 00
	C. H. Howard (688).....	2 00



Jan. 25.	Felix K. Zollicoffer (46).....	\$ 2 80
	Stonewall Jackson (249).....	6 15
	Cabell (89).....	5 00
	Elmore County (255).....	2 40
26.	Major Alex. H. Wall (Mayesville, Ky.).....	2 50
	W. A. Montgomery (26).....	5 00
	V. Y. Cook (1474).....	4 00
27.	Lt.-Col. Chas. Reed (Paducah, Ky.).....	2 50
	Raphael Semmes (11).....	19 10
	Joe Shelby (844).....	1 30
	Sabine River (1470).....	6 60
	Hanging Rock (738).....	1 50
	John A. Hudson (1213).....	1 30
	"Pap" Price (1360).....	4 70
	Brig. Genl. C. H. Tebault, M. D. (New Orleans).....	10 00
(Surgeon-General)		
	Capt. H. H. Duncan (Tavares, Fla.).....	2 50
	Walker-McRae (687).....	3 00
	Ben. McCullough (563).....	2 90
	Brig. Genl. S. S. Green (Charleston, W. Va.).....	10 00
28.	Wm. L. Byrd (1545).....	4 00
	Brig. Genl. David E. Johnston (Bluefield, W. Va.).....	10 00
29.	Brig. Genl. H. W. Graber (Dallas, Tex.).....	5 00
	Major J. R. Deering (Lexington, Ky.).....	2 50
	Capt. R. H. Sansom (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. S. J. Kirkpatrick (Jonesboro, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Mangum (1135).....	2 20
	Col. B. T. Walshe (New Orleans).....	5 00
30.	Bell County (122).....	3 00
	G. R. Christian (703).....	5 00
	Capt. J. W. Goodwin (Jefferson City, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Stonewall Jackson (1452).....	2 40
	Jos. E. Johnston (1252).....	2 00
	Capt. W. J. Worsham (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Col. Biscoe Hindman (Louisville, Ky.).....	5 00
	Major Geo. H. Gause (Slidell, La.).....	2 50
Feby. 1.	Thos. H. Hunt (1262).....	8 60
	Robt. McLain (1469).....	1 80
	Wm. M. McIntosh (1085).....	5 00
	Tom. Smith (1372).....	4 80
	Albert Sidney Johnston (113).....	50
	Major Wm. W. Carson (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	North Carolina Division (Donation).....	100 00
	Finley (1519).....	5 40
	Capt. W. H. Farmer (Lone Mountain, Tenn.).....	1 00



Feb'y. 8.	Col. R. N. Provine (Coles Creek, Miss.).....	\$ 5 00
	Capt. W. L. Anderson, M. D. (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. Geo. W. Lambright (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Col. Biscoe Hindman (Louisville, Ky.).....	1 00
	Capt. Jos. W. Sneed (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	"Pap" Price (773).....	2 60
9.	Capt. Jas. C. Howard (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Centreville (461) .....	2 40
10.	Adj't. I. M. Chism (Albany, Tex.).....	2 50
	Capt. D. G. Sampson (Albany, Tex.).....	2 50
	Albany (1406).....	1 30
	W. F. Townsend (111).....	3 10
	Capt. Reuben N. Payne (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. Bartow Smith (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. J. H. Routh (Ballinger, Tex.).....	2 50
	Crittendon (707) .....	4 50
	Friendship (383).....	5 00
	Pat Cleburne (1464).....	2 00
11.	Co. "D," 6th Tex. Inf'ty. (1429).....	1 60
	Capt. Dale Evans (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. E. H. Cureton (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Magruder (1209) .....	4 30
	Capt. J. M. Gaut (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. L. B. Audigier (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
12.	Nash County (1412).....	10 00
	Capt. Wm. P. Chandler (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. Wm. P. Chandler (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. Rob't. P. Williams (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
13.	Capt. Rob't. C. Alexander (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Sterling Price (1378).....	5 00
	Eli M. Bruce (1518).....	2 60
	Capt. B. M. Fletcher, M. D. (Tazewell, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Capt. H. O. Nelsen (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
18.	Cabell (1434) .....	90
	Major F. S. Loftin (Newman, Ga.).....	2 50
	Sam. Lanham (1513).....	2 10
	Stonewall Jackson (42) .....	3 80
	Henry L. Giltner (1466) .....	1 90
	Willis S. Roberts (1458).....	4 30
19.	Major-General Geo. W. Gordon (Memphis, Tenn.).....	20 00
	Major D. O. Dougherty (Atlanta, Ga.).....	2 50
	Greenfield (972) .....	2 20
	R. E. Lee (181).....	29 10
20.	Tennessee Division (Donation) .....	75 00
	G. C. Wharton (443) .....	4 50





Feb. 22.	Wm. Rose McAdory (157).....	\$ 7 80
	Col. T. H. Jones (Atlanta, Ga.).....	5 00
	Mildred Lee (90).....	6 00
	Scott Anderson (619).....	3 75
	Capt. James C. Moses (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Major W. A. Curtis (Franklin, N. C.).....	2 50
	Chas. L. Robinson (947).....	5 20
	Neff-Rice (1194).....	4 30
23.	Col. Philip H. Fall (Houston, Tex.).....	5 00
	Dick Dowling (197).....	5 00
	Booker (1082) .....	1 20
	Lee County (1547).....	2 00
	Lomax (151).....	16 40
24.	Lakeland (1543) .....	4 00
	A. H. Colquitt (1544).....	4 10
	Paul Hatch (1116) .....	1 30
	Sul Ross (185) .....	1 25
	Ward (10) .....	13 00
	Tennessee Division (Donation) .....	55 95
	Major W. C. Crane (Houston, Tex.).....	2 50
	Capt. W. L. Anderson, M. D. (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Rev. J. H. Denton (Harriman, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Mounton (41) .....	7 70
25.	Capt. Geo. A. McNutt (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Houston County (880) .....	5 00
26.	Sam Davis (1089) .....	2 80
	Adj't. J. V. Grief (Paducah, Ky.).....	2 50
	Bill Adkins (1512) .....	3 10
	Clayton (966) .....	3 20
	Private Ike Stone (1283) .....	5 00
27.	Bedford Forrest (1345).....	1 25
29.	Capt. W. B. Gillespie (Newmarket, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Major Wm. H. Ellis (Bozeman, Mont.).....	2 50
	Capt. John P. Reins (Butte, Mont.).....	3 80
	R. E. Lee (1379).....	1 20
Mch. 1.	Capt. Thos. Herndon (Paducah, Ky.).....	2 00
	Washington Artillery (15).....	21 30
	Major-Genl. K. M. Van Zandt (Fort Worth, Tex.).....	20 00
3.	Forrest (1496).....	4 10
	R. E. Lee (1386).....	2 00
	Lt.-Col. T. B. Spaulding (Kingston, Tex.).....	2 50
	Major-Genl. K. M. Van Zandt (Fort Worth, Tex.).....	20 00
	Col. S. P. Greene (Fort Worth, Tex.).....	5 00
	Lt.-Col. Geo. Jackson (Fort Worth, Tex.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. Duke Goodman (Fort Worth, Tex.).....	2 50



Mar. 4.	Moore (60) .....	\$ 1 40
	Transylvania County (953).....	4 00
	Confed. Vet. States Cav. (9).....	9 00
	Major Jas. M. King (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. L. F. Roberts (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
5.	Palmetto Guards (315).....	2 60
	Plainview (1548) .....	2 00
	Col. Chas. A. Brusle (Plaquemine, La.).....	2 50
	Geo. Moorman (130).....	1 70
7.	Capt. Jas. P. Stanton (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Major Stuart McMullen (Rockmart, Ga.).....	1 00
	Sumter (642) .....	16 00
	Paragould (449) .....	3 30
	Capt. John House (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Sul Ross (185) .....	1 25
	Albert Pike (1414).....	2 10
	W. M. Gary (1549) .....	2 00
	John B. Gordon (1550).....	3 80
	N. B. Forrest (4).....	10 80
	John C. Crabb (1517).....	5 60
8.	Major John H. Bonner (Tyler, Tex.).....	2 50
	Denison (885) .....	3 70
	Jos. E. Johnston (1444).....	6 70
	Mountain Remnant (986) .....	2 30
	Major-General A. W. Hutton (Los Angeles, Cal.).....	20 00
	Col. E. H. Owen (Los Angeles, Cal.).....	5 00
	Lt.-Col. Walter J. Pickett (Fresno, Cal.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. Louis Tiemann (Los Angeles, Cal.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. T. L. Singleton (Colusa, Cal.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. Victor Montgomery (Santa Ana, Cal.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. C. Jackson, M. D. (Los Angeles, Cal.).....	2 50
	Major Volney Metcalfe (Azusa, Cal.).....	2 50
	Major C. H. Hance (Los Angeles, Cal.).....	2 50
	Major J. F. McQuown (Los Angeles, Cal.).....	2 50
	Major J. W. Dumas (Fresno, Cal.).....	2 50
	Winchester Hall (178).....	2 40
9.	K. M. Van Zandt (1459).....	5 00
	Ponchatoula (1074) .....	1 70
	Hugh A. Reynolds (218).....	4 10
	Pendleton Groves (1497) .....	3 80
10.	D. T. Beall (1327).....	1 30
	Capt. Levi Kirby (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Army of N. Va. (1).....	13 50
	Capt. W. C. Sanders (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Lt.-Col. A. J. Beale (Cynthiana, Ky.).....	2 50



Mar. 10.	Major-Genl. Jno. L. Galt (Ardmore, I. T.).....	\$ 20 00
	Col. Geo. H. Bruce (Ardmore, I. T.).....	5 00
	Harry T. Hayes (451).....	2 10
11.	John A. Jenkins (998).....	2 80
	Capt. Chas. T. Carter, Jr. (Nashville, Tenn.).....	1 00
12.	W. B. Tate (725).....	5 10
	Gordon Memorial (1551).....	3 80
	Fred. A. Ashford (632).....	3 40
14.	Army of Tenn. (2).....	27 90
	Goss-Grigsby (1515).....	2 20
	Capt. Jas. A. Hensley (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	West Virginia Division (Donation).....	50 00
	Alex. Stephens (1050).....	3 10
	J. E. B. Stuart (45).....	8 00
	Capt. W. J. Wright (Petros, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. Frederick A. Ault (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. Henry T. Ault (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Mammoth Cave (1423).....	2 20
15.	Capt. Thos. J. Speck (Morristown, Tenn.).....	2 00
	Adj't. Robt. C. Crouch (Morristown, Tenn.).....	2 00
	Washington (239) .....	4 60
16.	Beauvoir (120) .....	6 60
	Watt Bryson (1021).....	2 00
	Sam. Davis (1056).....	90
17.	Avery-McDowell (1552) .....	16 00
	Martin H. Cofer (543).....	1 60
	Capt. W. J. Lewalling (Caddo Mills, Tex.).....	2 50
	Caddo Mills (502).....	3 20
	Ben McCulloch (29).....	4 90
	Capt. Wm. Oldham (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
18.	Pleasant Hill (691).....	2 10
	Winnie Davis (625).....	3 00
	A. S. Johnston (71).....	8 50
	Marion Cogbill (1316).....	5 00
	B. Brooks (1491) .....	2 80
	Jno. H. Reagan (44).....	17 00
	Col. W. A. Milton (Louisville, Ky.).....	1 00
	Jas. Longstreet (973).....	2 50
	Gen. Dick Taylor (1265).....	5 00
	Jno. H. Morgan (1330).....	2 50
	Fred. Ault (5).....	2 00
19.	E. Kirby Smith (282).....	4 20
	Jno. M. Stemmons (1044).....	2 20
	E. G. Henry (312).....	2 00
	Lt.-Col. Eliza Skipwith (Vidalia, La.).....	5 00





Mar. 20.	Stonewall Jackson (118).....	\$ 2 90
21.	Jas. Breathed (1046).....	2 70
	Adj. R. Lichtenstein (Cumberland, Md.).....	2 50
	Brig.-Genl. J. F. Zacharias (Cumberland, Md.).....	10 00
	Brig.-Genl. Paul A. Fusz (Philipsburg, Mont.).....	125 00
	(For self and staff.)	
	J. E. B. Stuart (716).....	5 00
	Fat. Cleburne (1027).....	2 30
	Smith (891) .....	6 00
	Stewart (155) .....	2 00
	Rice E. Graves (1121).....	10 40
	Geary (1230) .....	1 00
	Horace Randal (163).....	3 20
	Jos. E. Johnston (1553).....	5 90
	Jeffries (889) .....	1 60
	Chas. Batchelor (1272).....	80
	Arcadia (229) .....	4 10
22.	Rev. T. M. Lowry (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Pat. Cleburne (222).....	7 10
	Matt. Ashcroft (170).....	9 60
23.	Poolville (1445) .....	2 00
	Thos. J. Glover (457).....	4 00
	Joe. Walker (335).....	3 90
	Miss. Division (Donation) .....	150 00
	A. S. Johnston (1100).....	6 00
	Capt. Jas. W. Irwin (Savannah, Tenn.).....	2 50
24.	Ben. McCullough (30).....	4 00
	J. W. Throckmorton (109).....	9 40
	Stonewall (1048) .....	2 10
	John H. Waller (237).....	4 10
	Taylor County (1554).....	10 25
	A. Buford (1335).....	2 00
	Pelham (258) .....	5 50
	Henry L. Wyatt (1248).....	3 70
	New Berne (1162).....	12 00
	Prairie Grove (384).....	10 70
25.	Capt. Roland Gooch (Nevada, Tex.).....	2 50
	James N. McIntosh (862).....	10 00
	Leonidas J. Merritt (387).....	2 00
	Henry M. Shaw (1304).....	5 50
	Chas. Wickliffe (1080).....	5 40
26.	W. A. Ratcliffe (682).....	2 80
	John Pelham (629).....	2 80
	E. G. Henry (312).....	1 50



Mar. 27.	W. W. Loring (154).....	\$ 2 40
	A. S. Johnston (654).....	5 60
	Karnes County (1307).....	2 80
28.	Texas Division (Donation).....	8 50
	J. A. Hudson (1212).....	2 50
	Zeigler (1493) .....	2 20
	Stonewall Jackson (1288).....	1 70
	Morrall (896) .....	2 60
	Col. Dudley W. Jones (121).....	2 50
	General Jno. B. Gordon (1400).....	4 40
	Missouri Division (Donation).....	50 00
	Charles J. Batchelor (1272).....	80
	Alfred Rowland (1302).....	2 00
	Samuel J. Gholson (1255).....	9 00
	Joe Wheeler (581).....	1 80
29.	Rappahannock (1524) .....	8 10
	James J. A. Barker (1555).....	4 00
	S. D. Fuller (1504).....	3 90
	M. T. Owan (416).....	2 87
	Col. Jno. A. Rowan (693).....	2 70
	John H. Moran (1330).....	3 00
30.	A. S. Johnston (48).....	6 80
	South Georgia (819).....	5 20
	Capt. S. T. Sykes (Aberdeen, Miss.).....	2 50
	Cleveland (1045) .....	6 00
	Joe E. Johnston (1444).....	1 15
	Tom Douglass (555).....	3 10
	Paul J. Semmes (832).....	3 10
	R. G. Prewitt (439).....	3 00
	C. H. Boyd (921).....	1 20
31.	N. B. Forrest (943).....	1 20
	J. H. Berry (1266).....	1 25
	Cooper (1431) .....	2 30
	John H. Cecil (1258).....	2 10
	R. E. Lee (158).....	30 00
	W. T. Black (1095).....	4 00
	Granbury (1323) .....	8 50
	Joe Sayers (1396).....	4 20
	Pat Cleburne (1488).....	2 50
	Thos. J. Glover (457).....	4 00
	E. C. Walthall (1411).....	1 20
	Ex-Confederate Association (8).....	3 00
Apr. 1.	H. B. Lyon (1259).....	4 20
	F. T. Nicholls (909).....	5 00
	Iberville (18) .....	4 40
	General Jno. J. Hornor (Helena, Ark.).....	10 00
	W. H. H. Tison (179).....	2 60



Apr. 1.	Chattooga (422)	\$ 4 80
	Major J. S. Cleghorn (Summerville, Ga.)	2 50
	Major R. T. Rudicil (Summerville, Ga.)	2 50
	W. H. Forney (1536)	2 70
2.	Dooley County (1109)	4 20
	Walter R. Moore (833)	2 50
	Ruston (7)	5 00
	Capt. E. L. Sykes (Aberdeen, Miss.)	2 50
	S. L. Freeman (884)	2 10
	Bayboro (1222)	50
	J. B. Kershaw (413)	7 00
	Cabell (125)	2 80
	Feliciania (264)	2 40
	Pat. Cleburne (222)	5 00
	Richland (152)	3 30
4.	Ryan (417)	3 10
	Arkansas Division (Donation)	50 00
	N. B. Forrest (1166)	3 00
	James Adams (1036)	4 50
	John C. Upton (43)	10 20
	R. E. Rodes (661)	2 50
	Turney (12)	5 10
	Wm. Richardson (804)	3 00
	Capt. Thos. Hooks (Marlow, Tenn.)	1 00
	Franklin Buchanan (747)	8 40
5.	Hankins (1231)	4 00
	Capt J. A. Mahon (Mahon, Miss.)	2 50
	Jas Gordon (553)	6 00
6.	Nassau (104)	3 50
	Johnston Edwards (1351)	2 20
	Francis Cockrell (1220)	3 00
	Sul Ross (129)	10 15
	Preston Smith (1362)	2 10
	J. R. R. Giles (708)	10 35
7.	John G. Fletcher (638)	4 00
	Wood County (153)	2 00
	Tom Green (652)	2 80
	Dabney H. Maury (1312)	4 45
	Major S. G. Spann (Meridian, Miss.)	2 50
	John M. Stephens (1341)	2 37
	Holmes County (398)	7 20
	Col. W. J. Woodward (Wilmington, N. C.)	5 00
8.	Joe Johnston (722)	2 50
	James C. Monroe (574)	7 50
	W. C. Preston (1243)	2 00
	Stanwaitie (1442)	1 90
	Col. Jno. W. Faxon (Chattanooga, Tenn.)	5 00



Apr. 8.	Brig.-Genl. C. M. McClellan (Claremore, I. T.).....	\$ 10 00
	Bill Scurry (1374).....	75
	Genl. M. M. Parsons (718).....	3 40
	Capt. J. A. Mahon (Mahon, Miss.).....	1 00
9.	W. F. Rodgers (142).....	4 20
	James A. Jackson (1308).....	7 00
	Tom Green (169).....	11 00
	D. C. Walker (640).....	4 20
11.	J. J. Whitney (22).....	2 40
	Joe Johnston (94).....	11 10
	Corporal Tally Simpson (1006).....	2 10
	Capt. W. Y. C. Hannum (Marysville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Walkup (781).....	4 00
	Clark L. Owen (666).....	2 50
	Bob Stone (93).....	4 30
12	Hattiesburg (21).....	7 20
	Confld. Vet. Assn. (171).....	11 50
	Longstreet (973).....	40
	Genl. Frank Cheatham (1546).....	3 00
	Major W. W. Franklin (Glasgow, Ky.).....	1 00
	A. S. Johnston (75).....	11 10
13.	Brig.-Genl. R. B. Funkhouser (Maurertown, Va.).....	10 00
	Ivanhoe (1507).....	2 80
	Capt. M. W. Jewett (Ivanhoe, Va.).....	2 50
	Wm. Frierson (83).....	4 20
	1st Lt. B. H. Scott (Paducah, Ky.).....	2 00
	2nd Lt. James Koger (Paducah, Ky.).....	2 00
	3rd Lt. R. J. Barker (Paducah, Ky.).....	2 00
	4th Lt. Jas. E. Potter (Paducah, Ky.).....	2 00
	Tippah Co. (453).....	3 00
	Jenkins (876).....	4 00
	Genl. Frank Gardner (580).....	5 40
	Up Hayes (831).....	1 50
14.	Talladega (246).....	16 00
	Ohio (1181).....	2 00
	Henry L. Wyatt (984).....	2 80
	Abilene (72).....	3 60
	Alonzo Napier (1349).....	7 10
	John C. Breckinridge (100).....	8 50
	William Preston (96).....	2 10
	John H. Morgan (95).....	2 50
	Abe Buford (97).....	2 00
	Geo. W. Johnson (98).....	3 20
	Humphrey Marshall (187).....	1 00
	W. H. Radcliffe (682).....	60
	John B. Hood (233).....	50
	Patrick R. Cleburne (252).....	1 80





Apr. 14.	Peter Bramlett (344)	\$ 1 10
	Jos. E. Johnston (442)	1 80
	Joe Walker (335)	1 10
	H. L. Buck (1556)	4 50
	Ben McCullough (542)	9 80
15.	A. F. Alexander (1457)	3 00
	Geo. B. Eastin (803)	42 00
	R. E. Lee (231)	3 10
	Patron's Union (272)	3 00
16.	Terrell Co. (404)	6 10
	R. Q. Mills (106)	4 00
	A. P. Hill (1365)	1 80
	John H. Morgan (448)	90
	Jackson County (1170)	4 40
	Major W. L. Jett (Frankfort, Ky.)	1 00
18.	W. W. Loring (13)	2 30
	J. M. Simonton (602)	5 20
	W. P. Lane (621)	16 20
	Mayfield (1249)	6 00
	McIntosh (531)	5 00
	Stonewall Jackson (1011)	2 00
	James Norris (1309)	13 65
	John B. Gordon (200)	4 00
	Capt. W. Lee (338)	5 00
	John McEnery (749)	20 40
	Vicksburg (32)	6 50
19.	Major D. O. Dougherty (Atlanta, Ga.)	2 50
	Brig. Gen'l Hugh L. Routh (Batonla, Ark.)	1 00
	Gen. George Moorman (270)	2 00
20.	Wm. A. Johnson (898)	5 00
	Stanly (1369)	5 00
	Forbes (77)	8 50
	Jeff Davis (523)	10 00
	Emmett McDonald (1370)	1 00
	Joe Shelby (1371)	1 00
	Roger Hanson (1377)	1 00
	Gen'l Marmaduke (1384)	1 00
	Stonewall Jackson (1385)	1 00
	Gen'l Parsons (1388)	1 00
	N. B. Forrest (1390)	1 00
	R. J. Breckinridge (1246)	4 10
	Hampton (389)	13 00
21.	Jefferson Davis (1501)	3 80
	Winnie Davis (108)	6 00
	R. E. Rhodes (661)	2 50
	Capt. A. Gredig (Knoxville, Tenn.)	2 50
	D. H. Hill (168)	1 70



Apr. 21.	Major J. C. Burrus (Benoit, Miss.).....	\$ 6 00
	Brig. Gen'l W. H. Jewell (Orlando, Fla.).....	10 00
22.	Benning (511) .....	30 00
	R. E. Lee (485).....	4 20
	Bedford Forrest (1251).....	3 20
	Major John Jenkins (784).....	4 50
	Hill County (166).....	5 00
	Tom Hindman (318).....	2 00
	Hugh R. Miller (1321).....	3 70
23.	Henry W. Allen (182).....	4 30
	Joe Shelby (975).....	2 30
	Cooper (1431).....	1 00
	Arthur Manegault (768).....	2 60
25.	Major A. A. Young, M. D. (Oxford, Miss.).....	2 50
	Major Gen'l T. J. Churchill (Little Rock, Ark.).....	20 00
	J. E. Johnston (566).....	1 90
	Sumter (250).....	13 00
	Pat Cleburne (88).....	7 80
	J. E. B. Stuart (716).....	1 00
	Evans (355) .....	2 10
	Major G. N. Saussey (Hawkinsville, Ga.).....	2 50
	Major W. J. Bohon (Danville, Ky.).....	1 00
	Campbell (488) .....	5 80
26.	Featherston (517) .....	5 70
	Major W. J. Murphy (Donaldsonville, La.).....	1 00
	Vermillion (607) .....	5 00
	St. Helena (1484).....	3 80
	Warren McDonald (936).....	5 00
27.	Walker Gaston (821).....	7 30
	S. H. Powe (1144).....	8 25
	John M. Lillard (934).....	4 50
	Ben T. DuVal (146).....	9 10
	Barnard E. Bee (84).....	8 00
	Bowie Pelhams (572).....	5 00
	Yazoo (176).....	9 80
28.	Lt. Col. C. L. Baltzell (Fernandina, Fla.).....	2 50
	Major George Latham " " .....	2 50
	R. T. Davis (759).....	3 50
	Heard County (1159).....	2 00
	John W. Morton (1443).....	5 00
	Steadman (668) .....	5 00
	Capt. E. S. Butts (Vicksburg, Miss.).....	2 50
29.	Clayton (966) .....	5 50
	Major Joe MeVoy (Cantonment, Fla.).....	2 50
	J. S. Cone (1227).....	4 10



Apr. 29.	Humbolt (974)	2 50
	John W. Rowan (908)	2 70
	Lafayette County (752)	5 00
	Lt. Col. H. Buchanan (Hickman, Ky.)	1 00
	Col. H. A. Tyler " "	1 00
	Henegan (766)	3 30
30.	Col. Ed. Crossland (1228)	3 50
	Col. J. M. Keller, M. D. (Hot Springs, Ark.)	5 00
	Quitman (1122)	4 55
	Major Eppes Tucker (Lakeland, Fla.)	2 50
	West Point (571)	6 00
May 2.	McDaniel (487)	4 00
	Major James K. Perry (Dardanelle, Ark.)	2 50
	Major C. F. Jarrett (Hopkinsville, Ky.)	2 50
	Major E. D. Jones " "	2 50
	Sam Lanham (1383)	7 50
	Warthen (748)	9 00
	John W. Caldwell (139)	4 50
	McMillan (217)	1 50
	Cabell (1526)	1 60
	E. C. Leech (942)	3 30
	Thos. Hobbs (400)	6 60
	J. B. Robertson (124)	1 30
	Col. Alf. H. Joblin (St. Louis, Mo.)	5 00
	Lt. Col. D. A. Smith, M. D. (Anthony, Fla.)	5 00
	A. J. Lithgo (1065)	1 40
	Cundiff (807)	3 00
	N. B. Forrest (1390)	1 80
	Baton Rouge (17)	8 20
	James W. Cook (1057)	16 00
	Montgomery (52)	4 40
	Hill Ashby (458)	2 00
	Fort Mason (618)	2 80
	Pearl River (540)	2 40
	Gen'l Leroy Stafford (3)	4 20
	Bill Dawson (552)	5 00
	Rev. J. M. T. Massardiere (Donaldsonville)	1 00
4.	A. Burnett Rhett (767)	8 00
	John P. Taylor (792)	10 00
	D. L. Killgore (1376)	5 00
	Lt. Col. J. H. Duke (Scooba, Miss.)	2 50
	Thos. H. Woods (1180)	2 70
	John Sutherland (890)	10 80
	McHenry (765)	2 50
	Fagan (1430)	3 70
	Fred S. Ferguson (1167)	2 00





May 5.	Willis L. Lang (299)	\$ 4 10
	Major W. H. Cooper (Malvern, Ark.)	2 50
	Calhoun (497)	4 50
	Gen. J. W. Starns (134)	5 10
	Edward Willis (1138)	6 60
	Lt. Col. H. Buchanan (Hickman, Ky.)	5 00
	“ A. J. Snodgrass (Little Rock, Ark.)	5 00
	J. Ed Rankin (558)	4 50
	Pee Dee (390)	5 00
	Washington Artillery (1102)	3 00
	Dick Anderson (334)	7 00
	Hopkins County Ex. Con. Relief (528)	3 00
6.	Ben Robertson (796)	8 20
	Stonewall (758)	5 50
	Camp Jefferies (889)	20
	Wick McCreary (842)	4 00
	C. V. Ass. of California (770)	4 30
	J. Ed. Murray (510)	8 30
	Col. J. B. Trulock (Pine Bluff, Ark.)	5 00
	Latham Farrell (1197)	4 70
	Marshall B. Jones (1322)	4 30
	Lt. Col. S. B. Durkee (Norman, Okla.)	1 00
7.	Heyard (462)	6 40
	Zebulon Vance (681)	15 00
	Jos. E. Johnston (267)	9 40
	John A. Jenkins (998)	1 70
	Major J. Kellogg (Little Rock, Ark.)	2 50
	Jack McClure (559)	1 90
	Isaac R. Trimble (1025)	10 00
	Gen'l Leroy Stafford (3)	4 20
	Joe Walker (335)	70
	Burgess (929)	3 00
	Capt. Sam E. Hill (Knoxville, Tenn.)	1 00
	Capt. J. Shelton Hale “ “	1 00
9.	Crockett (141)	6 15
	James D. Nance (336)	15 50
	Horace King (476)	2 10
	Ben McCullough (851)	1 50
	Aiken-Smith Camp (293)	22 50
	Amite County (226)	2 50
	Confederate Veterans (1525)	1 60
	Lamar (425)	2 20
	Sterling Price (31)	90 10
	Lt. Col. H. A. Tyler (Hickman, Ky.)	5 00
	Vinita (800)	5 00
	Lt. Col. John C. Lewis (Louisville, Ky.)	5 00



May 10.	Garlington (501) .....	\$ 4 30
	Col. B. F. Eshleman (New Orleans, La.) .....	5 00
	Jake Carpenter (810) .....	3 00
	Houston County (880) .....	4 60
	J. M. Stone (131) .....	5 10
	Major Thos. Costa (Tallahassee, Fla.) .....	2 50
	J. E. Raines (633) .....	2 80
	D. T. Beall (1327) .....	10
	Capt. Jno. B. Reagan (Rusk, Tex.) .....	2 25
	Manning Austin (454) .....	1 00
	Stephen D. Lee (753) .....	8 00
	O. M. Dantzler (1107) .....	1 00
11.	Marmaduke (685) .....	2 80
	Woldridge (586) .....	7 30
	Col. H. Morman (Owensboro, Ky.) .....	1 00
	Stephen Elliott (51) .....	3 00
	Major A. Tinder (Madisonville, Ky.) .....	2 50
	C. J. Colecock (928) .....	2 60
	Col. Harrison Watis (Charlotte, N. C.) .....	7 50
	Harrison (1103) .....	5 00
	Sam Corley (841) .....	25 00
	Floyd County (368) .....	6 50
	Hutto (1202) .....	9 00
	Col. Carter R. Bishop (Petersburg, Va.) .....	5 00
	Cobb Deloney (478) .....	4 50
	John Ingram (37) .....	6 50
	Col. R. P. Lake (Memphis, Tenn.) .....	5 00
12.	River Bridge (839) .....	2 00
	Tige Anderson (1455) .....	6 00
	Dooley County (1109) .....	1 00
	Natchez (20) .....	8 00
	Lt. Col. Geo. M. Helm (Greenville, Miss.) .....	5 00
	“ D. P. Bestor (Mobile, Ala.) .....	5 00
	“ Thos. S. Kenan (Raleigh, N. C.) .....	2 50
	John H. Morgan (1420) .....	3 00
	Albert S. Johnston (1164) .....	3 20
	Sterling Price (1305) .....	2 10
	Beaufort (366) .....	5 00
13.	John B. Hood (103) .....	10 00
	Paul Anderson (916) .....	5 00
	Albert S. Johnston (71) .....	2 00
	McIntosh (1328) .....	2 00
	Bowling Green (143) .....	5 50
	Ike Turner (321) .....	4 40
	Merkel (79) .....	2 00



May 13.	Col. E. Q. Withen (Lamar, Miss.).....	\$10 00
	Brig. Gen. J. F. Horne (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	10 00
	Lt. Col. Jno. S. Robbins " " .....	2 50
14.	Darlington (785) .....	20 00
	Major. Gen. T. S. Garnett (Norfolk, Va.).....	20 00
	Virginia Division (Donation).....	31 00
	R. C. Pulliam (297).....	11 00
	Terry (1540) .....	1 40
	Johnson Hagood (827).....	2 50
	Marietta (763) .....	4 00
	Benton County (1014).....	2 20
	Beauvoir (120) .....	5 00
	Col. Tim E. Cooper (Memphis, Tenn.).....	5 00
	N. B. Forrest (430).....	5 00
	Col. S. B. Gibbons (438).....	5 75
	Catawba (278) .....	4 20
	Abner Perrin (367).....	4 60
	Sul Ross (164).....	4 90
	Micah Jenkins (702).....	3 30
16.	Charles L. Robinson (947).....	2 00
	Lt. Col. Job Hyde (Tillar, Ark.).....	5 00
	Col. Henry Moore (Texarkana, Ark.).....	5 00
	Raines (698) .....	5 00
	Chickamauga (473) .....	12 00
	Col. C. C. Slaughter (Dallas, Texas).....	5 00
	James Conner (374).....	2 80
	Lexington (648) .....	3 90
	Ned Meriweather (241).....	7 20
	R. E. Lee (126).....	9 00
	P. F. Porter (608).....	1 50
	Featherstone (1516) .....	2 80
	Major W. T. Alexander (Chattanooga, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Wm. Barksdale (445).....	2 40
	Bill Dawson (552).....	1 75
	A. P. Hill (837).....	30 00
	Major J. B. Bailey, M. D. (Conehatta, Miss.).....	2 50
	Dixie (1175) .....	1 40
	Young County (127).....	2 00
	C. M. Winkler (147).....	10 90
	Rodes (262) .....	10 00
	Lancaster (1186) .....	70
	Col. James Walker (248).....	1 80
	Col. E. S. Griffin (1233).....	2 40
	Fagan (1430) .....	1 00
	Col. B. B. Paddock (Fort Worth, Texas).....	5 00
17.	Patrick R. Cleburne (190).....	3 40



May 17.	Richard Kirkland (704).....	\$ 5 50
	Ben Humphries (19).....	5 50
	Noxubee County (1326).....	5 00
	Stonewall Jackson (91).....	2 10
	George W. Scott (1557).....	3 50
	Pat Cleburne (537).....	2 50
	Bill Feeny (353).....	5 10
	Richard Robertson (1040).....	2 00
18.	Jordon E. Craven (1153).....	6 10
	Lt. Col. J. W. Scott (Greensboro, N. C.).....	6 00
	Peachy-Gilmer-Breckinridge (1210).....	4 30
	Hillsborough (36).....	5 30
	George T. Ward (148).....	3 00
	Ross Ruble (1558).....	2 00
	James W. Moss (1287).....	3 40
	Lt. Col. E. C. Graham (Alexander, Va.).....	5 00
	R. E. Lee (158).....	30 00
	J. W. Harri (1352).....	2 00
	S. E. Hunter (1185).....	5 40
	Horace Randall (165).....	20
	Wm. R. Scurry (516).....	3 20
	Stonewall Jackson (1217).....	60
	Allen C. Jones (266).....	8 00
	Col. Henry C. Meyers (Memphis, Tenn.).....	5 00
	Claiborne (548).....	2 50
19.	Brig. Gen. D. Thornton (Louisville, Ky.).....	10 00
	John C. Brown (468).....	3 30
	Lafayette McLaws (596).....	15 30
	Geo. E. Pickett (570).....	1 30
	Thomas H. Watts (489).....	3 00
	Major Chas. H. Eastman (Nashville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Buchel (228).....	3 90
	J. B. Ward (981).....	4 50
	Capt. J. W. Godwin (Jefferson City, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Forrest (1281).....	1 90
	Lee Sherrell (1256).....	1 65
20.	T. J. Bullock (331).....	4 30
	Egbert Jones (357).....	6 20
	Major H. C. Sharkey (Jackson, Miss.).....	2 50
	Pat Lyon (1079).....	2 00
	C. A. Evans (983).....	7 50
	Confederate Survivors' Association (435).....	16 50
21.	Sam Johnston (1139).....	3 10
	D. L. Kenan (140).....	6 30
	John Manning (1398).....	1 80





May 22.	Gen. E. C. Walthall (1301).....	\$2 60
	Stonewall Jackson (1559).....	2 00
	Orange County (54).....	5 00
	Rankin (265) .....	6 00
	J. Z. George (1310).....	2 70
	Col. Reuben Campbell (394).....	5 10
	Albert Sidney Johnston (144).....	12 00
23.	Joe Sayers (1187).....	1 80
	Maçom (1477).....	6 20
	Catesby Ap. R. Jones (317).....	13 00
	Oktibbeha (1311) .....	3 80
	Sterling Price (1030).....	5 00
	Guilford (795) .....	12 00
	Thomas H. Watts (489).....	50
	Frank Phillips (1506).....	4 30
	Omer R. Weaver (354).....	17 70
	Thornton (1271) .....	3 50
	Ben Harden Helm (1260).....	2 00
	A. P. Hilf (269).....	3 70
	Col. J. L. McCaskill (Brandon, Miss.).....	5 00
	Major Chas. Humphries (Crystal Springs, Miss.).....	3 50
	Moore (60) .....	6 00
	Major G. G. Gill (Homer, La.).....	1 00
	Wichita (1350) .....	5 00
	Col. J. W. Reed (Chester, S. C.).....	5 00
	Woodville (49) .....	4 25
24.	Co. "A," Wheeler's Con. Cavalry (1279).....	9 30
	R. A. Smith (484).....	10 00
	Major T. P. Lockwood (Crystal Springs, Miss.).....	1 00
	Capt. W. T. Ratcliff (Jackson, Miss.).....	2 50
	Major Gen. V. Y. Cook (Newport, Ark.).....	10 00
	Grand Camp Con. Vet. (521).....	22 00
25.	Jesse Martin (1560).....	4 60
	Ed. H. Voutress (1453).....	2 70
	Pres. Jeff Davis (1293).....	1 20
	Major A. L. Harned (Boston, Ky.).....	2 50
	Nathan Farker (1224).....	3 00
	Col. J. W. Thomas (Nashville, Tenn.).....	5 00
	Sterling Price (31).....	10 00
	Valverde (1419) .....	4 60
	Albert Sidney Johnston (892).....	3 40
	J. E. B. Stuart (1001).....	4 00
	Lt. Col. Thos. B. Meares (Wilmington, N. C.).....	7 50
26.	Albert S. Johnston (165).....	2 00
	W. F. Tucker (452).....	2 80



May 26.	Brig. Gen. J. J. White (McComb City, Miss.).....	\$10 00
	Miller (385) .....	4 00
	Ross Ruble (1558).....	1 50
	Stonewall Jackson (469).....	15 00
	Jas. F. Gresham (883).....	1 00
	Bryam Cremes (424).....	5 00
	Capt. W. B. Merrill (Ladonia, Tex.).....	2 50
	Col. R. B. Carl Lee (England, Ark.).....	5 00
	Organ Church (1535).....	2 30
27.	Col. Jos. E. Johnston (259).....	2 40
	Gen. Turner Ashby (240).....	9 90
	Rosser Gibbons (1561).....	4 10
	Jeff Davis (6).....	10 00
	Col. H. Moorman (Owensboro, Ky.).....	5 00
	Jasper County (1319).....	6 00
	Anson (846) .....	5 00
	Stonewall Jackson (1559).....	1 20
	Col. John T. Jones (952).....	3 75
	Joseph E. Johnston (1424).....	2 10
	Pierce B. Anderson (173).....	4 50
	Joseph E. Johnston (119).....	5 00
	John H. Morgan (107).....	6 60
	Col. Chas. F. Fisher (319).....	10 00
	Col. Chas. S. Arnall (Atlanta, Ga.).....	5 00
30.	Major Kyle Blevins (777).....	5 10
	L. O. B. Branch (515).....	4 80
	Pink Welch (848) .....	3 00
30.	R. H. Powell (499).....	7 82
	Sidney Johnston (863).....	2 80
	Texas Division (Donation).....	8 10
	Dibrell (55) .....	5 20
	J. B. Hood (1343).....	2 50
	L. B. Smith (402).....	3 70
	W. L. Bird (1545).....	3 30
	W. D. Mitchell (423).....	8 60
	Col. Jas. B. Martin (292).....	2 00
	Jasper County (522).....	9 80
	Denson (677) .....	6 20
	Ras Redwine (295).....	1 50
	John Barnett (1114).....	4 50
31.	Pee Dee (390).....	3 75
	Thos. M. Wagner (410).....	2 50
	Marion (641) .....	6 00
	Kershaw (743).....	1 20
	McHenry (765) .....	40
	Harlee (840).....	4 00



May 31.	C. W. Boyd (921).....	\$ 60
	Winnie Davis (950).....	1 60
	Sanders (64).....	2 40
	Lt. Col. Simon Seward (Petersburg, Va.).....	2 50
	Sterling Price (414).....	1 60
	A. P. Hill (1313).....	1 60
	Jackson County (440).....	5 00
	Gordon County (1101).....	90
June 1.	Judah P. Benjamin (1353).....	2 60
	Chickamauga (443) .....	1 00
	James W. Fulkerson (1340).....	4 50
	P. M. B. Young (820).....	2 00
	Col. W. J. Crawford (Memphis, Tenn.).....	10 00
2.	Pickens (323) .....	3 00
	Ben T. Embry (977).....	20 00
	Haller (192) .....	2 50
	W. C. Rice (1449).....	4 30
	Walthall (25) .....	12 60
3.	Norfleet (436) .....	10 00
	Macon County (655).....	4 50
	J. F. Waddell (268).....	5 00
	Lee County (261).....	3 10
	Gordon County (1101).....	1 00
	Gen. Adam Johnston (481).....	2 50
	Major H. Moorman (Hardinsburg, Ky.).....	1 00
	Ashby (1562) .....	2 00
	Clement A. Evans (983).....	1 00
	O. F. Strahl (1329).....	3 20
	Major B. J. Hammet (Blackwell, S. C.).....	2 50
	Chattooga (422) .....	80
4.	Randolph (465) .....	1 50
	Emma Sansom (275).....	6 10
	P. M. B. Young (820).....	50
	Robert McLain (1469).....	6 20
	Gen. Paul J. Semmes (823).....	20
	Paul J. Semmes (823).....	2 00
	Lt. Gen. W. L. Cabell (Dallas, Texas).....	20 00
	Brig. Gen. F. P. Fleming (Jacksonville, Fla.).....	5 00
	Surry County (797).....	2 30
	David Williams (1563).....	10 50
	Jones M. Withers (675).....	4 40
	Lt. Col. D. H. Traxler (Timmonsville, S. C.).....	2 50
	Confederate Veteran (774).....	2 00
	Capt. E. A. DuBose (Waxahatchie, Texas).....	4 00
	Sidney Johnston (863) .....	3 10
6.	Ruffin (320) .....	7 10
	A. W. Ellis (1435).....	2 50





June 6.	Howdy Martin (65)	\$ 2 00
	Jefferson Davis (1267)	1 60
	Jackson (806)	2 00
	Fayetteville (852)	11 40
	Pat Cleburne (1337)	5 00
	George Doles (730)	17 60
	Jeff Thompson (987)	2 00
	John F. Peck (183)	60
	Geo. E. Pickett (570)	1 30
	Montgomery Gilbreath (333)	8 10
	Isham Harrison (27)	3 00
	Bob McKinley (1347)	2 40
	Charles B. Rouss (1191)	3 00
	Major John Lewis (Glasgow, Ky.)	2 50
	Geo. T. Ward (1090)	1 75
	Indian River (47)	4 00
	Pasco County Con. Vet. Ass. (57)	3 00
	Patton Anderson (59)	3 50
	Major A. A. Stewart	2 50
	Major M. Goldsmith	2 50
	Col. W. W. Whittington, Jr. (Alexandria, La.)	2 50
	Granbury (67)	3 00
	David S. Creagh (856)	4 40
	Sylvester Gwin (235)	7 50
	Lee (401)	4 00
	L. P. Thomas (1467)	6 00
	Randolph (465)	3 00
	Lawson Ball (894)	10 00
	Atlanta (159)	24 00
	Kit Mott (23)	4 50
	Jim Pirtle (990)	5 75
8.	Henry St. Paul (16)	2 00
	Gen. Clanton (1072)	4 25
	Franklin K. Beck (224)	6 00
	Mike Powell (1564)	5 30
	J. W. Garrett (277)	6 00
	De Soto (220)	3 40
	E. A. O'Neal (298)	12 00
	Stonewall Jackson (878)	5 00
	Morgan County (617)	3 80
9.	Troup County (405)	4 50
	J. B. Biffle (1565)	5 50
	Le Blanc (1439)	2 20
	R. A. Smith (24)	10 20
	Joe B. Palmer (81)	7 00
	Bedford Forrest (1387)	2 00
	Sam Davis (1280)	3 20



June 9.	M. A. Oatis (1486).....	\$ 5 40
	Lloyd Tighlman (965).....	1 90
	Claiborne (167) .....	4 10
	Meadville (911) .....	2 40
10.	John R. Dickens (341).....	4 40
	J. W. Gillespie (923).....	2 00
	Tandy Fryor (1483).....	5 20
	R. E. Lee (14).....	7 10
	Standwatie (573) .....	2 10
	H. A. Clinch (470).....	6 10
	Major Gen. A. C. Trippe (Baltimore, Md.).....	20 00
	Joe Neal (208).....	1 40
	Benton County (219).....	2 95
14.	Clement A. Evans (Atlanta, Ga.).....	20 00
	Col. W. L. Haldemann (Louisville, Ky.).....	5 00
	Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Alford (Dallas, Texas).....	10 00
	Major A. J. Vaughn.....	2 50
	Tennessee Division (Donation).....	69 05
	Georgia Division (Donation).....	22 20
	Ocean Springs (1522).....	1 50
	Hannibal Boone (102).....	3 80
	Anson (612) .....	4 30
	Marion (56) .....	26 00
	R. S. Owens (932).....	2 50
	Wallace (1196) .....	1 50
	Presley (757) .....	4 20
	Garvin (1523) .....	3 50
	Loring (1126) .....	5 50
	Major. Gen. W. D. Ballentine (Fernandina, Fla.).....	20 00
	Peachy-Gilmer-Breckenridge (1210).....	2 60
	G. G. Dibrell (1171).....	4 60
	Albert S. Johnston (70).....	6 70
	Garland Rodes (1521).....	10 00
	Hiram S. Bradford (426).....	11 00
	Eufala (958) .....	4 00
	Stonewall Jackson (772).....	2 30
	Stonewall Jackson (427).....	4 00
	Albert Pike (340).....	4 00
	Col. R. M. Russell (906).....	3 00
	John D. Traynor (590).....	3 00
	Archibald Gracie (508).....	12 00
	Bill Green (933).....	5 00
	Shackelford Fulton (114).....	4 60
	William McKnight (1447).....	1 50
	Hardee (39) .....	10 00
	Garnet (902) .....	5 00
	S. H. Stout (583).....	3 75



June 14.	Woody B. Taylor (1020).....	\$ 2 00
	Greenville (1498) .....	4 40
	Harvey Walker (1415).....	3 30
	W. C. Oates (1165).....	6 00
	Gen. Cabell (1538).....	4 00
	Rev. F. R. Noel (Bebe, Ark.).....	2 50
	Kansas City (80).....	7 00
	S. G. Shepard (941).....	9 40
	Louden Butler (409).....	4 00
	Jeff Faulkner (1382).....	20 00
	Jeff Lee (68).....	3 00
	Bath (1416) .....	3 00
	Mecklenburg (382) .....	10 00
	Freeman (690) .....	1 70
	Wm. E. Jones (709).....	2 00
	J. R. Woodside (751).....	1 20
15.	John B. Gregg (587).....	3 00
	Hamilton Mayson (1355).....	2 50
	John S. Williams (1295).....	4 00
20.	J. W. Wadsworth (491).....	5 00
	Jefferson Davis (117).....	2 00
	C. R. Holmes (746).....	1 00
	Lt. Col. Joe Brunson (Aiken, S. C.).....	5 00
	John B. Strange (464).....	10 00
	Geo. W. Foster (407).....	4 20
	Erath (1530) .....	3 00
	Major Wm. M. Graham (Sumter, S. C.).....	2 50
	W. H. T. Walker (925).....	10 00
	Dade County (959).....	5 00
	Chas. Jones, Jr. (1150).....	4 00
21.	Claiborne (1334) .....	3 00
	Pender (1154) .....	4 00
	Florian Cornay (345).....	4 90
	Lewis Dowd Wyatt (1533).....	9 00
	Bedford Forrest (1387).....	4 00
	W. A. Percy (238).....	10 00
	Adairsville (962) .....	4 00
	Lt. Matt. Stratton (Holly Springs, Miss.).....	2 50
	Lt. Col. F. L. Parker (Charleston, S. C.).....	2 50
	Lt. Col. E. B. Schumpert (Newberry, S. C.).....	2 50
	Lt. Col. E. B. Mobley (Newberry, S. C.).....	2 50
	Frank B. Cheatham (35).....	35 00
	Bourbon (1368) .....	2 30
	Col. W. A. Montgomery (Edwards, Miss.).....	2 50
	Col. R. J. Harding (Jackson, Miss.).....	2 50
	Col. J. V. Harris (Key West, Fla.).....	5 00
22.	Skid Harris (595).....	5 00



June 22.	Braxton Bragg (196)	\$ 7 00
	Barrett (1049)	4 00
	W. R. Barksdale (189)	4 00
	Con. Vet. Assn. (135)	6 00
	Walter P. Lane (639)	2 30
	Fitzgerald (1284)	9 00
	Wills Point (302)	2 70
	Clement A. Evans (665)	6 00
	Altus (1417)	1 20
	Pap Price (1566)	2 00
	James R. Herbert (657)	5 60
25.	Major J. E. Abraham (Louisville, Ky.)	1 00
27.	A. P. Hill (951)	5 00
	Rev. P. D. Hay	2 50
28.	Key (483)	4 00
	Col. W. D. Pickett (Four Bear, Wyo.)	10 00
July 2.	Major E. A. Smith (Brewton, Ala.)	2 50
	T. A. Nettles (Tunnel Springs, Ala.)	2 50
13.	Plainview (1548)	1 40
	Barksdale (189)	4 00
19.	A. K. Blythe (494)	2 10
	Le Suer (663)	3 60
	Everett (1567)	3 30
26.	Capt. C. J. DuBuisson (Yazoo City, Miss.)	2 50
27.	F. T. Nicholls (909)	2 00
30.	J. A. Early (1568)	7 80
Aug. 2.	Major W. A. Smith (Ansonville, N. C.)	2 50
	Col. Frank Bennett (Ansonville, N. C.)	2 50
	Major J. W. Hollingsworth (Princeton, Ky.)	2 50
4.	John C. Buck (656)	6 00
	Standwatie (514)	4 50
6.	Oscar R. Rand (1278)	5 20
	Col. W. A. Milton (Louisville, Ky.)	5 00
8.	Hamilton Mayson (1355)	2 00
10.	Wynne Wood (1448)	4 00
12.	W. L. Byrd (1545)	1 00
13.	Screven County (1083)	7 40
16.	Stonewall Jackson (1288)	2 30
	Eunice (671)	1 30
18.	Irwin County (1130)	3 00
19.	Con. Soldiers' Assn. (1094)	5 00
	Hugh McGuire (1569)	4 00
	John Peck (183)	2 50
	Emmett McDonald (1370)	1 20
22.	Gen. Paul A. Fusz (Philipsburg, Mont.)	100 00
	Fagan (1570)	2 00
	Henry Gray (490)	5 00





Aug. 23.	Gen. E. G. Williams (Waynesville, Mo.)	\$10 00
24.	Lamar Gibson (814)	3 00
	Basset (1571)	3 00
25.	R. M. Gano (1408)	3 40
27.	Cary Whitaker (1053)	3 75
	Rev. Dr. J. Wm. Jones, Chaplain Gen. (Richmond, Va.)	5 00
	Shenandoah (680)	3 00
29.	Major J. H. Yancey (Louisville, Ky.)	2 50
Sept. 20.	Sampson (137)	5 00
	Gen. P. D. Bowles (Evergreen, Ala.)	5 00
	F. N. Ogden (247)	6 20
	New Roads (1232)	4 30
	Rev. R. H. McKim, D. D. (Washington, D. C.)	25 00
22.	D. G. Candler (1118)	3 00
	John G. Walker (128)	6 20
	W. J. Houston (1490)	2 70
	W. J. Hardee (1087)	3 00
	J. T. Wingfield (391)	5 30
	Lafayette McLaws (596)	2 50
	Spivy (1539)	1 20
	Skid Harris (595)	4 00
	Coweta (1161)	1 00
	Major A. A. Stephens (Wolf City, Texas)	2 50
29.	Con. Cross (1572)	3 00
Oct. 4.	Basset (1571)	80
6.	John B. Gordon (1573)	3 30
13.	Major J. A. Mitchell (Bowling Green, Ky.)	2 50
16.	David O. Dodd (325)	2 60
18.	G. W. Robinson (1473)	6 60
20.	Fagan (1570)	3 40
21.	Confederate Veteran (1574)	2 00
22.	Col. Frank Owen (Evansville, Ind.)	5 00
27.	Col. Fred Robinson (Tallahassee, Fla.)	7 75
28.	John James (350)	6 00
	Hugh McCullum (778)	4 00
31.	Reinhardt (988)	3 00
	Robinson Springs (396)	1 70
Nov. 2.	Brig. Gen. John A. Cobb (Americus, Ga.)	10 00
4.	E. Kirby Smith (251)	2 60
	Joseph E. Johnston (1424)	3 20
7.	Standwatie (514)	5 00
9.	Capt. Geo. F. Ingram (Helena, Mont.)	2 50
	Adj. Shirley Ashby (Helena, Mont.)	1 00
	John D. Rogers (Galveston, Texas)	50 00
10.	James Garrity (Corsicana, Texas)	25 00
	Sam H. Gist (1481)	3 30
	Major Thos. Dennis (Mobile, Ala.)	3 00



Nov. 12.	Wm. Rose McAdory (157).....	8 20
16.	Gen. A. W. Hutton (Los Angeles, Cal.).....	25 00
17.	Ben McCullough (946).....	5 00
18.	Winnie Davis (1244).....	5 20
19.	Col. J. A. Harral (New Orleans, La.).....	25 00
21.	Major Gen. Paul A. Fusz (Phillipsburg, Mont.).....	10 00
	Col. George Jackson (Fort Worth, Texas).....	1 25
	Lt. Col. W. O'Connor (Cave Springs, Ga.).....	2 50
	Brig. Gen. John F. Horne (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	10 00
	Capt. W. J. Wright (Petros, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Peter Hoze (Little Rock, Ark.).....	25 00
25.	Major Gen. Bennett H. Young (Louisville, Ky.).....	50 00
	J. M. Elliott (Los Angeles, Cal.).....	25 00
	Col. A. R. Blakely (New Orleans, La.).....	50 00
29.	John W. Green (Louisville, Ky.).....	2 50
	Lt. Col. Chas. Reed (Paducah, Ky.).....	25 00
Dec. 1.	Gen. Theo. S. Garnett (Norfolk, Va.).....	25 00
	Col. John B. Pirtle (Louisville, Ky.).....	25 00
2.	Catawba (162) .....	7 00
6.	Brig. Gen. Geo. M. Helm (Greenville, Miss.).....	10 00
	Col. H. M. Neely (Memphis, Tenn.).....	25 00
	Major Chas. F. Foster (Calusa, Cal.).....	1 00
	V. Y. Cook (1474).....	3 40
9.	Major Gen. Stephen S. Birchfield (Deming, N. M.).....	80 00
	Col. Harry Weissinger (Shelbyville, Ky.).....	25 00
	Gen. George F. Harrison (Opelika, Ala.).....	25 00
12.	Major J. M. Goodbar (Memphis, Tenn.).....	10 00
	E. C. Walthall (92).....	1 60
13.	Sumter (642) .....	18 20
14.	Goss Grigsby (1515) .....	2 60
16.	Lt. Col. A. J. Beale (Cynthiana, Ky.).....	5 00
	Capt. H. H. Duncan (Tavares, Fla.).....	2 50
17.	McElhany (835) .....	3 50
19.	Walker McRea (687).....	2 20
	Major Geo. H. Gause (Slidell, La.).....	5 00
	Major A. A. Young, M. D. (Oxford, Miss.).....	2 50
	Col. James T. Morehead (Greensboro, N. C.).....	5 00
	Col. Archer Anderson (Richmond, Va.).....	25 00
	C. H. Howard (688).....	2 00
	Major E. H. Matthews (Deming, N. M.).....	2 50
	Capt. John H. Lester (Deming, N. M.).....	2 50
20.	Major John C. Burrus (Benoit, Miss.).....	2 50
	Johnston Edward (1351).....	2 10
	Amite City (78).....	2 40
	Col. E. L. Russell (Mobile, Ala.).....	25 00
	Joseph Bryan (Richmond, Va.).....	50 00
	Florida Division—Col. Fred Robinson.....	20 00



Dec. 21.	Major Saffold Berney (Mobile, Ala.).....	\$2 50
	Ben McCulloch (300).....	2 00
21.	Albert Sidney Johnston (115).....	3 90
	Sterling Price (1378).....	25 00
22.	J. L. Power (1394).....	2 50
	Hattiesburg (21).....	7 20
	McGregor (274).....	3 40

Total receipts.....\$7,812 58

Balance on hand (as per report Dec. 31, 1903)..... 6 05

Total .....\$7,818 63

CLASSIFIED.

Camp Dues.....\$4,448 46

Commissions ..... 100 00

Donations ..... 3,264 12

\$7,812 58

DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan.	7.	Voucher No. 113.....	\$ 8 00
		“ 114.....	75
		“ 115.....	7 00
	11.	“ 116.....	4 78
	15.	“ 117.....	20 50
	19.	“ 118.....	3 71
	26.	“ 119.....	11 25
	27.	“ 120.....	2 40
		“ 121.....	4 15
	30.	“ 122.....	39 15
		“ 123.....	336 00
Feb.	3.	“ 124.....	45 00
	22.	“ 125.....	34 00
		“ 126.....	27 40
	23.	“ 127.....	2 73
		“ 128.....	43 20
		“ 129.....	336 00
	29.	“ 130.....	21 00
		“ 131.....	88 05
		“ 132.....	6 72
Mar.	3.	“ 133.....	41 05
	7.	“ 134.....	6 50
	15.	“ 135.....	7 50
	17.	“ 136.....	5 05
		“ 137.....	24 10
	28.	“ 138.....	3 75





Mar.	29.	Voucher No. 139.	4 00
	31.	" 140.	30 00
		" 141.	336 00
		" 142.	17 20
Apr.	13.	" 143.	42 20
	15.	" 144.	40 75
	20.	" 145.	57 15
		" 146.	10 52
		" 147.	2 50
		" 148.	2 75
	30.	" 149.	37 20
		" 150.	336 00
May	5.	" 151.	25 00
	6.	" 152.	70
	11.	" 153.	35 75
	30.	" 154.	61 00
		" 155.	12 10
	31.	" 156.	4 28
		" 157.	5 14
		" 158.	336 00
		" 159.	43 60
June	5.	" 160.	95 00
	15.	" 161.	2 40
	18.	" 162.	111 15
	28.	" 163.	25 09
	30.	" 164.	40 40
		" 165.	335 00
July	5.	" 166.	2 00
	6.	" 167.	45 00
		" 168.	19 30
		" 169.	48 10
	7.	" 170.	42 50
	14.	" 171.	4 85
	20.	" 172.	5 50
	21.	" 173.	79 25
	30.	" 174.	8 05
		" 175.	285 00
Aug.	4.	" 176.	1 50
	11.	" 177.	3 70
	21.	" 178.	285 00
	29.	" 179.	50 75
	31.	" 180.	22 25
Sept.	9.	" 181.	33 75
	10.	" 182.	12 00
	15.	" 183.	37 03
	21.	" 184.	1 00
	23.	" 185.	12 00



Sept. 26.	Voucher No. 186	7 05
27.	" 187	30 00
28.	" 188	16 95
	" 189	7 25
30.	" 190	31 65
	" 191	8 75
	" 192	285 00
29.	" 193	11 00
22.	" 194	9 50
Oct. 4.	" 195	20 00
5.	" 196	3 06
13.	" 197	4 25
25.	" 198	4 05
	" 199	2 38
31.	" 200	55 00
	" 201	1 30
	" 202	11 80
	" 203	285 00
Nov. 8.	" 204	11 80
10.	" 205	7 10
	" 206	36 85
16.	" 207	4 62
21.	" 208	3 15
	" 209	19 50
	" 210	231 00
30.	" 211	34 90
	" 212	285 00
Dec. 1.	" 213	132 33
2.	" 214	9 10
1.	" 215	55 00
	" 216	30 75
	" 217	2 57
8.	" 218	10 00
9.	" 219	45 00
16.	" 220	5 52
25.	" 221	4 54
30.	" 222	450 00
	" 223	450 00
Jan. 6.	" 224	285 00
Dec. 31.	" 225	3 85
	" 226	62 75
	" 227	55 00
	" 228	67 50
	" 229	25 00
	" 230	30 60

Total Expenditures \$ 7329 57  
Balance in Bank this date 489 06



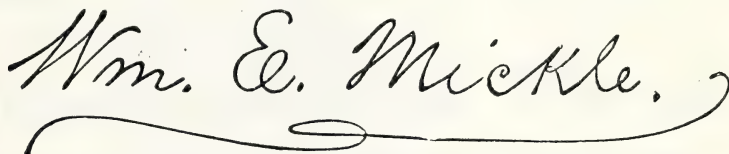
## CLASSIFIED.

Balance of debt left by Adj't	
Gen'l Geo. Moorman....\$	900 00
Salaries (including amounts paid for extra help at, and immediately preceeding, the Reunion) .....	3786 00
Printing .....	1234 22
Postage .....	418 30
Rent .....	330 00
Furniture .....	155 13
Miscellaneous .....	505 92

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\$7329 57

OFFICIAL:


*Adj't-Gen'l and Chief of Staff.*

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31, 1904.

We, the undersigned, a sub-committee of the Finance Committee, have examined the foregoing account of the Adjutant-General, carefully checking each item, verifying the footings, and comparing the expenditures enumerated with the vouchers submitted for examination, and find the same correct in every particular. Accompanying the report is a certified statement from the Cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, that the balance represented on hand is actually on deposit to the credit of the United Confederate Veterans, subject to check.

FRED. L. ROBERTSON,  
*Secretary of Committee;*

PHILIP H. FALL,  
VIRGIL Y. COOK,  
PAUL A. FUSZ,  
BENNETT H. YOUNG,  
JOS. F. SHIPP,  
PAUL SANGUINETTI.

WM. A. MONTGOMERY,  
*Chairman of the Committee.*



# MINUTES

OF THE

## SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING AND REUNION

OF THE

## United Confederate Veterans

HELD AT

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ON

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 25th, 26th and 27th,

1906

---

STEPHEN D. LEE, General Commanding

WM. E. MICKLE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff





# ORGANIZATION

OF THE

## United Confederate Veterans

WITH NAMES OF THE

### DEPARTMENT, DIVISION AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS, THEIR ADJUTANTS GENERAL, AND ADDRESSES

---

General STEPHEN D. LEE, General Commanding, Columbus, Miss.  
Major General WM. E. MICKLE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

#### ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. General C. IRVINE WALKER, Commander, Charleston, S. C.  
Brig. General JAS. G. HOLMES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Macon, Ga.

#### South Carolina Division.

Major General THOS. W. CARWILE, Commander, Edgefield, S. C.  
Col. J. M. JORDAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Greenville, S. C.  
Brig. General ZIMMERMAN DAVIS, Commanding 1st Brigade, Charleston, S. C.  
Brig. General B. H. TEAGUE, Commanding 2d Brigade, Aiken, S. C.

#### North Carolina Division.

Major General JULIAN S. CARR, Commander, Durham, N. C.  
Col. H. A. LONDON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Pittsboro, N. C.  
Brig. General P. C. CARLTON, Commanding 1st Brigade, Statesville, N. C.  
Brig. General W. L. LONDON, Commanding 2d Brigade, Pittsboro, N. C.  
Brig. General JAS. I. METTS, Commanding 3d Brigade, Wilmington, N. C.  
Brig. General JAS. M. RAY, Commanding 4th Brigade, Asheville, N. C.

#### Virginia Division.

Major General THEODORE S. GARNETT, Commander, Norfolk, Va.  
Col. JOS. V. BIDGOOD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Richmond, Va.  
Brig. General STITH BOLLING, Commanding 1st Brigade, Petersburg, Va.  
Brig. General JAS. MACGILL, Commanding 2d Brigade, Pulaski, Va.  
Brig. General R. D. FUNKHOUSER, Commanding 3d Brigade, Maurertown, Va.  
Brig. General JAMES BAUMGARDENER, Commanding 4th Brigade, Staunton, Va.



### **West Virginia Division.**

Major General ROBERT WHITE, Commander, Wheeling, W. Va.  
Col. A. C. L. GATEWOOD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Linwood, W. Va.  
Brig. General DAVID E. JOHNSTON, Commanding 1st Brigade, Bluefield, W. Va.  
Brig. General S. S. Green, Commanding 2d Brigade, Charleston, W. Va.

### **Maryland Division.**

Major General A. C. TRIPPE, Commander, Baltimore, Md.  
Col. DAVID S. BRISCOE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Baltimore, Md.  
Brig. General OSWALD TIGHLIN, Commanding 1st Brigade, Easton, Md.  
Brig. General FRANK A. BOND, Commanding 2d Brigade, Lumbertown, N. C.

### **ARMY OF TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT.**

Lieut. General CLEMENT A. EVANS, Commander, Atlanta, Ga.  
Brig. General E. T. SYKES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Columbus, Miss.

### **Louisiana Division.**

Major General ALBERT ESTOPINAL, Commander, New Orleans, La.  
Col. T. W. CASTLEMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

### **Tennessee Division.**

Major General GEO. W. GORDON, Commander, Memphis, Tenn.  
Col. JOHN P. HICKMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Nashville, Tenn.  
Brig. General JOHN F. HORNE, Commanding 1st Brigade, Knoxville, Tenn.  
Brig. General JOHN M. TAYLOR, Commanding 2d Brigade, Lexington, Tenn.  
Brig. General CLAY STACKER, Commanding 3d Brigade, Clarksville, Tenn.

### **Florida Division.**

Major General F. P. FLEMING, Commander, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Col. ROBT. J. MAGILL, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Brig. General W. L. WITTICH, Commanding 1st Brigade, Pensacola, Fla.  
Brig. General JOHN C. DAVANT, Commanding 2d Brigade, Brooksville, Fla.  
Brig. General W. H. JEWELL, Commanding 3d Brigade, Orlando, Fla.

### **Alabama Division.**

Major General GEO. P. HARRISON, Commander, Opelika, Ala.  
Col. HARVEY E. JONES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Montgomery, Ala.  
Brig. General JNO. W. A. SANFORD, Commanding 1st Brigade, Montgomery, Ala.  
Brig. General P. D. BOWLES, Commanding 2d Brigade, Evergreen, Ala.  
Brig. General J. N. THOMPSON, Commanding 3d Brigade, Tuscumbia, Ala.  
Brig. General J. W. BUSH, Commanding 4th Brigade, Birmingham, Ala.

### **Mississippi Division.**

Major General ROBT. LOWRY, Commander, Jackson, Miss.  
Col. J. L. McCASKILL, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Brandon, Miss.  
Brig. General W. A. MONTGOMERY, Commanding 1st Brigade, Edwards, Miss.  
Brig. General J. P. CARTER, Commanding 2d Brigade, McComb City, Miss.  
Brig. General GEO. M. HELM, Commanding 3d Brigade, Greenville, Miss.



### Georgia Division.

Major General C. M. WILEY, Commander, Macon, Ga.  
Colonel J. W. WILCOX, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Macon, Ga.  
Brig. General J. L. SWEAT, Commanding South Georgia Brigade, Waycross, Ga.  
Brig. General JOHN W. CLARK, Commanding East Georgia Brigade, Augusta, Ga.  
Brig. General A. J. WEST, Commanding North Georgia Brigade, Atlanta, Ga.  
Brig. General JOHN A. COBB, Commanding West Georgia Brigade, Americus, Ga.

### Kentucky Division.

Major General BENNETT H. YOUNG, Commander, Louisville, Ky.  
Col. W. A. MILTON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Louisville, Ky.  
Brig. General JAMES R. ROGERS, Commanding 1st Brigade, Paris, Ky.  
Brig. General W. J. STONE, Commanding 2d Brigade, Kuttawa, Ky.  
Brig. General D. THORNTON, Commanding 3d Brigade, Louisville, Ky.  
Brig. General P. P. JOHNSON, Commanding 4th Brigade, Lexington, Ky.

### TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. General W. L. CABELL, Commander, Dallas, Texas.  
Brig. General A. T. WATTS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Beaumont, Tex.

### Texas Division.

Major General K. M. VAN ZANDT, Commander, Fort Worth, Tex.  
Col. GEO. JACKSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Fort Worth, Tex.  
Brig. General GEORGE W. O'BRIEN, Commanding 1st Brigade, Beaumont, Tex.  
Brig. General T. L. LARGEN, Commanding 2d Brigade, San Antonio, Tex.  
Brig. General F. T. ROCHE, Commanding 3d Brigade, Georgetown, Tex.  
Brig. General H. W. GRABER, Commanding 4th Brigade, Dallas, Tex.  
Brig. General B. B. PADDOCK, Commanding 5th Brigade, Fort Worth, Tex.

### Indian Territory Division.

Major General JOHN L. GALT, Commander, Ardmore, Indian Territory.  
Col. JOHN W. JORDAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Ardmore, Indian Territory.  
Brig. General J. P. WOOD, Commanding Chickasaw Brigade, Ada, Indian Territory.  
Brig. General D. M. HAILEY, Commanding Choctaw Brigade, South McAllister, Indian Territory.  
Brig. General J. G. SCRIMSHIRE, Commanding Cherokee Brigade, Claremore, Indian Territory.  
Brig. General WM. E. GENTRY, Commanding Creek Brigade, Checotah, Indian Territory.

### Missouri Division.

Major General JAMES B. GANTT, Commander, Jefferson City, Mo.  
Col. JAS. W. ALLEN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Jefferson City, Mo.  
Brig. General W. S. McCLINTIC, Commanding Eastern Brigade, Missouri City, Mo.  
Brig. General GEO. P. GROSS, Commanding Western Brigade, Kansas City, Mo.





#### Arkansas Division.

Major General N. T. ROBERTS, Commander, Pine Bluff, Ark.  
Col. J. S. BELL, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Pine Bluff, Ark.  
Brig. General WM. C. RATCLIFFE, Commanding 1st Brigade, Little Rock, Ark.  
Brig. General F. W. WRIGHT, Commanding 2d Brigade, Monticello, Ark.  
Brig. General R. R. POE, Commanding 3d Brigade, Clinton, Ark.  
Brig. General D. B. CASTLEBERRY, Commanding 4th Brigade, Booneville, Ark.

#### Oklahoma Division.

Major General S. J. WILKINS, Commander, Norman, Okla.  
Col. WM. M. CROSS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Brig. General J. P. ALLEN, Commanding 1st Brigade, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Brig. General D. R. SPARKS, Commanding 2d Brigade, Shawnee, Okla.  
Brig. General T. A. ANDREWS, Commanding 3d Brigade, Mountain View, Okla.

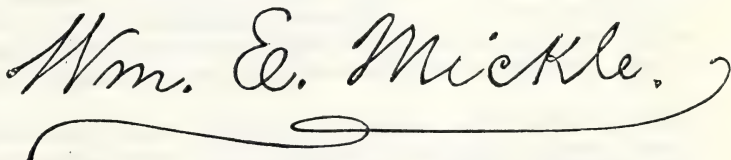
#### North-West Division.

Major General PAUL A. FUSZ, Commander, Philipsburg, Mont.  
Col. WILLIAM RAY, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Philipsburg, Mont.  
Brig. General WM. H. H. ELLIS, Commanding Montana Brigade, Bozeman, Mont.

#### Pacific Division.

Major General THOS. L. SINGLETON, Commander, Colusa, Cal.  
Col. LOUIS TIEMANN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Brig. General JOHN H. LESTER, Commanding New Mexico Brigade, Deming, New Mexico.  
Brig. General HUGH G. GWYN, Commanding California Brigade, San Diego, Cal.

OFFICIAL:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wm. E. Mickle." The signature is written in dark ink and is followed by a long, horizontal, wavy flourish line.

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.



## INTRODUCTION

Possibly the best idea of the conditions existing in the City of New Orleans can be obtained from the columns of the daily press; and the following selections are made:

*The Times-Democrat:*

Yesterday the vanguard of the United Confederate Veterans arrived in New Orleans. To-day that vanguard will be reinforced by a great number of delegations from Texas, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Florida, and the Territories. To-night and to-morrow morning will witness the incoming thousands from all sections of the South—thousands that will make up, if the authorities have been rightly informed, one of the greatest reunion throngs that ever gathered to honor the memory of the Confederacy.

Yesterday New Orleans took on holiday attire. The red and white of the past, with the red, white and blue of the present; the Stars and Bars and the Stars and Stripes, floated from practically every building in the business section of the city. Even at the incomplete stage of yesterday, the decorations were said to equal those of three years ago.

From every quarter of the compass save the South, for there lies the Gulf, heavily laden trains are headed for this city bearing a far greater number of visitors than was expected.

\* \* \* \*

All Wednesday, all Thursday and through Friday, the remnant of the hosts that marched in gray during the first half of the decade of the '60s will be the guests of New Orleans. Uniting to honor the old soldiers of the long-dead "Republic of Republics," will gather the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the United Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Confederate Southern Memorial Association.

Yesterday, so the railroad and steamship men declared, 35,000 visitors entered the city. It is believed that to-day between twenty and twenty-five thousand more will come in to add their tribute to the one-time defenders of the South, or to participate in the actual doings of the Reunion.

Last night two centers of Reunion life marked clear-cut and distinct, the two great phases of the Reunion. In the St. Charles Hotel, headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. A., now commander of the United Confederate Veterans, beautiful women, stately, well-clad wearers of the gray and the "fair women and brave men" of the old Confederacy, gathered—with music and laughter and gaiety. Down in the old Hotel Royal, where ghosts of the past seemed lurking even in the glare of gas and electricity—biouvacked 3000 old



soldiers. Their beds were cots furnished by the hosts of the occasion. Their fare was the simplest. Their garb was the plainest. For the most part they were men who came from the ranks of the great armies that followed Lee, or Beauregard, or Johnston or Bragg. Some were clad in tattered uniforms, clinging ill-shapen to the shrunken forms with which the years had not dealt too kindly. The most wore their suits of farm, or forge, or field. Weary old faces were there—with eyes sadly faded from the stormy light of the long ago battle fields. And in the old Hotel Royal, where Grant and Lee, and McClellan and Beauregard, and Bragg stopped when they were officers in the "Old Army" of ante bellum times—the long night hours passed with comrades greeting after years of silence, with stories of camp-fire, and forage, and battle, of long-gone hopes of youth, and then with the sleep, so soon for most to turn to the "sleep that knows no waking," that must have been beset with dreams of poignant memory.

All day long the old hotel had been the scene of stirring activity. The State headquarters were there, with registration books. Thousands of veterans registered, giving their names, their old commands, their present homes, their city addresses. In the square where the pavilion has been erected, booths for refreshment were gathering places. Within the hotel were information bureaus, gathering places for a hundred different groups and old commands.

\* \* \* \*

With a burst of gladness at meeting their comrades in arms again, with their banners thrown to the soft winds of the Southland, Confederate veterans and their families, bringing in their train an army of visitors, invaded New Orleans yesterday for the great reunion, which will be called to order in the Auditorium this morning at 10 o'clock.

In anticipation of their coming, which had been heralded far and wide for the past two months, New Orleans asserted its taste by a wealth of flaming color, and from pillar and cornice a glad welcome waved from miles of streamers of red, white and blue. The sight that met the eye of the tired traveler, for many had come thousands of miles, was enough to revive the spirits of the most blase, and not one of the vast throng was heard to express regret of the long journey.

From early morning until late at night, and even in the early hours of the morning, trains from every quarter of the compass deposited thousands and thousands of visitors at the city's gates. To estimate the crowd which deluged the streets, poured into the Hotel Royal, where the State headquarters have been established, or regis-



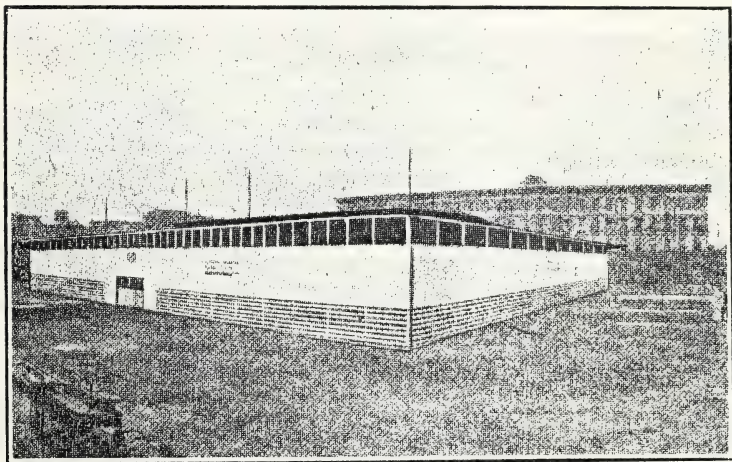


tered at the headquarters of the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Southern Confederate Memorial Association, would entail a hazardous guess.

Not quite a year has elapsed since the last reunion, and as if impatient to get together again before the sands of time should have run the twelve months, veterans bearing all the evidences of war flocked to the individual State reservations, and there, with many a handshake and a glad word, met to talk over the days which linked '61 to '65.

Not for any carnival has there been so sudden an advent of visitors. Their arrival has been gradual, as a rule, but sun had scarce glided the housetops yesterday before the depots became animated with preparations for the reception of those who were known to be headed this way.

\* \* \* \*



The Auditorium, Hotel Royal in the Background.

To-day surviving veterans of the Confederate side of the civil war from all parts of the country will meet in annual reunion in this city. They are as welcome as though time had gone backward in its flight for four decades and they were coming to the reinforcement of a hard pressed line. Their welcome waves in colors from the house fronts, but it also dwells deep in the hearts of citizens who feel themselves honored by the presence of men who in the time of stress met every obligation of citizenship manfully, and found no sacrifice too great to make for their cause and their people. For four years they met and held in check the most powerful army that had ever





gathered on the planet, and for twice as many years, they hurled back the forces of barbarism which threatened the life of the section which they had shed their blood to protect.

Much has been written of these men, now gray-beards, whose youth and early manhood was spent in the noblest and lordliest trade on earth. War, terrible as it is, brings out the finest as well as the basest elements in men, and the veterans who gather here to-day had training that makes of them examples for the youth of the country. As a rule, a good soldier is a good citizen, and the record of these men since the war has been as commendable as their glorious record in the fierce cataclysm of the embattled field. They have met the changed conditions brought about by the war with the same fortitude which sustained them in the clash of arms, and such progress as the South has made since the close of the war is almost exclusively due to them. In the dark days of reconstruction they stood as a stone wall against the forces of evil, and in their old age they are meeting with some requital of their inextinguishable patriotism in the smiling fields and busy marts of trade in the section which they redeemed. Their virtue is finding its reward, inadequate though it may be.

The gratitude which exists in all hearts not entirely sordid for these old men and their achievements is also a part of their reward for the achievements of their vanished youth. There is little but gratitude and filial affection that we have to give them, but of these two there should be an abundance for every member of the fast dwindling army which meets to-day, perchance for the last time, beneath the entwined flags of that meteoric confederation for which they strove so nobly and the starry emblem which was their fathers' and is their sons' and their own. The proceedings of the convention to-day and the days following are minor matters; what is important is that these veterans are gathered together once more and that the people of this city have an opportunity of making pleasant the stay of the men to whom they owe so much more than they can ever hope to repay. Their presence is a very benediction in that each one of them is an example for the youth of the metropolis of the South, a lesson that the sentimental as well as the material things of life are of value. Patriotism flows in a living stream from such gatherings, and waters the sterile deserts of latter-day commercialism, and this aspect of the gathering must appeal to the onlooker, as the opportunity of perhaps a last communion between comrade and comrade must appeal to the veterans.

Thrice welcome then are these old soldiers who are moving with unfaltering step into the shadow, and who are yet blessed in that they give more than they receive. They offer to us the noblest examples of altruistic patriotism and unyielding fortitude. We can give them in return but the meager meed of gratitude for services without which



this smiling and prosperous section would to-day be a brawling province or a Santo Domingo sunk into eclipse. With no blare of trumpets, but with the enthusiastic clapping of hands and the spontaneous cheering of old and young, let us watch the procession of graybeards, not with so much regard for the spectacle as with contemplation of what that spectacle represents.

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### *The Picayune:*

Every detail has been completed for the greatest Reunion of the men who fought for the principles they held dear that has ever been known in the South. By to-night over ten thousand veterans and twice that number of visitors, according to the most conservative estimates, will be the welcome guests of New Orleans.

From one end of the city to the other the battle flag of the Confederacy is waving in the breeze. Seldom, if ever, have the decorations been excelled. The stranger in New Orleans would say that the spirit of the Confederacy was as strong to-day as it was over forty years ago.

Already the veterans are beginning to arrive. Special trains from Alabama and Mississippi came in last night with large delegations. Beginning this morning, there will not be an hour through the day that specials bearing the veterans and their friends do not come in. All to-night the railroads will have all that they can do to handle their trains rapidly enough to prevent congestion.

The immense Auditorium at St. Louis and Royal Streets is now complete, and when the gavel of the temporary Chairman falls on tomorrow morning the men in gray will have gathered in one of the finest buildings ever provided for a reunion.

The Hotel Royal, with over three thousand cots for the soldiers of the Confederacy who have been less fortunate in the battle of life than some of their comrades, will afford a pleasant home for the veterans for the short time that they will be here. The big kitchens are all ready, and over twelve thousand meals every day can be prepared in them without the least difficulty. Over two thousand men can be fed at one time in the dining-rooms.

The State headquarters have all been prepared in this hotel, so that the veterans will not have to walk to various parts of the city to meet their friends and neighbors.

So large is the crowd that is coming that additional cots for 1,000 men were placed in Washington Artillery Hall, which was generously turned over to the Committee by that command.

\* \* \* \*

New Orleans has prepared to do the men who fought the battles for the Southland all the honor that is due them, the city is gay with



the colors borne so bravely to the front on many a field, the streets at night are ablaze with light, and everywhere are the signs of unstinted hospitality, but the greatest welcome is in the hearts of the people.

The annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will open in this city this morning. Over twenty-five thousand veterans will be here at the time that the opening session is called to order, and by this evening it is expected that fully double that number of veterans will be in the city. Railroadmen and others who are in a position to correctly estimate the crowd believe that over sixty thousand people will be in New Orleans by to-night.

\* \* \* \*

The Hotel Royal was filled to its capacity last night with the veterans who are being furnished with free quarters, and this morning the Washington Artillery Hall will be filled with the incoming delegations. The three houses in Rampart Street which were turned over to the Reunion Committee by the Terminal Company were filled with the various companies of the Confederate National Guard Regiment from Tennessee, all the members of which came in yesterday. There is a very strong indication that there will not be free quarters for all the men who will apply for them, but they will be assigned as long as there is a single cot left. The rapidity with which the free quarters have been taken up is believed to be an indication that the crowd will be much larger than ever before at a reunion.

The entire city is a mass of waving red and white bunting and flags, and the enthusiasm is intense. Already the people of neighboring towns are coming in on every train, and the wish of the New Orleans veterans that every Confederate soldier in the State should be present bids fair to be realized.

\* \* \* \*

Several hundred weary, tired and travel-stained Confederate veterans found a rest within the four walls of the Hotel Royal last night. At midnight the cots were everywhere with their human burdens, in the halls and as many as eight in a room. The sight of the aged legions peacefully slumbering was a grim reminder of the exciting days between '61 and '65. The ancient hostelry was once more a camping ground for the gray uniforms.

Throughout the day the veterans continued to arrive and to register at their respective headquarters, and the influx will continue tomorrow. Several thousand are expected to land in the morning, and the old building will be taxed to full capacity to-night for camping space.

The day was full of pathetic scenes among the old veterans. They look forward to the annual reunions with pleasure, and yet





with pain. Time after time again yesterday a veteran would walk up to the register of the State from which he enlisted and glance over the names hastily. The anxiety was concerning his comrades—who were still alive and who had passed over the river.

And then the meetings. Two from Georgia who had enlisted from that State met at their headquarters shortly after noon. "Glad to see you, comrade," said one, "and where is Bill Heywood?" "Dead, my boy," was the answer. "And where is Jim Walters?" was the next question. "Well, he's passed away since the last Reunion." "Well, I won't ask about any more," was the reply.

"I am too busy now to talk to you. I am looking for my old comrades. It may be the last time I will see them," said a veteran to a reporter. The quest of friends of the past continued during the day. The greetings were warm and affectionate, and then came the chat about other days. It was a vast concourse of happy aged men with the spirit of youth. They resembled in many ways college boys on the opening days after the summer vacation.

While the veterans were seeking repose last night visitors passed in and out through each of the floors of the Hotel Royal. A couple of sons of veterans played a trick that reminded their fathers of the war days. An old, almost helpless veteran was complaining that the canvas of his cot had ripped and that it was very uncomfortable to lie on it.

"Take another over there," said a youth to him. "But," protested the old man, "another man has already engaged it. He is downstairs." "Get up," was the rejoinder from the youth. The old man got up, and while he stood the young man switched cots with the man who had gone downstairs.

When the man from downstairs returned he proceeded to prepare for his natural rest, but soon discovered that he had had a change of bedding. The ripping canvas carried him to the floor. He had more strength than the old man across the hall, but he raised Ned because some one stole his cot. "This is sure enough war times," was his remark. But the feeble old gentleman, thanks to the youth, had a good night's rest on a cot without a ripping canvas.

The State headquarters are on the first floor of the hotel, commencing with Missouri on one end and Florida on the other. Some rooms contain the headquarters for two States. Each room contains a table with a register. Few of the leaders were present yesterday, most of them being at the other hotels, but the men who did the fighting, the privates made famous in the halls of Congress by John Allen, of Mississippi, were there in bunches.

\* \* \* \*

Forty-one years have elapsed since the termination of the tremendous war which threatened to divide the great American Republic



into two, and possibly more, separate and probably for a long time hostile nations, but which resulted in welding the discordant and warring sections into one, the most powerful of all the nations of the earth, with a destiny before it so grand and tremendous that it will fill more books of history than to-day contain the annals of ancient Rome, earth's greatest power in the past.

The war of 1861-65, of which so many of its heroic survivors to-day are assembled within the walls of this metropolitan city of the South, closed with the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on April 9, 1865, and of the Army of Tennessee on April 26 of the same year. Some of the lesser commands of Confederate troops maintained their organizations for some weeks longer, but with the surrender of the South's two greatest armies the war came to a close.

It is a significant fact that all the commanders of the great armies on both sides have passed away. Of the Southern commanders, Lee, the two Johnstons, Beauregard, Bragg, who held the highest rank, and Kirby Smith and Hood, who held provisionally the rank of general, have long passed away, as have all the corps commanders, except Lieutenant Generals Stephen D. Lee, A. P. Stewart and S. B. Buckner, the last two having reached their eightieth year and are debared by age and infirmity the satisfaction of being present here.

On the Northern side all the army commanders are no more. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, Hallack, Meade, Banks, Butler, McDowell, Buell, Rosecrans, Hooker and Schofield have passed away; most of the corps commanders who served under them, and the names and deeds of the combatants on both sides have long ago gone into history. For some years after the close of that war, whenever the old soldiers of the South assembled for a peaceful celebration of some historic anniversary, there was a great outcry throughout the North that the Confederacy was again mounting, and that some new treason or trouble was to be expected.

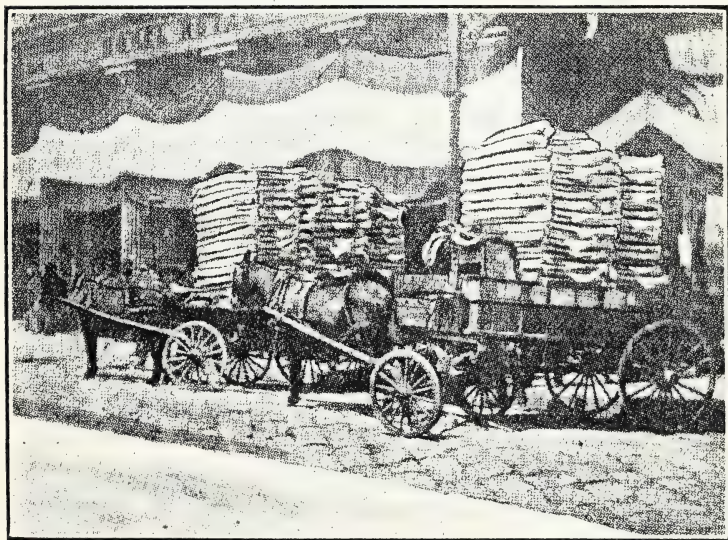
But that foolish and unfounded dread was wholly dissipated when the men of the South, old and young, eagerly volunteered for the service of the Republic in the war with Spain, and the two sections were made one forever when Joseph Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee and others of the prominent figures of the South in the Confederate War were appointed to be general officers with corps and division commands in the Army of the United States. Later, when the old soldiers of the Confederacy assembled as they are doing to-day, for the promotion of their organizations, for the furthering of their charitable and benevolent work among their disabled and dependent comrades, they do so under the protection of the flag and authority of the great nation of which they are citizens.

It is no longer the rule to characterize the veterans of the Southern cause as rebels and traitors. Not all the great constitutional lawyers in all this vast nationality could find warrant of law to try



Jefferson Davis and Stephens and Lee as traitors, or Semmes and the other daring captains of the sea as pirates. The Southern States possessed the right to withdraw from an organization which they had joined as independent and sovereign members, and when they exercised it, their gallant and loved sons rallied to their defense.

That was all of the matter, and when the turmoil of the war had subsided and been put away forever, the Southern States were readmitted to their places in the Union, and to-day the magnificent courage and devotion, and the matchless soldierhood of Southern men in the War of Secession, are a great and priceless part of the prestige of the great American Republic. That war was necessary to demonstrate to the world the tremendous fighting qualities and power of the American people, and its terrible fires and titanic blows were required to forge the two warring sections into one.



Cots for the Veterans.

To-day, the nations of the old world recognize the primacy of the great Republic among the Powers of the earth, and it is certain that this would not be so but for the terrible war of 1861-65.

Therefore to-day in this chief city of the South the old soldiers who had so significant and magnificent a part in that war can celebrate its glorious and terrible memories and recount together the deeds that have made them famous in history, with the united flags of





the Union and the Confederacy intertwined and floating over them, while the stirring notes of "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" fill the air as they are played by many score of bands.

Then let the gray and ~~gray~~ old heroes enjoy this reunion to the full. They are the guests of New Orleans, and it receives them with open arms and warm hearts.

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### *The States:*

It would perhaps be almost superfluous to say that New Orleans extends a hearty welcome to the wearers of the gray on this gala occasion. Still there come times when even a statement of truths that are axiomatic is not improper, and repetition becomes a virtue instead of a fault. New Orleans is glad to receive the men who honor the city by making it their headquarters—their capital for the time being.

We do not have to shout our welcome from the housetops, nor seek the adventitious aid of megaphones to convince our guests that we speak from the heart when we tell them of our joy in having them among us. In very truth this old town is a Confederate from center to circumference. We have our little bouts on other questions, but when it comes to honoring and paying our tribute to the men who wore the gray we are of one mind; we are of one heart.

Many great gatherings are held here during the course of every year. Men who represent every shade of thought, men who are identified with every line of human effort and who represent almost everything under the sun assemble here at different times to further their particular interests, to discuss their achievements and their plans. But no assemblage strikes the heart of New Orleans as do these great gatherings of the old soldiers of the Confederacy.

Our leaders in public thought, the men who "do things" here in commerce, in finance, in public affairs, the men who lead in social, educational, religious, industrial and commercial activities are mainly either men who themselves fought for the Confederacy under its matchless leaders or they are the sons of those who did so. It was in this city that the peerless Jefferson Davis closed his eyes for the last time upon earth and took his flight to eternal life and to immortal glory. Here we have builded a splendid monument to Lee and have kept green in the hearts of our children the unparalleled deeds of the men who fought under him and his marvellous captains.

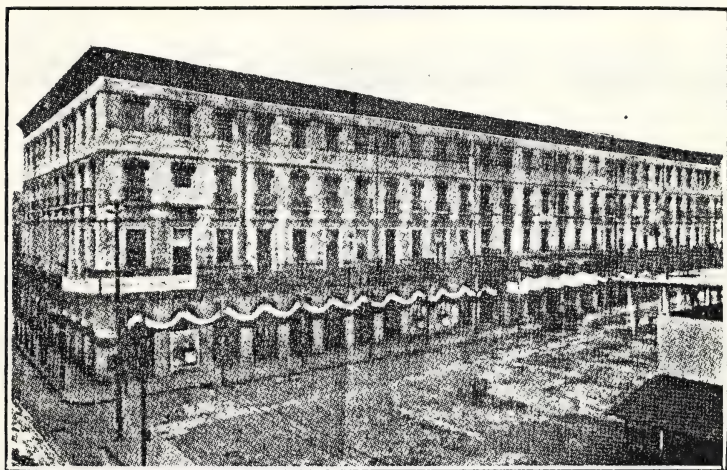
In no city in the world are the traditions and the history of the Confederate armies cherished with greater reverence and love, nor are the heart tributes to the actors in that mighty drama more un-





ceasing nor more sincere. Love and loyalty to the sacred cause are everywhere written here, the very names of our school buildings indicate our solid, abiding sentiments, while the work of local organizations and associations speak more eloquently than words the depth of our affection, our gratitude and our pride in and for the heroes who honor us with their presence to-day.

The great war which rent a continent and paved a shining pathway of glory for countless thousands of whom "the world was not worthy" is almost ancient history to the majority of the people to-day, but its fragrance lingers in our hearts like a breath of flowers in June, and its hallowed memories fill the inner places of the heart's sanctuary.



Hotel Royal, the Commissary of the Veterans.

The heart of New Orleans throbs with gladness and affection, and our doors stand on waiting hinges to welcome the sublime hosts that bring to us blessed memories of Davis and of Lee, of Jackson and of the Johnstons, of Gordon and of Hampton and of all the immortal paladins whose names are forever graven upon the tablets of eternal truth.

We welcome them all because they are with us and of us, because they fought so glorious a fight and have bequeathed so rich a heritage to us and to our posterity forever.

Welcome; thrice welcome, venerable sires and brethren!



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING  
AND REUNION  
OF THE  
**United Confederate Veterans**  
HELD AT  
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 25th, 26th, 27th, 1906

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**FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS** Wednesday, April 25th, 1906.

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When Major General Albert Estopinal, commanding the Louisiana Division, U. C. V., called the Convention to order shortly after 10 o'clock, there was a great throng in the Auditorium, and it was becoming more congested every moment. The seats occupied by the delegates on the floor were early filled, and then the seats running around the hall, and the platform, a large and commodious structure, where the principal figures of the Convention gathered, was soon filled with a gay assemblage, old and young, brilliant color and sober gray.

Chaplain General J. William Jones, D. D., whose rotund figure has been conspicuous at every Reunion since the organization of the Association, was then introduced and delivered the invocation. He invoked the divine blessing on the gathering, and prayed for guidance to do that which was best, and would preserve the memory of the glorious past. He prayed for the divine light of reason on their deliberations, and asked that God spare the handful of veterans remaining as long as possible, and that their days upon earth be days of comfort and plenty.



"The Immortals," an anthem composed by T. C. DeLeon, of Mobile, in memory of Lee and Gordon, was sung by W. O. Daley, of Mobile. The music had been arranged by F. A. Dunster, of Mobile. It was an epic of great literary merit, and was highly appreciated by the veterans.

Major General Albert Estopinal, in calling the Convention to order, said:

"Comrades—The pleasant duty of extending to you a hearty welcome in the name of the United Confederate Veterans of Louisiana happily devolves upon me, and I am proud of the opportunity it affords me to greet you, my comrades, in this great city of the South, which is the birthplace of our United Confederate Veterans' Association.

"This organization, whose work and influence has done so much to cement together by the strongest ties of comradeship and fraternal affection the men who wore the gray, has made it also possible for us to place before the world the true and unprejudiced history of the principles of our cause and of the Titanic struggle which we waged to repel invasion during four long years against the most tremendous forces ever marshaled in war.

"The constitutional right of our cause has been many times vindicated since the close of the War between the States by the highest tribunal in our land, and the time is fast approaching when the justice of it will be as universally recognized in the North, as it is in the South.

"We are as loyal to the flag of our country as could be the sons of Maine, New Hampshire or any other State. Ample evidence of this was given during the late war with Spain. We have bowed to the fate of war, and we have sincerely and without resentment extended to our former foes the warm hand of fellowship.

"We are proud of our reunited country, and we stand ready, if need be, to unsheath the sword in her defense. But we reassert that the principles for which we fought are imperishable because they are the living truth that abides in the breast of every freeman.

"Some say: 'Why these reunions; they can produce no good, and keep alive a sentiment of distrust and ill-feeling between the sections.' To these I answer: 'We cherish the memories of that past; they take us back to the most glorious and the most chivalric period in the history of our country, and we gather in annual reunion with no other spirit, no other feeling, than one of fraternal good will and affection—to live, as it were, together over again, only for a little while, those glorious fateful days of 1861 to 1865.'

"Our members are growing less very rapidly. Each recurring reunion reveals the decimating ravages of time, and the thin gray line appears thinner each time we meet. But let us remain true and





steadfast to the last to those glorious memories of the past, and let us continue to meet each year until the last tattoo shall have sounded, and we have answered this earth's roll call for the last time.

"Comrades, you are heartily welcomed. You are here among brothers; we take you to our hearts; each one of us will be a host; our hospitable citizens have generously provided for your comforts and we trust your stay with us will be one of unalloyed pleasure, and that when you return to your homes you may carry back pleasant recollections of the New Orleans Reunion of 1906 and the most happy reminiscences of your visit."

Miss Carrie Nick rendered a vocal solo, and then "The Confederate Toast Song" was rendered by several of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

When the musical numbers were ended, Governor Blanchard was introduced, warmly greeted, and spoke in part as follows:

### GOVERNOR BLANCHARD SPEAKS.

"In point of time we may be passing farther and farther away from the mighty struggle of the sixties, but the enthusiasm evoked by the memories of that heroic period shows no sign of abatement. The vast throngs that crowd this city in honor of this reunion, and this mighty assemblage gathered within this spacious auditorium to take part in the opening ceremonies, attest the reverse.

"We are now well into the second generation from the fateful day at Appomattox, and while the grim Reaper goes on with his inexorable work, and its results are shown in the ever-thinning ranks of those who wore the gray, the love and reverence of the present South for the South of that period, is the sublime truth of the hour.

"The spectacle of a great people, eager and buoyant in pressing forward to great civic achievement, yet pausing annually to stir and renew and keep burning brightly the sacred fires upon the altars erected to the memory of the sacrifices of the (to us) holy past, is as grand as it is pathetic.

"It is nowhere possible except among a people capable of high ideals—clinging to those of the past, weaving them as much as possible into the warp and woof of the present, conceiving and erecting others of like high degree.

"It shows that the spirit of commercialism, welcomed as promoting the industrial development of the South, is yet held in subordination to those high impulses of the human heart from which spring the true sentiment of patriotism, love of country, veneration of the past, and of those who figured nobly upon its stage of action.



"Old soldiers, fewer of you are here than on a similar occasion in this city a few years ago, but the smaller your numbers become, the closer we, your sons and daughters, and grandsons and granddaughters, and those of your dead comrades, draw around you. As your numbers diminish, as more and more of you answer the last roll-call, and cross over the River of Time, the number of those who would do you honor, who would take your place in keeping alive the memories of the sacred past, increases.

"They are here to-day by the thousands. Look into their eager and expectant faces as they sit and stand around you in this vast arena, and find there confirmation of my words.



In Front of Hotel Royal.

"I am but their mouthpiece in giving you this assurance. I am one of them, and speak for them. I voice their wishes, their sentiment, their love and veneration, their patriotism, when, on behalf of the State and in the name of her people, I bid you welcome to Louisiana.

"Welcome to the State that mustered 56,000 troops to uphold the cause of the South, and not one of them was engaged in a war of rebellion either, who well understood the difference between secession and rebellion.

"Welcome to Louisiana, whose sons in the Army of Northern Virginia made her illustrious upon every battle field from the first Manassas to the last desperate blow struck at Appomattox.



"Welcome to Louisiana, whose sons in the Army of Tennessee, from Corinth and Shiloh to the final surrender, proved themselves everywhere brave and dauntless defenders of the South they loved so well.

"Welcome to Louisiana, whose sons at Mansfield and elsewhere on her own soil wrote glorious chapters in the martial history of their State.

"Welcome to Louisiana, who supplied her full quota of the wounded and dead on all the bloody fields of the war.

"Welcome to Louisiana, who gave to the cause Richard Taylor, Leonidas Polk, and Beauregard, Henry W. Allen, Alfred Mouton, Randall Gibson, Harry Hays, Frank Nicholls, Leroy Stafford, Gladden, Herbert, Walker, Starke, Gray, Zable, York, and a host of other heroes, including Charley Drew, of this city, who was the first Louisianian of note to fill a soldier's grave.

"Welcome to Louisiana, whose glorious women in that trying period, like their sisters of other States, rose equal to every demand of honor and patriotism; whose suffering and anguish and measureless woes, borne in quiet fortitude, and whose prayers and tears made up a record of love and sacrifice so glorious that Louisiana is, if anything, even more proud of it than the martial prowess of her sons.

"Welcome to Louisiana, whose women of that day and this, along with their sisters of the other States of the South, belong supremely to that class of whom it has been said that the tender, noble, loving, self-sacrificing heart of woman has ever been, in all ages, the last repository of the faith of every creed and of the patriotism of every land.

"Veterans of the Confederacy, since you last met in reunion in this city, two of your great leaders—leaders in the quiet times of peace, as they had been leaders in the stirring times of war—the noble, the gifted, the valiant, the chivalric Gordon, and the no less noble and valiant Wheeler—have passed away. I knew them both well; enjoyed the friendship of both.

"They have obeyed the final command and are known no more to us in the flesh. They have only gone ahead. They have crossed over to the other side, and are resting there in the shade of the trees with the great majority of those with whom they unsheathed the sword in war, of those who followed their standards in battle.

"'On Fame's eternal camping ground

Their silent tents are spread,

And Glory guards, in solemn round,

The bivouac of the dead.'

"Here to-day we mention their names to honor them. Great war chiefs of the Confederacy; the idols of their living comrades in arms down to the time of their deaths.





"During his life General Gordon, who fought his way from private to Lieutenant General, was for years and until he died at the head of the United Confederate Veterans, the chief of your organizations, his name an inspiration, his presence among you always the occasion of an ovation.

"A trusted lieutenant of Lee to the last, with him in all the great battles, with him at Appomattox, folding away with him the battle-scarred and bloody but otherwise unstained banner of the Lost Cause, with him now in the great beyond."

Alfred Meister sang, "In His Faded Suit of Gray."

### WELCOME FROM THE MAYOR.

Mayor Behrman welcomed the veterans in the following brief address:

"An element of reverence distinguishes the pride and pleasure which the reception and entertainment of the venerable survivors of the Confederacy occasion. Every city, every section of our beloved Southland, is envious of the great privilege of doing honor to these gallant old heroes. For the third time since the organization of the United Confederate Veterans, the metropolis of the South is to enjoy this great privilege, and as the representative of a thrice-honored people, I have come to bid you welcome. The bond of brotherhood which unites all true Southerners; the interrelationship which exists through ties of blood, sacred sentiment and hallowed memories; the fact that you are in no sense strangers to the people of New Orleans, who so many of you, individually, have visited repeatedly, and by whom all of you were received and entertained on the occasion of your two former most pleasantly remembered reunions—all conduce to the delight I experience in this function of giving utterance to the word of welcome.

"You have begun the march towards the fifth decade, whose close will mark a half-century since were hushed the roar and din of hostilities in which you were engaged in behalf of a cause most sacred. Whilst it were almost impossible to efface from your ever youthful minds the recollection of crimes, indignities and outrages perpetrated and heaped upon you and yours long after the cessation of active hostilities, there must well up from your noble, generous hearts feelings of gratification, satisfaction and contentment that there has come a change, whose constant flow must wash away the resentment and bitterness which that recollection justified up to a few years ago. It must be gratifying in the extreme to you, gallant old heroes, who are approaching without flinch the close of the period allotted you in this life, to feel and to know that you are to bear away with you to your comrades who preceded you





that sweet message of peace that you left their loved ones and yours in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of a reunited country; that you will bear away with you to your eternal camping ground the assurances that conditions have so changed that sectionalism in that country now has existence only to the extent of the Southerner vociferating his admiration for the courage and patriotism of his Northern brother, and of the Northerner proclaiming his pride and delight in the opportunity he was afforded to clasp hands with the Southerner, to follow in the wake of such leaders as Lee, Wheeler and other Southern chieftains in forcing the respect and admiration of the entire world for the American people; the assurance that sectionalism has existence in the admirable efforts made by Northerner, Easterner and Westerner in vying with one another for the relief of the South when that section was threatened with a pestilential visitation; the assurance that the sectionalism of the 60's, the 70's, the 80's, and even the early 90's, which caused such bitter hatred, has given way to the present-day sectionalism which is stimulating us all to emulate and vie with one another in our efforts to be of the greatest service to our recently stricken countrymen along the Pacific slope. Such messages to your comrades who have moved to 'the pale realms of shade' surely must tend to intensify the peace and happiness which is to be theirs throughout eternity, and must cause them to sing better their hallelujahs to the Supreme Being through whose wise and just administrations of all things these blessed conditions have come to pass.

"The people of the United States rejoice in the conditions thus established. The men who wore the blue and you who wore the gray, have exchanged the clasp of fellow-countrymen, and in appreciation of what such a reunion means all other civilized nations must bow the head and bend the knee.

"The people of New Orleans appreciate most highly the honor you have conferred on them in having chosen this city for the holding of your Reunion of this year. They have prepared to make your reception and entertainment delightful and memorable, and in their behalf I bid you a most hearty welcome."

### WELCOME ON BEHALF OF THE SONS.

The welcome on behalf of the Sons of Veterans was extended by Charles Payne Fenner, the son of Judge Charles E. Fenner, and as General Estopinal said in presenting him, one of the most distinguished young men in the State of Louisiana. He breathed the sentiment of veneration which the sons should have for their sires and their noble deeds, speaking as follows:

*"General Lee and Assembled Veterans:*

"The Governor and the Mayor have extended to you in fitting terms a welcome on behalf of the State and city. It is my pleasant





Royal Street Entrance to Auditorium.





duty to add to those which they have already so well said, a few words by way of special welcome from the local members of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans.

"Direct descendants as we are of men who shared with you the perils, sufferings, privations and glory of the Confederate armies, and organized, as we are, for the purpose of preserving and handing down to our children and children's children as a sacred heritage the proud traditions of the Confederacy, it is natural that we should welcome with peculiar delight to our city this convention of the men who yet remain of those armies, which, under Lee and Beauregard and the two Johnstons, and other leaders whose names are household words throughout the South, for four long years and on many a field illustrated the highest virtues of the soldier and the patriot.

"I rejoice, my friends, that the day has come when the sectional bitterness and animosity which for so long a time divided our country have been replaced by the mutual confidence and respect which have resulted from a better understanding. And I venture to say that there are to be found nowhere men more wholly loyal to the flag of our reunited country than in the ranks of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans. I have no sympathy, however—nay, I have no tolerance,—for the cheap and tawdry spirit which I regret to hear manifested at times in deprecation of your organization and ours, and of these reunions, as serving no useful purpose, save to keep alive memories which were best forgotten, and to divert energies from more useful channels. The custom of commemoration is among the most ancient customs of mankind. And it is based upon sound reason and sound philosophy. There is something more involved than the mere expression of the gratitude of the present to the past, which in itself would furnish a sufficient justification for the custom. In order that they may exert that influence upon posterity, which, after all, gives them their chief value, great lives and great deeds must be fitly recorded and commemorated. So recorded and commemorated, they come to constitute national standards, by which contemporary actors must be content to be judged, and up to which they must ever strive to measure.

"To my mind, the most impressive thing in all Europe is Westminster Abbey in London, the British Pantheon. There have the great men of England and their great deeds achieved immortality. And I remember as I stood among those marble images, it seemed to me that there must be the source of modern British inspiration; and I questioned whether the old Abbey, and the spirit for which it stands, of national appreciation of great public service were rightly to be regarded as a result or a cause of England's greatness.





"It is the solemn duty of every people, my friends, to commemorate the great men and the great events of its past, and the degree of enthusiasm and devotion with which this duty is performed is a fair measure of a people's patriotism.

"This convention is assembled in commemoration of a great epoch in the history of the Southern States, an epoch of great deeds and costly sacrifices for the sake of principle. For four long years the people of the South poured out in unstinted measure their blood and treasure in defense of what they believed to be their right. Overcome in the end, they left to posterity, to you and to me, comrades, a record of heroic and self-sacrificing patriotism which has never been surpassed in the history of the world. It is that record which we are now assembled to commemorate.

"Living as we do in an era of unparalleled commercial development, it is well for us to remember that mere commercial success does not connote national greatness. The people of the United States are a great people to-day, not because they are leading the world in the great spheres of finance and commerce, but because deep down in the heart of the average American citizen there is to-day the same tenderness for self-sacrifice and noble living, the same moral fortitude the same patriotism which have characterized him in every great crisis in our history.

"Certainly we all rightly rejoice at the marvelous material development of what we call the New South. Nor would anyone disparage the service which is being rendered by the men who by their brains and their energies are contributing to that development. I would think, however, that for all this development we were paying too dear a price if we believed that it involved a sacrifice of the ideals of private and public duty which come to us from the Old South.

"It is well, therefore, that we should halt occasionally in our pursuit of the almighty dollar and devote a few days to pious commemoration of the great events which marked the close of that era and the beginning of ours—'lest we forget'—and to the end that the Lost Cause may not, after all, be lost, but may forever live in our hearts and memories, a constant reminder and incentive to high ideals, to devotion to duty and to a lofty and self-sacrificing patriotism.

"It is with these sentiments, General Lee and assembled veterans, that I bid you, on behalf of the local Sons of Veterans, a most hearty welcome."

Mrs. W. J. Behan, President of the Confederated Memorial Association, extended a brief welcome on behalf of the women of Louisiana, and told how delighted they were always to honor the men who fought so bravely and nobly for them in the days of darkness and despair.



## VICE CHAIRMAN SINNOTT DELIVERS THE AUDITORIUM TO GENERAL LEE, AND RECALLS A BIT OF HISTORY.

Vice Chairman J. B. Sinnott, of the Executive Committee, in officially turning the Auditorium over to General Lee, said in part: "*Mr. Chairman, General Lee, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Comrades:*

"As acting chairman of the Citizens' Executive Committee, it is my duty as well as my pleasure to deliver this building to the Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, which I now do; and on behalf of the citizens of New Orleans, and the Confederate Camps of the City of New Orleans, to extend a most hearty and cordial welcome to our honored guests, the Confederate Veterans, and the Daughters and the Sons of the Confederate Veterans, the Sponsors and Maids of Honor.

"On behalf of the Executive Committee, I desire to express to the ladies of the various Confederate organizations, and to the daughters of the veterans of the various organizations, and to the sons of the veterans of the various organizations, our most sincere thanks for the valuable aid and assistance they have accorded the Committee in making this reunion such a glorious success.

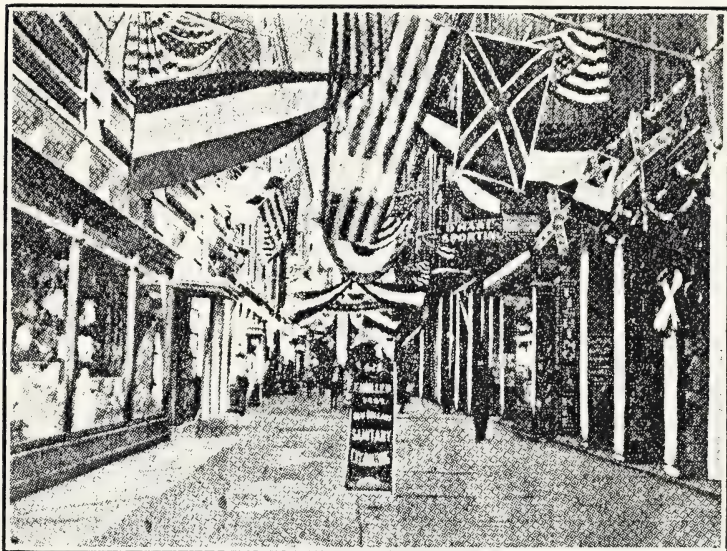
"The Executive Committee finds itself in a similar position as was the Confederate Army at Shiloh. The Confederate Army there lost their distinguished and chivalric leader, General Albert Sidney Johnston, and our Committee is grieved and saddened at the loss by death recently of its gifted and brilliant leader, the Hon. E. B. Kruttschnitt, who labored so cheerfully and zealously in its behalf, and to whom is chiefly due the credit of making such a great success of this Reunion.

"But, in the words of the immortal Stonewall Jackson, when asked by General Wright, when making a reconnoissance near Chancellorsville, what the latter should do in case the enemy should give way, Jackson replied promptly: 'Press them; press on!' and, inspired by the noble example of our late distinguished leaders, we are still pressing on.

"The month of April is a memorable one in American as well as Confederate history. Thomas Jefferson was born in April. The first blood of the American Revolution was shed at Lexington and Concord on the 18th of April, 1755. The first gun in the Confederate war was fired at Charleston, April 12, 1861, and the preliminary arrangements for the last battle of the great Stonewall Jackson were begun in April, and the collapse of the Confederacy, beginning with the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox, occurred in April, and it is a singular coincidence that you should hold your Reunion here in this eventful month.



"But it is no more a singular coincidence than that you should have presiding over your deliberations to-day your distinguished Commander-in-Chief, General Stephen D. Lee, who, as the modest Captain and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of our beloved General Beauregard, just forty-five years ago, was selected, with Colonel James Chestnut, to carry General Beauregard's final order to Major Anderson, at Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861.



Decorations in Commercial Alley.

"The order reads as follows:

"'FORT SUMTER, S. C., April 12, 1861, 3:20 A. M.

"'SIR: By the authority of Brigadier General Beauregard, commanding the provisional forces of the Confederate States, we have the honor to notify you that he will open the fire of his batteries upon Fort Sumter in one hour from this time. We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

"'JAMES CHESTNUT, JR., A. D. C.

"'STEPHEN D. LEE,

"'Captain C. S. A. and A. D. C.'

"I thank you for your kind attention."

General Estopinal then presented General Stephen D. Lee to the Convention, without formality, and it was the signal for a burst





of applause, which was intensified when the chorus of young ladies sang "Dixie." General Lee remained standing, the central figure in the vast assemblage, while the sweet voices intoned the beloved war song of the Confederacy, and when it had been concluded, addressed the Convention.

### GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE REPLIES TO THE WELCOME WITH ELOQUENCE, PATRIOTISM AND FEELING.

General Lee was given an ovation as he was presented, and responded to the welcome address as follows:

"The United Confederate Veterans are again met in the city of their origin. We are once more the guests of those patriotic and energetic men into whose labors we have entered, and to whom the thanks of all surviving Confederates are due. Again and again we have returned to taste of the inexhaustible bounty of your hospitality, to be refreshed by the patriotism and enthusiasm of this generous and beautiful city.

"The flags of France and of Spain, of the Union and of the Confederacy have floated over the soil upon which we stand, but always over brave men and lovely women, loyal to the best they knew, faithful alike to the living and to the dead, a civilization transplanted like a rare flower of France, blossoming in the new world, and bearing exquisite fruit. The Confederate cannot forget the city of the gallant and accomplished Beauregard—the brave and unfortunate Hood—the city where Jefferson Davis loved to walk, and which honored him in his death with an outpouring of loyalty and grief which did honor to the Southern heart. Here is Metairie, where Albert Sidney Johnston speaks in imperishable bronze, and the monument to the Army of Northern Virginia rises, tall and white, like the soul of its great chieftain.

"We love you, Louisiana, where the stern blood of the Anglo-Saxon has been touched with the grace and the genius of France. Here, amid the very chivalry of patriotism, there is welcome for all who prize noble and generous deeds, and, most of all, a welcome for him who loved his country best, and bore her cross of pain—the Confederate soldier. We, who grieved for this unhappy city in the hour of its capture and humiliation, rejoice in its pride to-day, standing second only to New York among American ports of export; your mighty river, filled with the ships of all nations; your historic streets, alive with the commerce of the world. We behold with satisfaction great railroad systems struggling to enter your gates, and the merchants of a thousand cities listening for the murmurs of your markets. We wait the coming of the day when the waters of the Atlantic and





Pacific shall mingle together, and on both alike shall float the commerce of this imperial city; when the sons of those who struggled in vain for Southern supremacy shall here behold a peaceful victory, more magnificent than those of their great armies; a commercial supremacy, more splendid than their noblest visions, and here, beside the Father of Waters, shall be realized the capital of their dreams.

We have lost dear friends and comrades since we met together, none more beloved and more honored than the soldier who was recently laid to rest at Arlington. Joe Wheeler won his spurs by true and honorable service. He was a superb cavalry leader, earned on many a hard-fought field the right to lead where brave men follow. When the heart of our common country yearned to express to her Confederate sons that their welcome home was complete; to Wheeler it was given to show, on our behalf, that every star on the flag was now dear to us, and that we were ready to follow it to the very "isles of the sea." It was Southern hands that set star after star in that blue field of glory, and if any more stars are ever planted there it will be strange if a Southerner is not found assisting at the operation.

Comrades, there is one thing committed to our care as a peculiar trust—the memory of the Confederate soldier. So far as lies in our power, we have striven that history may not lack the evidence of his purity of motive, his fortitude, his heroism. I, for one, do not fear that justice, however long delayed, will not ultimately be done to one of the grandest bodies of men who ever battled for independence, or, triumphing over defeat, bound up the bleeding wounds of their country.

There are three things peculiarly left for our concern. One of these is the erection of public monuments to our Confederate dead, to our leaders, but, above all, to those private soldiers, who made our leaders immortal. We must not overtask posterity by expecting those who come after us to build monuments to heroes whom their own generation were unwilling to commemorate. The South has reached a position of material prosperity which justifies both State and private beneficence to honor the faithful dead.

In all human lot there has nothing better been found for man than to die for his country. If there be any virtue, if there be any praise, this fate is to be preferred above all others. We feel it is well with those who have thus fulfilled the highest of all trusts—the duty of a citizen to his native land, and whatever may have been their private faults, their public service on the field of battle has rightly given them a place with the immortals. Theirs was the martyr's devotion without the martyr's hope. Their generation and their country imposed upon them this high service. They fulfilled it without flinching. They felt that the issue of the battle was with God; the



issue of their duty was with them. Glorious youths, who in the flush of life's morning poured out your lives like a rich oblation upon your country's altar, we gray-haired men salute you. You entered the great mystery with one joy of the patriot in your hearts, the cheer of victory upon your lips. With all our grief, we would not have it otherwise. You were spared the pangs of defeat, the shame of reconstruction; nor will it be your lot to totter down the dull steep of age or fixed upon the shore to watch with weary eyes the rising tide of years.

I urge monuments to the Confederate soldier, first, for the sake of the dead, but most for the sake of the living, that in this busy industrial age these stones to the Confederate soldier may stand like great interrogation marks to the soul of each beholder. Are you also ready to die for your country? Is your life worthy to be remembered along with theirs? Do you choose for yourself this greatness of soul?

"Not in the clamor of the crowded street,  
Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng,  
But in ourselves are triumph and defeat."

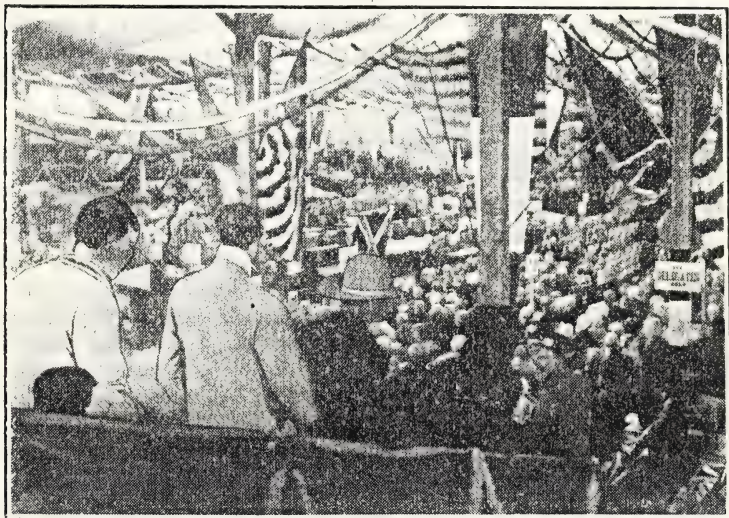
The second thing is this, let us pass the remainder of our days in such wise that nothing we shall do will bring shame and regret; that we also were Confederate soldiers. As we shared with them the glory of their sufferings, the fame of their victories, the tragedy of their overthrow, and that sympathy of their countrymen which covered the defeated as with a mantle of imperishable love; let us also share as best we may their simplicity of heart, their scorn of all ignoble actions, their dignity of soul, that our descendants may say of us, with swelling hearts, "He also followed Johnston; he also fought with Lee." To this day there stands carved upon the graves of our English ancestors the symbol of the crusader. Their names are forgotten, but the cross remains. So let it be with the Confederate soldier. In the great muster day, he of the lion-heart will take the hand of the kingly man who sleeps at Lexington, and say, "Brother, my cause was also lost."

And is there any message we would give to the States we loved, and on whose behalf we drew swords, more than a generation ago? As we have sorrowed over your devotion, we now rejoice in your prosperity. We chose for you the fortune of war, rather than a shameful peace. We battled for your principles, rather than yield them, not to conviction, but to force. With breaking hearts we bowed beneath the stroke of fate. We chose the only course worthy of Americans. Better defeat than dishonor; better the long, bitter story of reconstruction than tame surrender of the convictions we received from our fathers, the principles which we cherished as the



basis of our liberties. We leave our motives to the judgment of posterity. In the choice we made we followed the dictates of conscience and the voice of honor. We sacrificed all that men hold dear for the land of our birth, and, while we have no fear that history will record our deeds with shame, we do not regard even the verdict of posterity as the equivalent of a clear conscience; nor ought we to have been false to our convictions, even to win the eternal praises of mankind. If our children shall praise us, it is well; if our own hearts tell us we have fulfilled our duty, it is better.

Last of all, let us remember our less prosperous comrades not fortunate even in their death or in their survival; to whom have been



Col. J. Taylor Stratton, of Richmond, Urging the Selection of that City for Reunion of 1907.

denied wealth and good fortune; alas! too often, even the blessing of health, without which all others avail but little. If we can perhaps sweeten the last years of these old men, bring back, maybe, the light of other days in their fading eyes, awake in their hearts the great memories, they shall bless us in receiving more than we in giving. Many of the States whom they have so nobly served have begun to gather them in soldiers' homes, institutions which combine the beauty of charity with the grace of gratitude. But there are many other old veterans who will never be brought within such hospitable walls, and who are left to our personal charge for such sympathy and assistance as are honorable alike to them and to us. Let





each camp continue its special care for this beneficent labor, and let us see to it that true comradeship shall cease only when the last old soldier has passed beyond human power.

To you, mothers of the Memorial Association, will be given the service of commemorating the soldier's virtues in the hearts of those who come after us by the story of the illustrious dead, of comforting the hearts of those who mourn our lost heroes, with such ministrations as bespeak the sympathy of the patriot and the loving kindness of those who are familiar with the same sorrow.

To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldiers' good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved, and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious, and which you also cherish.

To you, Daughters of the Confederacy, will be given the loving service of remembering the Confederate dead, and of ministering to the living, who were dear to him, and are in need of your help and tenderness. Worthy daughters, you shall be of the immortal women, your mothers, who gave to womanhood a new perfection of heroism, and a more divine expression of sacrifice and devotion.

To you, brave people of the South, to you, true-hearted Americans everywhere; to you, world-conquering race from which he sprung; to all men everywhere, who prize in man the manliest deeds, who love in man the love of country, who praise fidelity and courage, who honor self-sacrifice and noble devotion, will be given an incomparable inheritance, the memory of our prince of men, the Confederate soldier. (Thunders of applause.)

At the conclusion of General Lee's address, a dainty little miss of eight summers, carrying a bouquet almost as large as herself, edged her way through the crowd on the rostrum and presented the flowers to General Lee, which he accepted gracefully. She was Miss Bessie Shaffer, whose father was with Lee at one of the memorable engagements of the Civil War.

In the meantime the Sons had arrived. They remained outside until the conclusion of General Lee's address, and then marched in, Commander Thomas McA. Owen, of Montgomery, Ala., in the lead, headed by a band. Each officer was accompanied by a beautiful young lady, a sponsor or maid, and their appearance was the signal for the greatest enthusiasm yet manifested in the Convention. The younger generation should feel proud of the tender sentiments manifested toward them by their sires. When the band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes," the old veterans went wild in their enthusiasm and applause.



When the officers had found place upon the platform, General Lee made a few remarks, in which he paid a handsome tribute to their loyalty to the Lost Cause, and said they were in every way worthy to carry on the historical campaign when the older men were all gone.

Commander Owen was then presented to the assemblage, and was given a most enthusiastic greeting, when he responded to the address of welcome. He spoke briefly and extemporaneously, but there was the fire of eloquence and feeling in what he said, and it evoked the greatest enthusiasm. He spoke of the work which the Sons had undertaken and pledged them to carry it forward and hand down the burden to posterity, so that the descendants of those who fought the valiant fight for the Lost Cause would look upon them in their true light, as men who fought for principle and for the Constitution of the United States, and not as rebels.

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF COMMITTEES

was then made, after which the Convention took a recess until 3 o'clock, when the memorial services were held.

Following are the Committees:

### COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Alabama, Major W. W. Screws.  
Arkansas, General Chas. Coffin.  
District of Columbia, Col. Saml. E. Lewis.  
Florida, General W. H. Jewell.  
Georgia, General John A. Cobb.  
Indian Territory, Colonel Dan. J. Kendall.  
Kentucky, Colonel Wm. A. Milton.  
Louisiana, Col. Louis Guion.  
Maryland, Thomas B. Mackall.  
Mississippi, Major H. Clay Sharkey.  
Missouri, Dr. D. H. Shields.  
North Carolina, Colonel James I. Metts.  
Northwest, General W. H. H. Ellis.  
Oklahoma, J. G. Street.  
Pacific, General J. H. Lester.  
South Carolina, Colonel O. L. Schumpert.  
Tennessee, Colonel John P. Hickman.  
Texas, Hon. Anson Rainey.  
Virginia, Dr. C. W. P. Brock.



## COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Alabama, Major W. B. Leedy.  
Arkansas, Colonel H. S. Nowlin.  
Florida, General W. L. Wittich.  
Georgia, General A. J. West.  
Indian Territory, General D. M. Hailey.  
Kentucky, Col. Thos. D. Osborne.  
Louisiana, Col. J. M. Hyams.  
Maryland, General A. C. Trippe.  
Mississippi, Major Bynum.  
Missouri, General Henry A. Newman.  
North Carolina, Colonel H. A. London.  
Northwest, Major L. N. Davis.  
Oklahoma, N. S. Davis.  
Pacific, General Hugh G. Gwynn.  
South Carolina, Colonel David Cardwell.  
Tennessee, M. S. Cockrill.  
Texas, General R. M. Henderson.  
Virginia, H. C. Hoggard.

## FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—Afternoon Session.

General W. L. Cabell called the memorial session to order at 3 o'clock, stating that he had been requested to do so by General Lee. He called attention to the fact that these were memorial services, and reverence for the dead and should inspire all with due respect for the occasion. He urged the gathering to be quiet so the proceedings could be heard.

Prayer was offered by Rev. A. Gordon Bakewell.

The choir then sang, "Nearer, My God, To Thee," with violin, and piano accompaniment by Miss May Maloney.

## REV. S. J. DE LA MORINIERE

then delivered an eloquent oration. He said:

Words would not express his feelings as he stood there representing the bravest band of women ever assembled, the Confederate Memorial Association. Their efforts to keep alive the memories of a cause that was never lost was a fresh incentive to the men and women of the South. But he was to speak of the dead. The nation which ceased to produce heroes was like the religion which ceased to produce martyrs. It had culminated. But the South had not cul-



minated. It had proven a veritable nursery of heroes. Eloquent tongues had vied with each other in describing the awful tragedy enacted for four years from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, which had the whole world for an audience. And yet only the half was told us, for God alone had the full records of the ungirded knights of Southern chivalry. War was but the scourge, the brute of man's fallen estate. The sights of war were terrible, and must recall the words of the poet who deplored it. But he was not blind to the fact that we were soldiers, every one, and brothers of as brave men themselves; to men whose spirits never faltered, whose courage never failed; to men whose deeds were the peerless in the history of nations. They were a thousand times greater in defeat than they would have been in victory, for the deeds they performed would live so long as the word "honor" was in the lexicon of human speech.

The man who typified all that was best in man, the resurrection of the chivalrous knights of old; a soldier without cruelty, a Caesar without his ambition, a Napoleon without his selfishness, though vanquished, still the victor, whose death left a heritage to all, the man whose name will never wither—Robert Edmund Lee.

There was one portion of his life which they could not forget. At the time of secession Virginia clung to the Union, but when she found that troops were sent to coerce her, then she cast her lot with the seceding States. There was never a more trying situation than that which beset Lee, with that pathetic appeal of Winfield Scott: "For God's sake, Lee, don't resign." Why, Lincoln had sent to Lee and asked him to take command of all the forces, but Virginia's voice called to him, and there was never a doubt that he would heed his mother's voice. The speaker quoted Father Ryan's famous poem, "The Sword of Lee." But before that sword sought its sheath it wrote his name beside those of the victors of Wagram, Marengo and Austerlitz.

Without a word of repining, without a murmur, he turned to his new task to teach the youth of the South and inspire them with the lofty sentiments which moved him—a living example of all that was great and good.

The speaker quoted Father Hubert's tribute to the great chieftain.

But in all the galaxy there was a name that was last because it should be first. Then man whose head planned and carried forward the cause of the Confederacy. It was to be expected that the fierce light which beats upon the throne should have accentuated his mistakes, but that same light brought out also his many qualities which made him a leader among men, a true knight, a wise statesman, and a brave soldier. The office of President of the Confederacy came to





him unsought, for he had already in the Senate of the United States and in the Cabinet of the United States showed his fitness for leadership, his masterful qualities which were so needed in the cause of the South.

We admire Lee, Jackson, the two Johnstons, Forrest, and scores of others, but Jefferson Davis was the man who stood up under the greatest showers of adversity. For twenty years even we of the South pronounced his name with bated breath. But he stood up supported by his Christian fortitude, confident that the world would do him justice. And now we see justice being done, and history, with its verdict, will never cease to hold up to posterity as one of the world's noblest leaders, and one of the greatest Americans—Jefferson Davis.

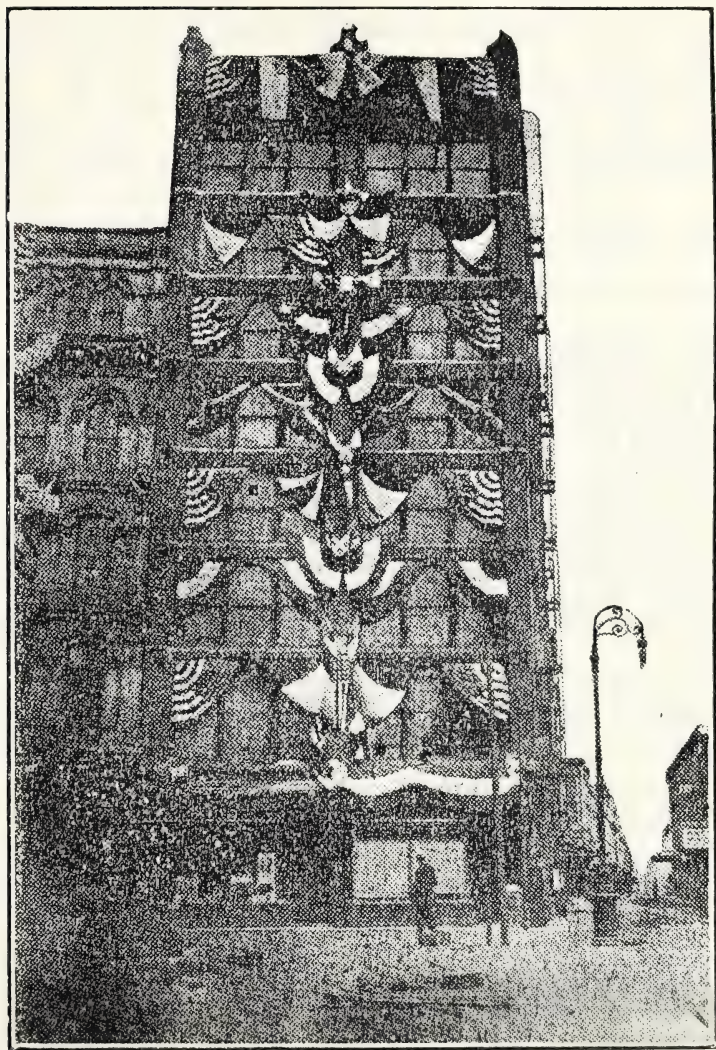
The speaker then paid a glowing tribute to the private soldier, whom he said the country would never forget. He of the Confederacy was a true knight, and as great a soldier as ever fell upon a shattered sea. There were thousands of graves marked unknown, but they and their deeds were emblazoned on the hearts of a grateful people, and would live forever.

To the Southern women it was given to blend all those features of woman's goodness, faithfulness and heroism of the past into one. He urged the movement to build a monument to Southern womanhood, which of all the features of the Confederacy shone forth in a light that paled all else into insignificance.

The choir sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

Rev. W. McF. Alexander was the next speaker. He said a people who would not turn aside and shed a tear for their dead deserved no honor among men, and certainly could expect no blessing from God. We loved the cause of the South and the men who lost their lives for it. We recognized now that we were living in the "nations" of America. Before 1861 it was the "Republic" of America, and the men of the South gave their lives that it should remain a republic. Dr. Palmer had said the republic was dead, and the empire was developing. We had, however, accepted the situation and our loyalty was now established. The Spanish-American War showed the proof of it to the skeptics of the North. The men of the South, he said, fought for the Constitution, which was denied at the time, but the scholars and historians to-day were acknowledging the truth of that statement. Beyond the shadow of a doubt the States had the right to secede. There were two great parties, that of Hamilton for a centralized government, and that of Jefferson, for liberty of action by the different States. The first cry of secession came from New England, and it was heard in other directions, all showing that we had the right to secede. But that right lapsed in 1861, and now, if any State wanted to secede he would be one to shoulder a gun to force that State to remain in the Union.





Decorations in Camp Street.



The speaker told of the beginning of the war and how the South had become solid and remained so to this day. It was the home of the Anglo-Saxon, the cradle of the liberties of the American people.

The speaker urged the importance of teaching the younger generation the true history of the South. He urged young men to imitate the examples of Lee, Stonewall Jackson and other matchless men. He told of the indignities heaped upon Jefferson Davis and deplored this treatment of the leader of the Confederacy. He was no traitor, neither were the gray-haired men who were now gathered here to cherish a sentiment, the only thing that was left them besides the glorious memories of the past.

The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the women of the Confederacy, which evoked much applause.

Chaplain Jones pronounced a benediction briefly, and the memorial services were brought to a close.

Lieutenant Governor Sanders was presented. He said he came under instruction from the Sons to lay at the feet of the Veterans a portion of love and veneration, and to see that the history of that conflict was written, and written right; that they would never stop until the correct history of that war was taught in every schoolhouse in the Southland. He referred to the great loyalty of Louisianians to the Lost Cause, and how her people had lived under the white flag of the Bourbons, the red flag of Spain, the Stars and Stripes of the American Union, and then the Stars and Bars; and when that banner was finally furled they again hoisted the star-spangled banner of the American Union, the flag of their fathers, and lived under it in peace and concord.

On behalf of the Sons he thanked the Veterans for the heritage they had left to their posterity, and assured them that it would be cherished as the most valued of their possessions, and they would preserve it sacredly.

"We thank you for the name you have left, and, God help us, we will keep it pure and unsullied to the end," said he in conclusion.

This inspired General Cabell to express the confidence of the Veterans in the worthiness of the Sons, and the following resolution was adopted:

"Appreciating the love and veneration manifested by the Sons of Confederate Veterans in sending a committee to present greetings to this meeting, and recognizing the able way in which the duty has been discharged, this Convention hereby directs the Commander-in-Chief to appoint a like committee to return our greetings equally warm and tender."

The committee named consisted of General K. M. Van Zandt, Colonel I. N. Saussy and General Robert Lowry.







General Cabell then introduced General J. B. Gantt, of Missouri, who delivered the Reunion Oration, as follows:

### GENERAL GANTT'S ORATION.

*Mr. Commander, Ladies and Gentlemen and My Old Comrades:*

If I were not profoundly sensible of the great honor conferred upon me by the invitation to address you on this occasion, I would be less than a man. If I had adequate words to express the emotions of my heart at this moment, I would be more than a man. The time and the place furnish a theme worthy of the most eloquent tongue, and when I recall the addresses to which this association has listened and particularly the splendid vindication of our Southland, by our gifted comrade, Judge Rogers, of Arkansas, in this city three years ago, I can only attribute my selection for this duty by our Commander-in-Chief, to a desire on his part to recognize the private Confederate soldier, and as such, I desire to speak to my old comrades to-day.

If there is any man on earth that I believe I know and understand, it is the private Confederate soldier.

I have marched by his side under the scorching rays of a summer's sun, and in mud and snow, on many a wintry day. I have slept under the same blanket with him and sopped out of the same old skillet, when there was anything to sop. With him I have endured the fatigue of the long and arduous march, and by his side charged into the very jaws of death, and with him held our lines against the determined assault of our enemies, and in this way learned what manner of man he was and is. I know the motives which actuate him in enduring these things. In those perilous days we unburdened our hearts to each other in a sacred confidence, we spoke of home and loved ones, of our hopes and aspirations, and attachments sprung up between us that nothing but death can ever sever. I cannot and do not believe they are less sacred now than they were then. It is this sentiment that has brought so many of us together to-day. Nothing binds men together like a common suffering in a common danger, and if ever in the history of the world, there was a people who were entirely of one mind, a people actuated by one spirit in the face of an overwhelming disaster, it was the people of the Southern States from 1861 to 1865.

This gathering of thousands from every State in the South to-day is a wonderful object lesson to the young men and women of every section of our reunited country to-day.

What brings these gray-haired veterans in such numbers at great sacrifice hundreds of miles, to this historic city to-day? Does it forebode a disturbance of the friendly feeling which has grown so rapidly between the sections since the Spanish War?



Are they in danger of rekindling the old sectional animosities? No, no; God forbid. You, my old comrades, have taught our old antagonists of the Federal army that no harm can come to our Republic from our reunions. Many things have conspired to teach them this. Racial affinity, a common inheritance of the great principles of freedom from our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, and commercial intercourse have all contributed to bring them to a better understanding of Southern men, and above all, for four long weary years, on the firing line, we pounded into them respect for us. They know that the men who followed Lee and Jackson, Stuart and Longstreet, Gordon and Jubal Early in Virginia, and the men who rode with Forrest, Hampton and Wheeler, and those who charged with Hood and Cleburne, and Stewart and Cheatham and Stephen D. Lee and Hardee at Franklin and Nashville, and who, under Bragg at Chickamauga, and Joseph E. Johnston from Chattanooga to Atlanta, won imperishable glory, are as true to the constitution of our country, and to the laws of the several States and of the Union, as the citizens of any other section or State of this great land of ours.

Our citizenship for forty years since that great struggle has stood every test that could be exacted, whether in peace or war. I have said on other occasions, and I repeat it now, that the Spanish War was worth every life that was lost and every dollar that was spent, if for no other reason that it taught the Northern people that the South and the old Confederates and their sons were as jealous of the honor of our National flag and would fight and die for it as readily as any other section of the country.

The North knows as we know, that it was Ensign Badgely, the son of a Confederate soldier of North Carolina, who gave his life as the first sacrifice of the war; that Hobson of Alabama, the son of another Confederate, braved the Spanish guns in the harbor of Santiago and added lustre to the American navy; that it was glorious Joe Wheeler in whose honor the veterans of both the Union and Confederate Armies and the survivors of the Spanish War, met at Atlanta a month ago to pay their tribute of love and admiration, that held the American lines at Santiago, and when our relations with Spain over Cuba became critical, the honor of the United States and the protection of American citizens was committed by Northern Presidents to that other splendid Confederate, Fitzhugh Lee. So that, thank God, the day of suspicion and distrust of our fealty to our country has forever passed away, and no sane man, North or South, any longer sees aught to condemn or criticize in our Reunion.

The ex-Confederates and the South are glad that peace once more broods over our entire land and that out of the ruins of the sectional wall that once divided us have sprung the flowers of peace and fraternal feeling exhaling the perfume of good will and genuine



union all over our re-united country. It was a graceful act on the part of President Roosevelt in appointing Stonewall Jackson's grandson to a cadetship at West Point, and in detailing Fitzhugh Lee's son for service at the White House. In doing so did he expect these young men to cease to cherish as their richest heritage the names of their immortal sires? If ever the honor of our flag should be imperilled, does any doubt they will remember that it is theirs, not only to defend their country, but to prove themselves worthy of the name of Jackson and Lee?

But we hear every day from some well-meaning people that no good can come from these Reunions and the perpetuation of our organization; that we but delay the coming of that day of universal fraternity that is essential to the welfare of our common country. We deny it. If the Union is to be perpetuated it must be a Union of indestructible States, each one of the same dignity with the other, under the Constitution and laws. We insist that the truth is eternal. We submitted our differences with our Northern brethren to the arbitration of arms, the only court to which sovereign States can go when all argument and peaceful overtures fail, and we lost and have in perfect faith accepted the consequences; but it can never be a matter of indifference to any self-respecting, honorable people that history shall record that they are traitors. We are unwilling that our children shall rest under the stigma that their fathers were guilty of treason, the most despicable of crimes.

A calm and dispassionate discussion now, forty years after the last gun has been silenced, can hurt no one; but it is demanded for the truth of history, and surely no section ought to be afraid of the truth. At Appomattox the Confederate flag was furled, and we are content to let it stay forever. There is enough glory and sacrifice in its folds not only to enshrine it in our hearts forever, but the very triumph of fame must be silenced when it ceases to proclaim the splendid achievements over which that flag floated. We feel that the time has come when we may vindicate to our children, to the world and to our brethren of the North the purity of the motives which led to our action in 1861, and of the cause for which we made such supreme sacrifices.

The time and the occasion will, of course, not permit the full discussion of these questions, but at the root of the controversy between the North and the South was the contrary view which the two sections just prior to the war took of the nature of our national government. Mr. Justice Story and Mr. Webster insisted that the people of all the States in the aggregate created the Constitution and the federal government, whereas we of the South contended that the federal government was created by the States themselves.





How the clear legal minds of two such great men as Story and Webster, and they were great, could have ever contended for their position is to me absolutely inexplicable. The very composition of the convention which framed the Constitution of the federal government, the fact that it was composed of delegates sent by the several States to represent them as distinct sovereignties, demonstrates that it was the act of the States as such, by and through their chosen agents. But more than this, the Constitution itself on its face provided it was only to be operative when ratified by the conventions of nine States, and then only between the States so ratifying the same. Clearly, if Mr. Webster and Judge Story were right, whenever a majority of people adopted it, it became the Constitution of all, whether consenting to it or not, and yet all know that Rhode Island and North Carolina did not adopt it until long after Washington had become President and the government had been established over the other eleven States.

On the 22nd of March, 1905, the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives of the federal Congress made its report on Federal control of insurance and unanimously reported against it. That committee, composed alike of the two great national parties, in that report said "Let it be said kindly, but not offensively, that it is a monstrous doctrine, subversive of our dual system of government, to even suggest, after the distribution of these great powers between the federal government and the States, that the federal government created by the States can take from the States the power they always enjoyed and which is expressly reserved to them by the Constitution." Hamilton himself never made such a claim. Out of this basic contention grew the controversy over the right of secession and the power to coerce a sovereign State to remain in the Union.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, in his life of Webster, alluding to Mr. Webster's contention, says: "Unfortunately, the time and all the facts were against him." General Wheeler's article on "Slavery and Secession," published in the *Courier-Journal* at the Reunion in 1905, and Judge Rogers, in his masterly address here in 1903, have fully covered this point, and I sincerely wish that every young man in the United States to-day had a copy of these admirable papers in his hands, and that he would read, study and digest them, for in them in a short space will be found an absolute vindication of the Southern States in 1861. But outside of the strict legal and constitutional right nothing is more certain than that the South did not desire secession. We knew too well the value of the Union, and it was with sad hearts we felt compelled to take that action when Mr. Lincoln had been elected on a platform pledged to deny us our clear property rights. I know whereof I speak when I say the South was





devoted to the Union. We never doubted the right of secession, but deplored the step as certain to lead to a long and bloody war. But to us the call was that of duty and we would have been unworthy of our Anglo-Saxon ancestry, unworthy of our revolutionary sires, had we tamely submitted to the deprivation of our rights as members of the Union. The more we loved the Union and its glorious history, the harder the alternative that was pressed upon us. The struggle with Southern men at that time was that which wrung the soul of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the son of "Light Horse" Harry Lee, of the revolution; allied by marriage to the great Washington, who had so worthily worn the uniform of the United States and borne himself



Some Canal Street Decorations.

with such conspicuous ability in our war with Mexico, that all eyes were turned to him to see what course he would pursue in that momentous hour. His whole life had been spent in the service of his country. His country's honor was his honor. He did not think there was sufficient reason for secession, but when Virginia seceded his mind was made up. Even after it was known that he regarded it as his duty to cast his lot with his native Virginia, Mr. Lincoln tendered him the position of Commander-in-Chief of the federal army, but the United States government nor the whole world could allure the proud spirit of Robert E. Lee from following where duty to his State and to his lineage beckoned him. No tongue can describe the anguish that must



have wrung the great soul of our matchless commander when he was called upon to yield his position in the old army and to lead the sons of Virginia and the South against that army, but duty called him to defend the State to which he owed his first allegiance from a hostile invasion, and there is no record that he ever regretted the choice he made, and bitter and dire as were the consequences to us who followed him, we have never regretted our course at that time.

Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that no great and lasting boon has ever come to mankind without sacrifice. In every age some great soul has been endowed with the fortitude to withstand the wrong and to lead his people against oppression either in the spiritual or political world. Too often, it would seem, that the sacrifice made and the privations endured were in vain; but the student of the philosophy of history will readily discern that no unselfish effort for the good of our race was ever without its compensation and good results. All that was sought after was not accomplished at once, but the seed sown has in the succeeding years ripened into a rich fruition. Looking back fifty years, it seems to me that a war between the North and South in 1861 was inevitable, but if it must needs come it is equally obvious that it never could have come when the South was so well prepared with both leaders and the men to follow them, out of which to make an army which would demonstrate for all coming time the high and unselfish character of her citizenship.

The people of the South, both men and women, seem to have been predestined to meet the trials and unhappy conditions of 1861. With a perfect comprehension of the magnitude of the calamity that was threatening them, they sternly rose to the occasion and for four long, bitter years waged the unequal contest with such unselfish devotion and so much courage that in spite of their final overthrow they extorted the unwilling plaudits of the whole world, and, above all, that of their enemies of that day, their friends of to-day.

The short-sighted and superficial mind will jump to the conclusion that because General Lee was compelled by starvation and overwhelming numbers to capitulate at Appomattox, that the military glory of that war must be accorded to General Grant, to whom he surrendered, but the thoughtful and intelligent student will weigh the facts and consider the tremendous odds against which General Lee, and for that matter all of our commanders, were forced to contend, both in men and military supplies.

The history of our race teaches us that often the vanquished are in the judgment of the wise the victors in the end. The heroes of Thermopylae are not Xerxes and his Persian hordes, but Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans. The development of a people has often called them to wander many years of tutelage in the dreary desert before they are fitted for the accomplishment of the Divine pur-



poses, and it may be, we know not, that it was essential to the full development of the men of the South that they should be tried in the fiery ordeal of war and the still more grievous experience of our reconstruction period, to produce a race of men and women who should once more lead our beloved country to the most exalted place among the nations of the earth. Who cannot even at this day recognize that the war of 1861 to 1865, taught not only the South, but the North and the world that through suffering and privation all that is strong and noble in a people must be developed and exemplified. What Southern man is so blind as not to realize that a war that could produce a Robert E. Lee, a Stonewall Jackson, a Thomas R. R. Cobb, as perpetual examples of duty, self-sacrifice and manly purity; a war which aroused the whole South to suffer the loss of all its material wealth and its life of ease and comfort for principle alone, will not in the end furnish to the generations yet to come their greatest incentive for a higher life and to the maintenance of those virtues of self-denial and civil purity which alone can exalt a people and make them great in the true sense. When we recall how utterly unprepared for war the South was; how she was cut off from the whole world by the blockade of her ports; how very few and insignificant were her manufactures of every character, and the opulence of the North both in men and material, with her ports open for recruits for her armies and for supplies; how rich in great manufactures of arms and munitions of war, we are astounded that the struggle lasted for over a year, and not that we were finally overcome. When we consider that as early as June, 1862, General McClellan was within four miles of Richmond with a vastly larger force than General Lee had, and that his supplies were absolutely unlimited, the achievement of General Lee in raising the siege of Richmond and forcing McClellan to his gunboats and then with unsurpassed strategy and vigor falling upon Pope at Manassas and driving him across the Potomac, must compel the admiration of the most adverse military critic, and the undying and unstinted gratitude of the South in every succeeding generation.

The Confederacy reached its high tide at Gettysburg, and the North may well rejoice that General Lee was forced to retreat from that fated field, but as long as mankind love courage and admire heroism, the story of Pickett's and Pettigrew's charge at Gettysburg will be read with admiration, and the eyes of every true man and woman will moisten at the thought of the precious blood that was spilled on those July days. In comparison with that charge, Balaklava sinks into insignificance.

As the great struggle continued the armies of the South became depleted, with no hope of re-inforcement, and in the spring of 1864 General Grant, fresh from his capture of Vicksburg, went to Virginia to crush Lee's devoted army.





On the 5th day of May, 1864, General Grant crossed the Rappahannock with nearly 200,000 men at his command. General Lee had not exceeding 50,000 all told. How our little army repulsed that splendid army at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House and Coal Harbor is known of all men, and General Grant was compelled to abandon the attempt to capture Richmond on that line. Then came the defense of the Petersburg line, and the story of the steadfastness and devotion with which the Confederate army endured hunger, privation and death against overwhelming odds until the final scene at Appomattox. In the history of the nations and of wars there cannot be found anything which surpasses the glorious conduct of the remnant of that once proud army. While they were finally compelled by starvation and overwhelming numbers to surrender, they made a history so resplendent with heroism and courage that it will forever live in song and story, and which their children and the Southland must forever prize as their richest gift or heritage.

Each generation must meet the demands of its own age. Whenever the citizenship of any country or period fails to do its duty, civilization is retarded and the state at large and the world in general suffers. Happy is that country whose manhood rises to the occasion and prefers sacrifice to dishonor and denial of the truth. Cromwell and Hampden rose to the occasion in their day. Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Francis Marion, Sumter and John Adams and their compatriots of the revolution reached the sublime height in 1775 and 1776, and in 1861 Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Beauregard, Albert Sidney Johnston and their brethren in every Southern state were equal to the demands of the hour and made the supreme sacrifice. After the surrender the responsibility devolved upon the men of the South to rehabilitate their states, rebuild and restore their ruined homes, preserve the right of the Anglo-Saxon race to govern their institutions and resume their constitutional relations to the United States government and to their sister states of the Union, and preserve untarnished the name and fame of the comrades who died for our cause, and maintained the purity of the motives which actuated us in that great struggle and transmit the truth to our children.

How well we have accomplished most of these things, in the face of the most adverse conditions, the whole world knows to-day. We have religiously kept the paroles we gave at Appomattox, Greensboro and Shreveport. We returned to our ruined and desecrated homes. And with a firm reliance in God we restored the waste places, rebuilt our cities and towns and began life anew under the most disheartening circumstances, but our labors have been richly rewarded, so that now our fields yield many fold more than they ever did before, and the hum of millions of spindles attest the genius and



industry of our people. No longer do we send our great staple abroad, but manufacture it at our own doors. We have opened and developed our mines of iron, coal and marble, more than this, upon every hillside and in every valley we have erected churches and schools for our children, and maintained colleges and universities in every state. By our conservatism we have regained the confidence of our northern brethren until our statesmen have once more taken their places in the President's cabinet; our jurists their seats on the Supreme Court of the United States in the persons of L. Q. C. Lamar, Howell Jackson and White, and our senators and representatives stand at the forefront in dealing with the great transportation and trust questions, which are overshadowing all others in importance. But when these evidences of high civilization and thrift are noted in certain quarters we are told that it is the New South; that a new generation is at the helm, and the inference is sought to be drawn that the men of the South to-day have put behind them the teachings of their fathers and turned their backs upon all that the Old South represented.

No greater libel can be perpetrated upon the younger generation of Southern men than this.

True it is that the South is living in the present and keeping step with the age in which it lives, but the truth remains that it has been enabled to do this through the labors and courage of the fathers of the Old South, and because it still keeps the faith imparted by its fathers. In this talk of a New South there is a veiled insinuation that the Old South was a section of slothful, bigoted people, who did not keep pace with the civilization of their day. This imputation upon the South is iterated and reiterated sometimes brutally, but oftener in cunning insinuations.

Of Southern men it may be truly said that they have always been makers of history rather than writers of history. They were content to perform well their parts in every epoch, but were loth to herald their achievements to the world. A short retrospect will be helpful. The government of the United States is largely the handiwork of Southern men. It was George Washington, a Southern man, who beat back the Indian tribes in Colonial days. It was Patrick Henry, the matchless orator and fearless patriot, who first hurled defiance at the British crown. It was Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, who wrote that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence. It was in Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1775, that other great declaration, the Mecklenburg Declaration, was promulgated by Southern men. And when George the Third sent his armies to repress the Colonies, it was George Washington, of Virginia, who commanded the American armies and secured a recognition of the independence of the thirteen original States.



In the person of John Marshall, of Virginia, the South furnished the greatest Chief Justice that ever presided over any court in any land. When the Revolutionary War was over, it was Virginia and Maryland that first recognized that the old Articles of Confederation between the original States were inadequate for a federal government, which was to deal with the foreign governments and regulate commerce between the States and conserve the common good of all the States, and it was these Southern States that proposed the convention which should frame a constitution for a permanent union. But not only was the South the recognized leader in forming the federal government, but it is a fact that out of the first seventy years of our national existence, the South furnished the presidents, and ruled the country, for sixty years, in strict compliance with the Constitution. Not only was the South always to the forefront in governmental affairs, but in material progress she was the equal of any section. The first steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic was the steamer Savannah from Savannah to Liverpool, and the first steam railroad was operated in South Carolina, and the first chartered female college in the world was the Wesleyan Female College of Macon, Georgia, and the first diploma ever granted to a woman by a chartered female college hangs on its walls to-day.

Surely no one need be told that whenever the honor of the United States was involved it was the South always that stood for the honor of our flag. In the war of 1812, when New England stood aloof, it was Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, who, on the plains of Chalmette, humbled the pride of Great Britain by his glorious victory over General Packenham on January 8th, 1815.

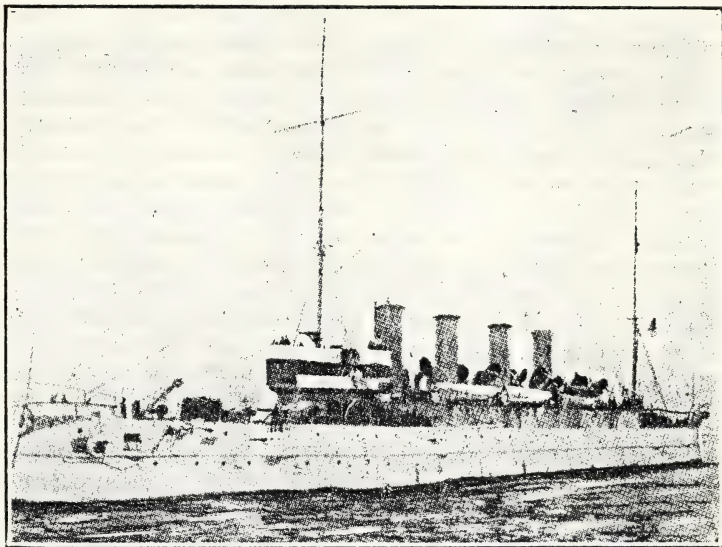
And when we became embroiled in a war with Mexico, it was two Southern generals, Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor, supported by those able lieutenants, Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and Jefferson Davis, and Doniphan and Sterling Price, of Missouri, who so gloriously led our armies to triumph. So that the Southern man in any and every place can hold up his head and point with pride to the achievements of the Old South, and the Southern young man and boy of to-day is a recreant who does not glory in the record of the Old South before the war of 1861 to 1865, as well as in the imperishable renown won by the Confederate armies from 1861 to 1865. But methinks I hear my old comrades saying, the speaker is about to close without mentioning the chief factor in Southern history, the women of the South. Heaven forbid! If I were called upon to name the greatest force behind the Confederate armies, I should unhesitatingly answer, the women of the South.

While the Confederate soldier must forever stand pre-eminent for dauntless courage in battle and un murmuring patience and fortitude on the march and in camp, the true historian will record how bravely





the daughters of the South bore with sublime faith the desolation of their homes, the burning of their cities and the loss of husbands, brothers and kinsmen, and smothered every sob of despair and anguish lest it weaken the nerves of our tattered legions in the field. Let him who has never read, and him who has read, read again, the sweet poem of our gifted Southern poetess, Margaret Preston, "Beechenbrook," if he would know how a Southern woman bore herself in that fiery ordeal.



U. S. Cruiser "Columbia," which fired the Signal Gun to the  
U. C. V. Line to move.

Women of gentle birth, who had never known what hardship was, bravely endured every privation that was entailed by that war. With their own hands they cut and made uniforms for their husbands and fathers and encouraged them to go forth to battle for their homes and loved ones. Their letters teemed with love and courage, and it was this incentive that nerved the hearts and arms of our soldiers to cheerfully undergo all the dangers of that unparalleled struggle. But when at last the end came, when our matchless leader, Robert E. Lee, was forced by overwhelming numbers to surrender his little army of devoted patriots, and when the men of the South were brought face to face with the great problem of restoring their state government under the new order of things, the splendid character of our women was demonstrated.





Bereft of property; their homes made desolate by a relentless foe; their servants taught to distrust them, the problem seemed absolutely hopeless. Then it was that they proved themselves worthy of their high ancestry.

We returned to our ruined homes and desolated fields, in ragged old uniforms, and when the iron entered our very souls and the heavens above us were as brass, and nowhere in all the earth was a word of sympathy extended to us, then it was that the mothers and daughters of our Southland showed in a supernal light. It mattered not to them that our fortunes were gone, our uniforms in rags, and our bodies crippled and emaciated. With open arms they met us and their words of sweet sympathy, hope and confidence kindled anew our hearts within us. Without a murmur they shared with us all the privations of that wretched period. Not only did they sustain us with their loving ministrations, but it was their unconquered hearts that inaugurated the movement all over the South that resulted in the building of monuments in every city, town and cemetery in the South to our gallant dead and which will culminate next year in the unveiling of an imperishable shaft in Richmond, Virginia, to our beloved and only President, Jefferson Davis, to testify to all who come after us our affection for him who never wavered in the defense of his people, and who endured untold ignominy for our sakes. The United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Confederate Memorial Association of Southern women, with loving hands have gathered the bones of our heroes into hundreds of cemeteries and on each recurring spring they cover them with flowers in loving remembrance of their sacrifices for them. Surely the history of the world furnishes no parallel to the devotion of the women of the South. Daughters of the South, in the name of the Confederate Veterans, I salute you. God bless you and make us and our sons worthy of you. This reminds me that in our reunion to-day our sons, the sons of Confederate Veterans sit with us. Young gentlemen, we greet you. Your presence here to-day is a sweet assurance to us that you are not only not ashamed of the Old South, and your fathers, but you glory in the record they have left you. Yet a few years and all these old Confederates will have passed from the scenes of earth to rest in the shade of the trees, with our glorified commanders, Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Stonewall Jackson, Bedford Forrest, Wade Hampton, and Joseph E. Johnston.

No longer will we be here by tongue or pen to tell you the story of all they suffered and endured that you might inherit the blessings of self government under the Constitution which your forefathers framed and the flag sanctified by their prowess and blood. The mantle will fall upon you, upon you must rest the duty of preserving unblemished the character of Southern gentlemen.



That you will do it, we doubt not. To do this, however, you must not let mere materialism crowd out the nobler purposes of life. Study the history and Constitution of your country and the teachings of your fathers. Take for your models Davis, Lee, Polk, Jackson, Thomas R. R. Cobb, and keep your eyes on your models.

Strive to rebuild our beloved Southland and make it what it once was, the fairest and happiest land on earth, and a civilization never surpassed in the history of the world. Realize that this is your country, all of it. Forget the bitterness of the great war, but cherish the achievements of your fathers. Recognize your duty to take part in the administration of your general government and serve it faithfully as your fathers have done. Your brethren of the North are no longer your enemies, and they need and will welcome you in working out the great problems of the future for the advancement and perpetuation of our institutions. And now I am done, save a word to our hosts of Louisiana. We deeply appreciate the generous welcome with which we have been received by all classes of your citizens and the splendid preparations made for our comfort. In this typical Southern city we knew beforehand the hospitality that awaited us, but the half had not been told. It was my fortune in the war of 1861 to 1865 to serve in the Army of Northern Virginia and be associated in the same division with the brigades of Dick Taylor, Harry Hays and Stafford. Upon a score of battle-fields, it was my lot to witness the splendid bearing of those Louisiana troops.

I have sometimes endeavored in my own mind to determine which brigade in that glorious army of Lee and Jackson I would select as entitled to the chief place, if it could pass in review once more before its matchless and immortal commander, but when I thought how brave and splendid they all were—Virginians, Alabamians, North Carolinians, Georgians, Mississippians and Louisianians, every man a hero and every officer a paladin—I have been compelled to say no distinction ought to be made, but I will say that right at the head of the procession, I would place Hay's and Stafford's brigades and the glorious Washington Artillery, and no survivor of that army would make the slightest objection. Comrades of the Confederate armies and heroes of a hundred battles, whatever the world may think of you, to me and the Southland for which you fought, you are and always will be heroes and patriots.

In the great, grateful, throbbing heart of our beloved South, your deeds of valor and your sacrifices cannot and shall never be forgotten, but shall live in song and story.



"Your memories e'er shall remain to us,  
 Your names, bright names without stain for us,  
 The glory you won shall not wane for us  
 In legend and lay, our heroes in gray  
 Shall forever live over again for us."

General Gantt held his audience spellbound, and the thunderous applause with which he was constantly interrupted was the best evidence that the "old boys" appreciated every word he uttered.

The Convention then adjourned to Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

## SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—Thursday, April 26th, 1906

The Convention reassembled this morning at the Auditorium with almost as large an attendance as was present on the opening day. The places for the delegates were nearly all filled, while the galleries contained an interested crowd of veterans and others.

General Lee presided at the session, and the leaders of the Association occupied seats on the platform. General Lee called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock. He presented the Rev. W. T. Palmer, D. D., saying "that he and the veterans could not possibly find a better man to offer a prayer. He is the nephew of the late Dr. B. M. Palmer, who was so closely connected with the Confederacy, and who did so much for the old soldiers since the close of the war."

Dr. Palmer offered a prayer, asking for the blessing of the Almighty in most beautiful language.

The Report of the Committee on Credentials was then read, as follows, which was received and adopted:

"NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 26, 1906.

*"To the United Confederate Veteran Convention:*

"Your Committee on Credentials have carefully examined the reports from the various Camps; and, commending the admirable management and records of Adjutant General Mickle, report that the following are the number of Camps and votes to which the various Divisions are entitled:

Division.	Camps.	Votes.
Alabama .....	50	171
Arkansas .....	47	139
District of Columbia .....	2	7
Florida .....	22	80
Georgia .....	62	199





Illinois .....	1	2
Indian Territory .....	21	49
Kentucky .....	45	126
Louisiana .....	51	170
Maryland .....	3	11
Mississippi .....	69	196
Missouri .....	29	78
North Carolina .....	37	115
Northwest .....	15	31
Ohio .....	1	2
Oklahoma .....	11	24
Pacific .....	7	18
South Carolina .....	47	136
Tennessee .....	56	181
Texas .....	146	447
Virginia .....	25	113
West Virginia .....	8	20
Total.....	755	2,315

"Regretting that there is a large number of Camps in arrears, and hence not entitled to representation or vote, we are,

"Sincerely,

"THOS. D. OSBORNE,

"*Chairman.*

"R. M. HENDERSON,

"*Secretary.*"

### MEDAL TO GENERAL CABELL.

The veterans of Arkansas, many of whom followed Gen. W. L. Cabell during the hardest fighting in the Transmississippi department, presented to "Old Tige," as he was affectionately termed, a beautiful gold medal, carrying a tiger's head of gold, set with two diamonds.

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. J. M. Lucy, of St. Joseph's Church, Pine Bluff, Ark., made the presentation address for the donors. He spoke most feelingly of the love and esteem in which the veterans of the State of Arkansas held him.

"I have been commissioned," he said, "by my fellow Confederate veterans of Arkansas of your command to present to you on this memorable occasion a medal of pure gold and an address of heartfelt congratulation, in testimony of their high appreciation of your distinguished career as a Confederate leader. Gold is pure and this medal symbolizes your sterling worth; gold is the most precious metal in the world, and this metal typifies the most precious affections of our



hearts; gold finally does not tarnish, and this medal represents the enduring nobility of your character. It becomes me to add in the interest of history that this medal would have been presented to you forty years ago but for the solemn fact that there was not then that much gold in the possession of the whole Confederate army of Arkansas.

"It is a special pleasure for me to perform the honors of this presentation. Fifty years ago, a mere boy, I stood in the twilight of evening near the gate of the old garrison of Fort Smith admiring you when you rode forth, a lieutenant of the old army, surrounded by Lomax, Armstead, Armstrong, and other officers, on your way to meet your bride then familiarly known as Miss Shingo Rector, daughter of Major Elias Rector, Albert Pike's 'Fine Arkansas Gentleman Close to the Choctaw Line.' Your bride of that happy evening has been the jewel of your life and the sacred inspiration of your grandest deeds.

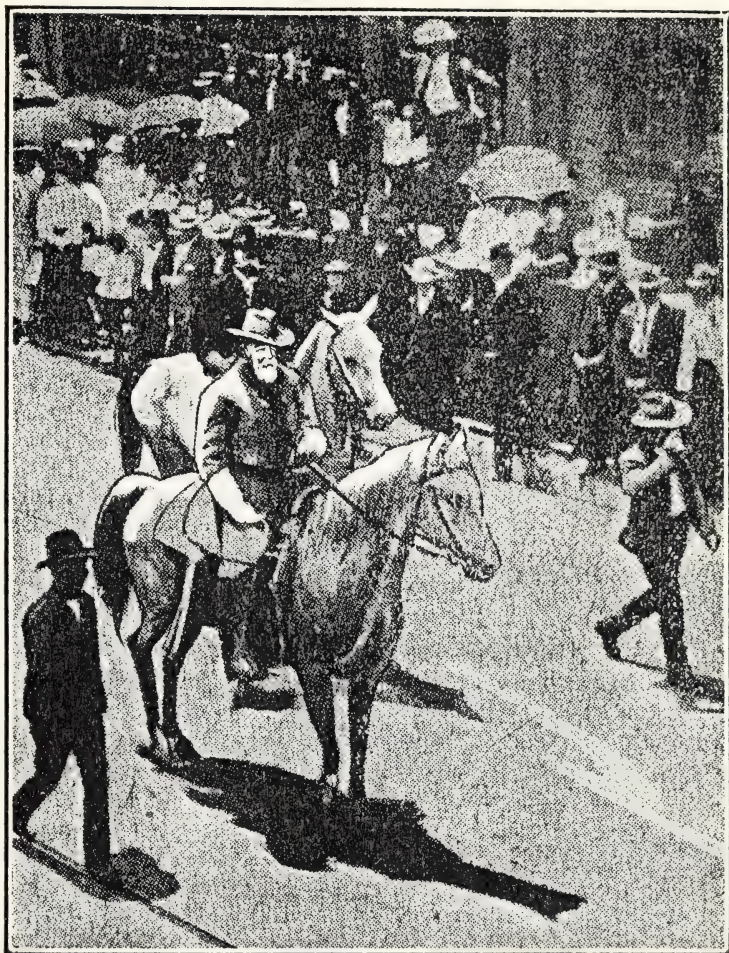
"When other years had passed away and the storm of civil war burst in fury over the land, you returned laurel-crowned from the bloody field of Manassas and from association with the immortal Robert E. Lee, and the Confederate soldiers of Arkansas were proud to know that you were to lead them. We loved you then and affectionately called you 'Old Tige,' when you invariably responded with reciprocal affection expressed in generous language. It was a heart to heart talk. You seemed to think in the heat of battle or on the long march that your soldiers were slow in reaching the firing line, while they imagined that there was already a hot old time of it.

"Your army record, General Cabell, is without stain or blemish, and the heritage of your noble deeds during the Civil War, in the various departments of your activity, will fall to your children as the mantle of the prophet of old fell upon the shoulders of his youthful successor, an emblem of honor and a means for the performance of all that is good and great. You are now in the sunset of life; you have crossed the summit of the great divide and you are now approaching the grave that is opening to receive you. We, too, who now greet you, are following close on your footsteps. *Morituri Salutamus*—'About to die ourselves, we salute thee.' May, then, the great Father, who tempers the winds of heaven to the frailties of humanity deal kindly with your feeble body, and receive your reconciled soul into His own bosom, there to remain forever and ever."

### THE RESPONSE.

When the address had been delivered, and General Cabell was standing, with trembling lips and eyes that were visibly filled with tears—Miss Alice Wimberly Park, of Dallas, stepped forward to present the flowers for the ladies of Dallas.





Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief, at Head of Parade.





General Lee stepped forward, and put his arm about his old comrade as the latter vainly endeavored to voice his appreciation. Finally, the old Texan fairly broke down, and, whispering in General Lee's ear, waved the other to the front.

General Lee, with his own voice trembling, thanked the veterans of Arkansas for their kindness.

Then General Cabell rose to his feet—the Convention, that had never yet been quiet, and did not even then appreciate the significance of the occasion, was silent under the magnetism of his gesture for attention.

"Comrades!" he called, "we are all going, like the leaves of the forest—and soon the long line in gray will be gone. I want to thank you, the veterans of Texas and Arkansas, who never turned your back on a foe!"

He stopped a moment, and then went on, saying: "The time will come when the principles for which we fought will be the rule throughout the world, in nations where now there is oppression and injustice.

"God bless you, my old comrades of Arkansas; God bless you, my old Comrades of Texas. I have been always the Confederate soldier, and for my service in the armies of the Confederacy I would not take a lump of gold as big as Louisiana, not a diamond the size of Arkansas!"

No sooner had this been given than the ladies of Dallas, through the sponsor for the Transmississippi Division, Miss Park, presented the aged Texan with a splendid bunch of American beauties, inscribed, "To Gen. W. L. Cabell, from his Dallas sweethearts."

An engraving of the great Confederate leader, General Robert E. Lee, magnificent as to execution and excellent as to likeness, got up by the John A. Lowel Engraving Company, of Boston, was presented to the Convention and brought forth thunders of applause.

Rev. J. Wm. Jones, D. D., Secretary, presented the

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

It was not read, but was, on motion, received and ordered printed in the Minutes, and is as follows:

"NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 25, 1906.

*"Major General Wm. E. Mickle, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff:*

"The President and Board of Trustees of the Confederate Memorial Association submit the following Report of the Executive Com-





mittee, and the Report of the Secretary and Superintendent, and of the Treasurer, as the Annual Report of the Trustees, and ask that it be filed in the office of the Secretary of this body.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION OF 1906.

*"To Gen. C. A. Evans, President Confederate Memorial Association:*

"During the past year we have kept close watch on the affairs of the Confederate Memorial Association, and have been intensely anxious to push forward with the building of our Memorial Hall. A year ago we hoped to be able by this time to report the work well under way. But, unfortunately, our hands have been still tied by the suit instituted by the assignee of our former Secretary and Superintendent, J. C. Underwood, for alleged commissions and other moneys due him. The appeal from the judgment of the lower court secured by our counsel has not yet been heard, though we have done everything in our power to hasten the hearing, and our counsel informed us six weeks ago that the case would soon be argued in the Appellate Court, and that he felt very sanguine of reversing the case.

"We have been so anxious to go ahead with the work that we have earnestly tried to get the consent of Mr. Peter Rouss, son and executor and heir of C. B. Rouss, to proceed without waiting for the decision in the suit, he retaining the balance (\$40,000) due us from the Rouss estate, and we giving him security he should not be harmed, whatever the result of the suit might be.

"As we have complied with our part of the contract, and secured the \$100,000 to meet the \$100,000 offered by Mr. C. B. Rouss, and as Mr. Peter Rouss had assured us verbally and in writing that he would pay us the balance due from the estate as soon as it could be released from this suit, we could not see how he could object to our proposition. We regret to say, however, that he replied: \* \* \* 'I have determined to stand by the original agreement as regards the Memorial Association and the erection of the Battle Abbey. I know, after thinking the matter over, you will coincide with me that it had better rest at present, particularly as it is in litigation.'

"We have thus had our hands tied, and have been unable to avail ourselves of a very promising plan that has presented itself, and which would have enabled us to prosecute our work with the prospect of early and complete success.

"None of our friends can be more anxious to begin and complete our Memorial Hall than your executive committee, who have given their time, talents and best energies to this great enterprise.



"We repeat again, what we have said before, that our great want at present is an individual or individuals who will show their interest in the cause by making us liberal contributions towards completing our plans.

• "We have had our eyes on several sites which would be very suitable for our building, but have delayed the selection until we can determine definitely the character of the building.

"Your committee will, in the future, as in the past, go forward with an eye single to the success of our great enterprise, and will do everything in their power to hasten the completion of this great monument to our Confederate leaders, our soldiers, our people and our cause.

Respectfully submitted,

"ROBERT WHITE,

*"Chairman Executive Committee, Confederate Memorial Association."*

## REPORT OF SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT.

*"Gen. C. A. Evans, President Confederate Memorial Association :*

"In presenting my annual report, I have first to call attention to the fact that death has again invaded the ranks of our trustees, and cut down one of the most zealous and efficient members of the Board—Gen. George Reese, of Pensacola, Fla.

"A gallant soldier and an ardent Confederate, General Reese succeeded on the board our lamented comrade and friend, Col. W. D. Chipley, and proved himself one of our most punctual attendants and interested members.

"During the past year your Secretary and Superintendent has written personal letters to all of the Confederate Camps and Chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and to hundreds of individuals; has attended the State gatherings of the Grand Camps of Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia, and a number of local reunions; has made many addresses and lectures, written frequently for the papers, and endeavored by every means in his power to promote the interests of our association. He has reason to believe that he has done some good educational work, and that our people generally are interested in the Confederate Memorial Hall, and desire the building to be erected, although the cash receipts for the past year have been comparatively small. The Stuart monument, the Forrest monument, the Gordon monument, the monument to our Confederate women, the Fitzhugh Lee monument, the purchase of the cemetery at Johnson's Island, the Jackson Memorial Hospital, the Home for Needy Confederate Women, the Beauregard monument, and numerous other worthy Confederate enterprises have absorbed the interest and the contributions of our people.



"The report of our Executive Committee explains how we have been prevented from building by having \$40,000 balance on the Rouss gift made unavailable by the Underwood suit, but our counsel assure us of an early trial and a favorable decision.

"Our plans have been often delayed, and yet we hope that if the next reunion is held in Richmond, we will be able at that time to show our Memorial Hall under construction, and to have appropriate ceremonies in laying the corner-stone.

"The report of our Treasurer shows that he has in his hands \$106,073.90, and that he has the note of the city of Richmond for \$50,000, which can be converted into cash any day we need it. Add to this two perfectly reliable subscriptions of \$5,000 each, to be paid when we begin to build, making a total of \$206,073.90, inclusive of the Rouss donation.

"And yet we shall need to furnish our library, provide statues and portraits for our 'Hall of Fame,' and for other purposes, a large amount of money, and we must call upon our friends to contribute it as soon as possible.

"Checks made payable to the order of Judge George L. Christian, Treasurer, and sent to the Secretary, J. William Jones, No. 109 North Twenty-ninth Street, Richmond, Va., will be at once turned into our treasury, *without deducting a cent for salaries, commissions or expenses of any kind whatever, all of these items being paid out of the interest on our invested funds.*

"We submit this report in the full confidence that despite unexpected delay in the past and obstacles still in our way, the Confederate Memorial Association will be able to realize in the not distant future the fondest expectations of its friends, and erect on some suitable site in the old capital of the Confederacy a beautiful hall, which will be a monument to our cause, our leaders, our heroes of the rank and file, and our noble women, and a vast storehouse from which may be drawn at any time material for the historian, who shall tell the whole truth of American history, and do justice to the part borne by our Southland.

Respectfully submitted,

"J. WILLIAM JONES,

*"Secretary and Superintendent, Confederate Memorial Association."*

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

"RICHMOND, VA., April 17, 1906.

*"To General Clement A. Evans, President, and the Board of Directors of the Confederate Memorial Association:*

"GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to submit herewith a statement of my receipts and disbursements as Treasurer of the Confederate Mem-





orial Association for the year ending April 1, 1906, showing a balance to my credit as Treasurer in the Virginia Trust Company of \$106,073.90. This account, as kept by the Virginia Trust Company, is herewith filed, marked Exhibit 'A,' and prayed to be read and considered as a part of this report.

"I also return herewith copies of the report of Special Accountant E. A. Barber, giving detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements from November 15, 1900, to April 1, 1906, covering the whole period during which I have filled the office of Treasurer of this Association. These papers are herewith returned, marked, respectively, Exhibits 'B' and 'C,' and are also asked to be read and considered as a part of this report. Respectfully submitted,

"GEORGE L. CHRISTIAN,  
"Treasurer, C. M. A."

### REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE.

General Clement A. Evans, Chairman, presented the Annual Report of the Historical Committee, which had been prepared by Prof. J. W. Nicholson, of the Louisiana State University. It is regarded as one of the most valuable contributions to the History of the War between the States ever prepared. It was received unread, but was ordered spread on the Minutes, and is as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 25, 1906.

*To Major General Wm. E. Mickle, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, United Confederate Veterans:*

DEAR SIR—Much has been written and much is now being said about the causes, issues and results of the War between the States. These discussions, though sometimes narrow and bitter, are neither unnatural nor hurtful. Just as the waves of the ocean, rolling and breaking long after the fury of the storm is spent, betoken the potentiality of the tempest, so these agitations, occurring forty years after the disturbance that produced them, merely bespeak the magnitude and violence of the cataclysm that shook the nation from center to circumference. And, just as gravity eventually quiets the waters when the storm has subsided, so these agitations will slowly but surely sink to rest under the remorseless and all-conquering hands of time and truth.

The South, conscious of the rectitude of her conduct in that great struggle, conscious of the patriotism of her motives and of the heroism of her sons, has not felt, as much as she probably should, the necessity for any vindication of her acts. It is ever thus with the strong, the frank and the brave. "Their conscience is their silent and self-suffi-



cient shield." But "all things come to those who wait." So now, after forty years of waiting, unembittered by misrepresentations, struggling and suffering through poverty and political isolation, we find the light breaking in upon the social and political ideals for which the South contended, and which she has cherished and preserved. Let us take a brief and dispassionate survey of the past and the present conditions.

### THE SOURCE AND CAUSE OF ESTRANGEMENTS.

Dissensions and conflicts between individuals or nations are often due to misunderstandings arising from misrepresentations. The most disastrous results ensue when there are a cause, a stimulus and an opportunity for misrepresentation. These circumstances prevailed with respect to the North and South, and were due primarily to conditions for which neither section was responsible.



Parade in Canal Street.

### OPPORTUNITY FOR MISREPRESENTATION.

The conditions were such as to prevent the North and South from knowing much of each other. They were separated by a vast and sparsely settled territory, and until the invention of steamboats, railroads and telegraphs, there was but little means or opportunity of intercommunication. With respect to each other both sections were more or less subjected and addicted to "errors of the cave." However, the South had more means of knowing the North than the North had of knowing the South. For Northern literature, especially papers and magazines, was generally read throughout the South, while Southern literature had but little if any circulation in the North. Further-



more, large numbers of Southern youths were educated in the North, and Southern merchants went North to purchase their wares. But no Northern youths or merchants came South on similar missions. Young men in great numbers came from the North and settled in the South, all of whom, with few exceptions, became genuine Southern men in sentiment and principle. Again, hundreds of young ladies came from the North to teach in Southern families and schools; many of these married Southern men and became the mothers of gallant Confederate soldiers. Through one and all of these sources the South obtained a very correct knowledge of Northern society, politics, ideals and institutions. But, as a rule, the estimate which the North formed of the South was based on hearsay, or the individual representation of individual cases. This was certainly true of the masses, and, judging from *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and other like productions, any Southern man can but conclude that it was also true of many of the well educated people of the North. In any event, the opportunity in the North for misrepresenting the South was all that over-zealous partisans and designing demagogues could have desired.

### CAUSE OF SECTIONALISM.

There was originally no real cause, domestic or economic, for sectional differences, for the good reason that both sections engaged chiefly in agriculture, and both employed slave labor. This homogeneity of interests was disturbed and more and more unsettled by the physical and climatic conditions which made commerce and manufacture, with free labor, more profitable in the North, and agriculture, with slave labor, more profitable in the South. Thus economic causes, due to natural conditions, imposed on the two sections different kinds of industries and labor. These differences formed the basis of sectionalism, and became the center around which raged the fiercest contentions of the forum and the field. In support of her manufactures, the North advocated a high protective tariff, while the South, on whom the burden of this taxation fell most heavily and unnecessarily, resented it; and on this issue the dissolution of the Union was threatened long before the question of slavery was injected into politics.

### STIMULUS TO MISREPRESENTATION.

"One of the expedients of party to acquire influence in particular districts," said Washington, "is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts." In the present instance this expedient had the stimulus of local material interests, which served to augment the distortion of facts and to popularize the denunciation of one section by the other. In the course of time the question of slavery assumed a moral or religious aspect, and as such was injected by the North





into politics, with all the zeal and intolerance of religious fervor. "Northern literature teemed with misleading effusions of sympathetic imaginations, which stirred to their profoundest depths thousands of minds in the North which the selfish ambitions of politicians could never have reached."

It is difficult for one born in later years to realize how widely the two sections were eventually separated in thought and feeling. Differences having their origin in natural causes and local conditions, were constantly widened by the machinations of selfish and ambitious politicians, deepened by the reckless misrepresentations of demagogues and partisans, intensified by the zeal and rashness of fanatics, and lashed into madness by religious frenzy, until the two sections "spoke different languages and moved in different planes."

In the language of an eminent historian, born in the South, but now President of Princeton University, "The whole course of the South was described by the North as one of systematic iniquity; Southern society was represented as built upon a willful sin, and the Southern people were held up to the world as those who deliberately despised the most righteous commands of religion." The Constitution, on which the contentions of the South were based, was openly and boldly denounced by Northern fanatics as an "alliance with hell." John Brown, for attempting to invade the South with an armed mob, and incite the negroes to insurrection, rapine and massacre, was canonized by the Northern press, and pointed to as one who had "made the gallows as glorious as the cross."

In the face of these charges and menaces and in defense of her honor and her rights, is it a wonder that the South, a proud and chivalrous race, fought over every foot of her soil? Is it a wonder that she confronted the 2,750,000 enlisted men of the North with her 600,000 men and boys, and with her rivers full of gunboats and her coasts blockaded by 600 vessels of war, prolonged the struggle until more than half of her soldiers were dead from the casualties of war?

### INEXCUSABLE IGNORANCE OR PREJUDICE.

Probably no liberal and well informed person now doubts that there would have been no war had the masses North and South known each other personally and socially. Therefore the war was largely the result of misunderstandings. At that time, as we have seen, there was some excuse for these misconceptions. But is there any now? Is there now any excuse for calling Davis a traitor, and omitting his name from the roll of honorable and patriotic statesmen? Is there any excuse for perpetuating the errors and libels that were conceived





in iniquity and disseminated in ignorance or malignity? Yet it is unfortunately true that many persons now living in the North believe that the South had no moral or legal reason to support her cause, and that Jefferson Davis and his associates were selfish and intriguing men. With the call to arms the North, with a view to arousing the masses to action, adopted the catchy rally-cry: "Long live the UNION, down with the TRAITORS, death to the REBELLION." The thousands of ignorant men who rushed into the conflict under the spell of this maxim were excusable for crediting its implied imputations, but there is no excuse now for referring to that struggle as "The War of the Rebellion," as so many Northern historians and men high in public life do. It is not within the prescribed scope of this paper to discuss the right of secession. Suffice it to say, in the language of Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts: "When the Constitution was adopted by the votes of States at Philadelphia, and accepted by the votes of States in popular convention, it is safe to say that there was not a man in the country, from Washington and Hamilton on the one side to George Clinton and George Mason on the other, who regarded the new system as anything but an experiment entered upon by the States, and from which each and every State had the right peaceably to withdraw, a right which was very likely to be exercised."

### THE DIFFICULTY OF CORRECTING ERRONEOUS IMPRESSIONS.

John C. Calhoun once said: "I have lived too long not to know how reluctantly the clearest proposition is admitted against preconceived opinions." Daniel Webster, in addressing a Massachusetts audience, once said: "You have conquered an uncongenial clime; you have conquered a sterile soil; you have conquered the winds and currents of the ocean; you have conquered most of the elements of nature; but you have yet to learn to conquer your prejudices." Men in general prefer to repose in the slavery of thought rather than seek the freedom of truth. As a rule, Americans are so deeply engrossed in their private affairs that they rarely give more than a passing thought to the affairs of state—past, present or future—confident that whatever was and is, was and is right. Therefore, generations will have to come and go before the real causes of the war and the mistakes made by both sides will be generally known and generously acknowledged. However, any and every effort directed to the attainment of this end, to the subordination of error to truth, of prejudice to reason, of animosity to fellowship, and of sectionalism to a broad, catholic patriotism, must be appreciated by every lover of his country and his race.



## FAVORABLE TREND OF THE TIMES.

Of the conditions and agencies which are now tending to eliminate prejudice and disclose the truth may be mentioned the following:

1. The North and the South are now intermingling as never before, and prejudice has no greater enemy than social intercourse. Railroads, commerce, telegraphs and telephones have made the two sections neighbors; citizens of the North have become highly respected citizens of the South, and *vice versa*. Men who fought on opposite sides now look into each other's manly faces, and wonder how they could have ever entertained such erroneous and unworthy opinions of each other. They realize that "a man's a man for a' that," and that all honorable men, under the same environments, are likely to pursue the same course. The issues of the past are freely and frankly discussed, with the result that both are lifted into a nobler creed and a wider charity. General Fred Grant recently proposed to make Lee's birthday a national holiday, and President Roosevelt in his last message to Congress recommended that the nation now care for the graves of Confederate soldiers. Statesmen of this creed are becoming the chief protagonists of the hour, and as they gather their strength and girdle their loins, the old statesmen who have given all their years to "waving the bloody shirt" are passing from the scene, their hands thrown up in warning and despair, still ignorant of the great healing forces that are sweeping them away.

2. The great universities of the country are at once the hope and means of unearthing the truth. Their mission and end are research and truth, and without truth science has no value, literature no soul and history no life or worth. Prejudice, preconceived opinions and fear of inquiry can and must have no bearing on this mission and end. If true to themselves they will permit no policy to dictate their work, no selfishness to animate it, and no great name to terrify it. Research, to be profound, must be disinterested. Under these inexorable searchlights the minutest details of our history are being ferreted out and laid open to view. Scientists and antiquaries have not excavated the ruins of Pompeii with greater zeal and thoroughness than scholars and historians are exploring the holocaust of the sixties.

Recently at one of the great universities of the North a class of graduate students, engaged in research work with reference to the secession of the South, notwithstanding that each of them began the study with prejudices against the right of secession, after a year's investigation came unanimously to the conclusion that "the South was constitutionally right." It is useless for any one in the North to protest against this inexorable trend of disinterestedness and truth. Partisans and demagogues may sit in fear and trembling before the oncoming of this flood of truth and good will, but they are helpless to stay it.



They may find some comfort in harboring and expressing their prejudices and animosities, and in impressing them on the young and ignorant, but such men are after all but "the fitful insects of the hour." Neither their denunciations nor their self-complacency will in the least affect or influence the ultimate verdict of history. "Truth is stronger than armies or navies, wiser than senate, and sweeter than liberty," and hence "though crushed to earth, will rise again."

### THE VERDICT OF HISTORY.

The question which should give every one the greatest concern is: What will the verdict of history be, how will the War between the States as to its cause, character and results be regarded by intelligent people in the remote future? No greater good could befall our country than a general and thorough, frank and generous, impartial and profound study of this interesting and important question. It would reveal the dangers to which our government is exposed; it would enable us to profit by the mistakes we have made; it would bring to light whatever defects there may be in our organic law; it would lead to a better adjustment of the centripetal and centrifugal forces of the Republic; and, above all, it would tend to foster and develop a spirit of toleration, moderation and patriotism without which men will trample with scorn and contempt on the forms of law.

The South does not claim to have made no mistakes. But whatever may have been her faults or her shortcomings, and these she would frankly acknowledge, she feels that she has been woefully misrepresented and misunderstood with respect to certain leading questions and issues. In this short paper we can do no more than state these questions and the attitude of the South with respect thereto. The accuracy of these statements probably no well informed person would now deny. In any event, their truthfulness is being more and more recognized as the years go by.

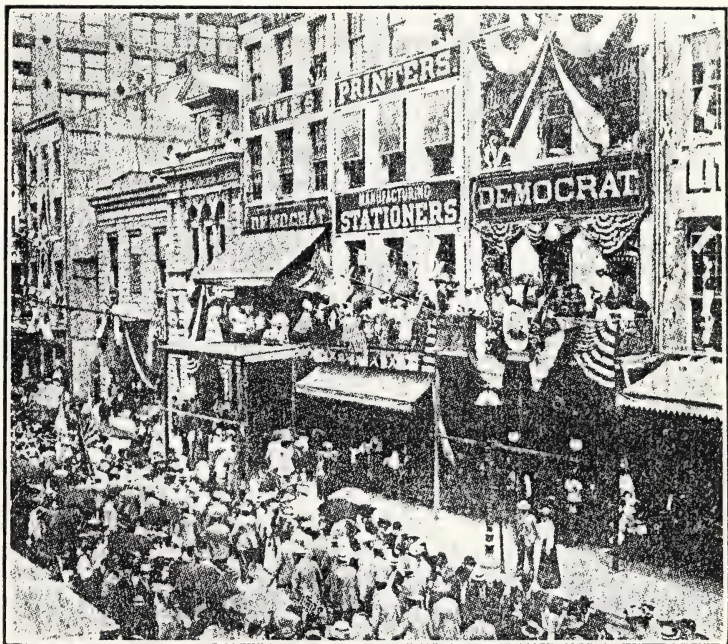
### LOYALTY AND CONSERVATISM OF THE SOUTH.

The South never violated the Constitution of the United States, nor did she ever intermeddle in the affairs of the Northern States. In quietly withdrawing from the Union, the Southern States only exercised a legal right, as admitted by the courts, the States and the Army Regulations for many years after the formation of the government. The charge of "treason" or "rebellion," made by the North against the South for withdrawing from the Union, was not only false, but hypocritical, for many of the Northern States had threatened to exercise that constitutional right themselves. If the North believed that the country had outgrown the Constitution, that with the development of society, commerce, inventions and internal improvements, there had





arisen certain issues, ideals, and conditions, unforeseen by the founders of the Republic which made the preservation of the Union the one thing of supreme importance, no one in the South would deny that that was an honorable and patriotic sentiment. But for the North to wage a war against the South in obedience to that sentiment and in pursuance of that cause, was taking a step not authorized by the Constitution, and was therefore *revolution*. In short, Mr. Lincoln and his associates, however patriotic their motives and however wise their contentions, were revolutionists; and it is as unmanly as it is inconsistent for the North to try to shield herself from the reproach of "revolution" by fixing on the South the reproach of "rebellion."



Parade in Camp Street.

### ATTITUDE OF THE SOUTH WITH RESPECT TO SLAVERY.

When we are further removed from the scene of action it will be more clearly seen that the North was too impatient with the South in reference to the abolition of slavery. The North, so to speak, had just emancipated her own slaves—and that, too, simply because they were not profitable. The chief sin of slavery was its introduction, for which the North was as responsible as the South.



At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, nearly all the leading Southern men were in favor of the emancipation of the slaves. But the movement in that direction was temporarily checked by the invention of the cotton gin, which made the manufacture of cotton by slave labor immensely profitable. But all the slave-holding nations which had not already done so, were gradually abolishing slavery, from a growing sense of its immorality or wastefulness of true economic resources, and the South, if let alone, would sooner or later have fallen into line. Indeed, at the time of secession, there was among the slave-holders a strong and growing sentiment in favor of "gradual emancipation." Judge McGehee, of Mississippi, the largest slaveholder in the South, was an open advocate of it, and so were many others that might be mentioned. "Nowhere were there to be found," now says an eminent Northern historian, "clearer or more plainly spoken condemnations of its evil influence at once upon masters and slaves and upon the whole structure and spirit of society than representative Southern men had uttered."

That there was a latent and widespread sentiment in the South favorable to freeing the negroes is evidenced by the fact that the Southern people would never at any time since the war have restored slavery had it been in their power to do so. They did fear, as they always had feared, the disastrous consequences of liberating the slaves without some prearrangement for their protection and preservation, and for the protection of society against a free body of men so large, so ignorant, and so unskilled in the moderate use of freedom. That their apprehensions were founded on right and reason has been abundantly shown since the close of the war.

\* Again the growth of "emancipation sentiment" in the South was chilled and retarded by the false accusations of Northern moralists against the system of slavery as it existed in the South. Southern men knew that the denunciators were ignorant of Southern conditions. "They know," as the eminent historian Wilson says, "that their lives were honorable and their relations with their slaves humane. They know that the slaves were almost uniformly dealt with indulgently and even affectionately by their masters." Hence the harsh and unwarranted denunciation of slavery and slaveholders naturally drove the South to the defense of the persons and institutions so bitterly and so unjustly assailed.

## ATTITUDE OF THE SOUTH WITH RESPECT TO THE UNION.

No section of the country was more devoted to the Union than the Southern States. None more "accustomed themselves to think and speak of the Union as the palladium of our political safety and pros-



perity." In 1861 the governors of all the Southern States were opposed to secession, and in each and all of the secession conventions the secessionists had only a small majority. To every genuine Southern man, whether secessionist or non-secessionist, the lowering and dismantling of the Stars and Stripes was a sad and painful sight. When Louisiana seceded a representative citizen said: "If the North will only keep her hands off and let us alone, we will be back in the Union in less than ten years." Yet when Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation of coercion, that man gave himself and his four sons to the cause of Home Rule and Constitutional Rights.

That there is now in this country, both North and South, a widespread reign of lawlessness, no one can deny. As President Roosevelt says: "There is a general loosening of the ties of civilization." The dominion of graft and greed is to be seen in the monstrous evils that are debasing corporations, corrupting the courts, and defeating the chief ends for which the government was established. The worst feature of the times—that from which most of the other evils spring—is a growing want of reverence for law. Men, individually and collectively, show their contempt for law by taking the law into their own hands, or by peculating under its forms or perversions. This spirit of lawlessness is condemned by every patriot, North and South. Educators and statesmen, editors and ministers, governors and jurists, are everywhere denouncing it, and putting forth their best efforts to open the eyes of all classes to the majesty of law and the disastrous consequences to which violations of it will inevitably lead. All are agreed that no cause is sufficient to justify its suspension or violation—that any infraction of it, even for a good cause, will lead to other infractions and finally to anarchy. How unfortunate that the North did not preach and practice this creed during the agitations that brought on the war!

When the future historian comes to trace the present reign of lawlessness, he will most probably find its origin in the acts and utterances of those who denounced the Constitution as "an alliance with hell"—who boldly proclaimed, Mr. Edmund Quincy being their spokesman, "For our own part, we have no particular desire to see the present law repealed or modified. What we preach is not repeal, not modification, but disobedience." Throughout the North the Constitution was not only openly and bitterly assailed, but associations and "under-ground railroads" were organized to defeat its operations. It may be alleged that (in that particular case) the ends justified the means. Whether that be true or not, it was a school in which all classes were trained in lawlessness. Is it a wonder that the John Brown raid should have followed such training, and that this should have been followed by the "Civil War," with its useless destruction of millions of lives and billions of treasury, and that then should have





come the Reconstruction, which was more cruel and destructive than the war itself? To be consistent, New England should be more tolerant of "strikes" and "lynchings," because she herself set the example of appealing to "a law higher than the Constitution," which is substantially what the labor union does when it seeks its ends by violence, and what the mob does when it leads its victim to the stake.

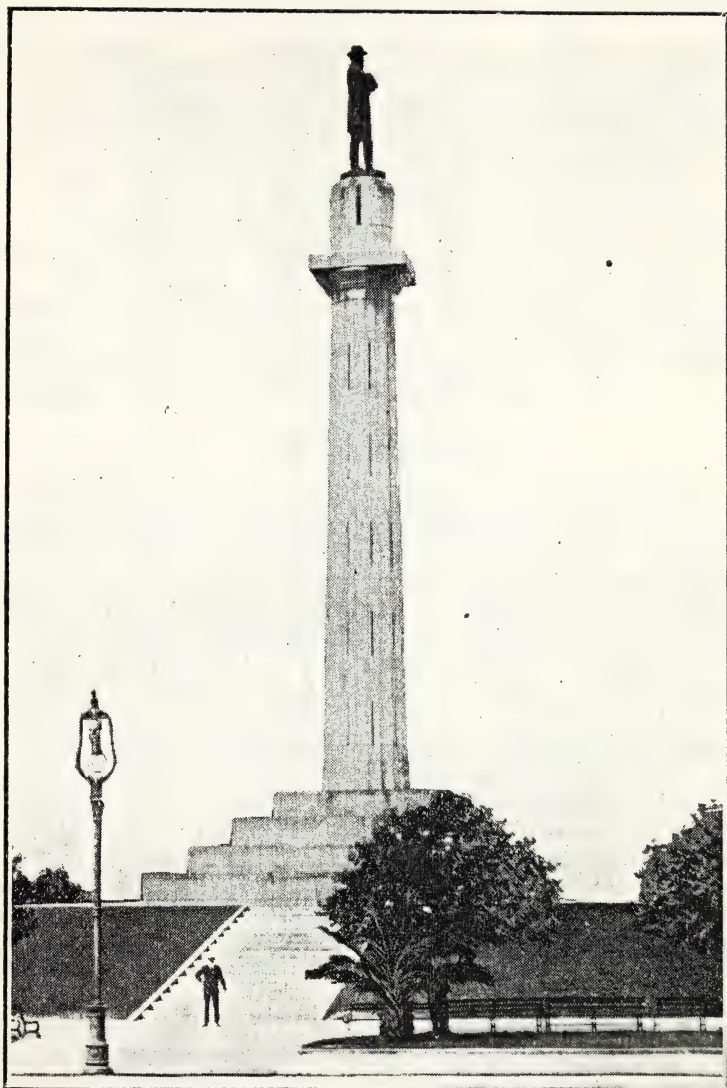
The South was devoted to the "Union under the Constitution." But when she saw the Constitution traduced, she preferred a new and smaller Union, in which the laws would be respected and obeyed, and which would be conservatory of the ideals and principles of the founders of the Republic. So the South withdrew from the Union to "preserve the Constitution." Could one of her sons have replied to Mr. Lincoln's celebrated and beautiful Gettysburg speech he would have said in substance: "Four-score-and-seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that *men are capable of self-government*. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure"; and so on. In a word, the South did not love the Union less, but the Constitution more. Devotion to the Constitution was with the South a fixed habit, and for its preservation she staked her life, her property, her all. The grave of every Confederate soldier is a mute but eloquent protest against any violation of the "Law of the Land."

### BLUNDERS OF THE NORTH.

As stated in the outset of this paper, the North was not familiar with Southern conditions, and it was probably due to that that the North so often and so egregiously blundered in her whole "policy towards the South." The war was waged avowedly to preserve the Union, and incidentally to abolish slavery. Now this question arises, could not these two objects have been accomplished without a war? It would, indeed, be singular if they could not have been. For (1) devotion to the Union in the South was intense and almost universal; even when her people believed that their rights would be denied and their privileges restricted in the Union, there was only a small majority in favor of secession; (2) only about one-fifth of the Southern people owned slaves, and among these there was a latent and growing sentiment in favor of "gradual emancipation." With these conditions in the South, it was certainly not creditable to Northern statesmen and philanthropists that they did not, by respecting, nursing and courting these influences, preserve the Union and abolish slavery without one of the bloodiest and most destructive wars of all the ages. What was needed in the North was less of rashness, denunciation, and fanaticism, and more of patience, pacification and statesmanship. Mr.







R. E. Lee Monument.



Lincoln, in his second inaugural address, said: "All knew that this interest (slavery) was somehow the cause of the war." Now, how did it cause it? The following single fact is sufficient to show the narrow and fanatical, illiberal and unconstitutional spirit in which the movement against slavery was begun and conducted in the North. In 1833 the American Anti-slavery Society, at Philadelphia, adopted a "Declaration of Sentiments," in which the following occurred:

"We maintain that the slaves ought to be instantly set free.

"We maintain that no compensation should be given to the planters emancipating their slaves."

Now, when it is remembered that the slaves were recognized as property by the Constitution, and that Great Britain had that same year paid her planters £20,000,000 for emancipating their slaves, it will be seen that the South had cause, even from a purely monetary standpoint, for her complaints and contentions.

### THE OLD SOUTH.

The old South was, in many respects, a land of high ideals. An eminent English historian, speaking of Washington, says: "No nobler figure ever stood in the forefront of a nation's history." It was a Southern man who said: "I had rather be right than to be President." It was a Southern Governor who said: "I may not be on the winning side, but I know I am on the right side." The Vice-President of the Confederate States said: "I am afraid of nothing on earth, or above the earth, or under the earth, except to do wrong." When despair, like a rayless night, was settling over the South, Gen. R. E. Lee lifted his battle-scarred veterans above the gloom of defeat by the immortal assurance: "Duty is the sublimest word in the English language." Not only Southern leaders, like Jefferson and Madison, Davis and Stephens, Lee and Jackson, but, as a rule, Southern men in the humbler walks of life, were knightly, true, and magnanimous. Genial and hospitable in social life, they carried into public affairs the severest standards of private morals. For courtly bearing and clean, honorable and generous impulses, the old Southern homes have never been surpassed in all the ages of the past.

Even the negroes, under that civilization, attained to remarkable gentility and simple-minded devotion to conceptions of duty. Slavery had its faults, but under the system of the old South it gave rise to some of the noblest virtues that ever adorned civilization. The Confederate soldiers can never forget the heroic devotion with which their "colored boys" followed and nursed them through the hardships and carnage of war. Disrespectful treatment of white women by negroes was never heard of in the South before the close of the war, although during that war Southern women were totally at the mercy of the



colored race. Whatever of race hatred there is now in the South is not a product of Southern society, but a poisonous exotic that has been planted among us by fanatics from abroad.

One of the fruits of this bitter weed is the heresy of social equality. The attitude of the South in opposing this craze is not due to prejudice, but to the eternal law of "selection." As well accuse sheep of prejudice in not herding with goats, or quails in declining the leadership of the hawk or the vulture. The south really sympathizes with the negro; and if let alone will accord him every right and privilege necessary to his uplifting. But in doing this it is as unnecessary as it is unwise to pursue such a course as will lead to the violation of God's laws and the destruction of the highest ideals of society.

In conclusion, "It has been claimed," says the gifted Thomas Nelson Page, "that it (the South) was non-productive; that it fostered sterility. Only ignorance or folly could make this assertion. It largely contributed to produce this nation, it had its armies and its navies; it established this government that not even it could overthrow; it opened up the great west; added Louisiana and Texas; more than trebled our territory; it Christianized the negro race in a little over two centuries, impressed on it regard for order and gave it the only civilization it has ever possessed since the dawn of history. It has maintained the superiority of the Caucasian race, upon which all civilization seems now to depend. It produced a people whose heroic fight against the forces of the world has enriched the annals of the human race; a people whose fortitude in defeat has been even more splendid than their valor in war. It has made men noble, gentle and brave, and women tender, pure and true. It may have fallen short in material development in its narrower sense, but it abounded in spiritual development. It made the domestic virtues as common as light and air, and filled homes with purity and peace. It has passed from earth, but it has left its benignant influence behind it to sweeten and sustain its children. The ivory palaces have been destroyed, but myrrh, aloes and cassia still breathe amid their dismantled ruins."

CLEMENT A. EVANS,  
*Chairman.*

GEORGE D. JOHNSTON.  
S. G. FRENCH.  
J. W. NICHOLSON.

### SELECTION OF MEETING PLACE.

Gen. Lee announced that the next business was the selection of a meeting place for the next reunion.

Mayor McCarthy, of Richmond, Va., was on his feet instantly. When he arose several delegations in the hall broke from their seats and, yelling for Richmond, started down the aisle. Gen. Lee called





for order, declaring that when the cities should be placed in nomination that the convention would take recess for several minutes to permit the States to ballot.

Mayor McCarthy declared that he came to extend the invitation of Richmond to the United Confederate Veterans to visit that city during the dedication and unveiling of the Jefferson Davis memorial, which would be completed and ready when the next convention date should come around.

He came, he said, from the men and women of the city, from the Chamber of Commerce; he came from the city that was the "unconquered citadel of the Confederacy."

J. Taylor Stratton, also of Richmond, seconded the nomination. He said, in part:

"In the absence of our beloved comrade, Judge George L. Christian, whose absence from this convention we all regret, I have the honor to convey to you the official invitation of the city council and of the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond to hold your reunion in that city in 1907. You have listened to the stirring words of our mayor, extending the invitation in behalf of the municipality of the city of Richmond. I come to you on behalf of R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, United Confederate Veterans, and other veteran organizations, to extend to you an earnest and cordial invitation to come to the capital city of the Old Dominion in 1907.

"I ask you in the name of the Virginia veterans, who stood shoulder to shoulder with you in the dark days of carnage and of strife.

"On behalf of that noble band of Southern women, the descendants of her who, in the ever memorable days of the sixties, in camp and hospital, with soft hand smoothed the fevered brow, and with gentle words bade the dying hope for immortality.

"I bid you come to that city which by the fires of the evacuation in 1865 was reduced to smouldering ruins, her sons returning from the last sad scenes in the drama of war at Appomattox found grass-grown her untrodden streets, but, cheered by the noble words and sublime example of their peerless leader, Robert Edward Lee, and controlled by that heroic self reliance and fortitude which had carried them through four years of war, went to work to build again their shattered homes, and so grand were their labors that even during the dark days of reconstruction they wove around the column of Time the amaranth of hope, and by their efforts made Richmond, phoenixlike, spring from the ashes to grander proportions and more magnificent construction, till today she stands a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

"I bid you come to that city 'overlooking those labored rampart lines, where the Confederate soldiers so grandly stood at bay.'

"I bid you come to the capital city of that infant republic around whose brow the sons of the South wove the chaplet of immortality.



"I bid you come to Richmond-on-the-James in June, 1907, and gaze upon the bronze representation of that grand man who, whatever malignents may say of him, will go down in history as soldier, statesman and Christian patriot, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America. Come to the music of 'The Bonnie Blue Flag' and 'Dixie.'

" 'Dixie,' that grand 'Marseillaise' of the South, which will live long years after the last old soldier dies, and go sounding down the ages, stirring with its martial strains to heroic deeds the patriot sons of all ages.

" 'Dixie' will live long after its critics shall have passed away, and even their names shall be blotted from the memory of living men.

"There is a story told of an old bell founder of Florence. He had constructed chimes the music of which was of matchless harmony, and many an hour when the day's work was over would he listen to the music of the bells which he had created. One day war spread over his native village, and the bell founder sought a retreat in a distant part of his native land. Anon the tide of war receded, and he sought again his native village, to find the chimes he loved so well had been carried away. He longed to hear their music once again. Many a mile he journeyed, seeking the loved and lost. Bowed with age, broken down in health and poor in purse, the old bell founder despaired of ever realizing the happiness for which he longed. One day the ship that bore him anchored in the beautiful bay of Dublin. A boat was lowered and the old man took his seat. The sailors pulled for the shore. Suddenly across the waters of the placid bay floated the strains of sweetest music. 'Twas the chimes of St. Mary's peeling forth the vesper hymn. The sailors paused and rested their oars in the locks, and bowed their heads in silent prayer. The music ceased and seemed to float away, a beautiful echo in the distance. The sailors bent to their oars, but cast one look at the old man, silent and motionless in the boat. On his face was a smile of more than earthly radiance. The old Florentine was dead. It seemed as though it was decreed that no sound of less earthly sweetness should ever fall upon the old man's ears.

"So with the Confederate soldiers. It does seem to me that the last of earthly music he would wish to hear would not be from some grand instrument, swept by a master's hand, or chorus of human voices trained to sweet melody, but the music of that song which had cheered him on the weary march and stirred him to lofty deeds and noble endeavor, the glorious song of 'Dixie.' Then, by memories of the heroic deeds of Dixie, all Virginia, from the eastern shore, where the sun casts its first rays on the soil of old Virginia, to her western wilds, where rough, rugged mountains rear their lofty peaks to heaven; from Potomac's now historic shores to where her boundary



joins that of the gallant old North State, from every mountain, hill and vale, from every home, from every village and city, they bid you come to a warm greeting and hospitable reception, and say to us, in extending this invitation to the Confederate soldiers, sons and daughters of the South:

"Bring them back. Oh, bring them back to old Virginia's shore."

Mrs. George S. Holmes, President of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association, was introduced by General Lee, who said that she was best fitted to speak, for she had done the most, with her fellow-members of the association, to make possible a proper memorial to Jefferson Davis.

She spoke in part as follows:

*"Commander-in-Chief, Officers and Comrades of the United Confederate Veterans, Sponsors and Maids of Honor:*

"As I stand before you to-day, there come to me the words of a familiar old hymn, the line running: 'A charge to keep, I have.' Now, it would appear that a charge implies a trust confided, a work to be done, and an account to be rendered.

"Such a charge was given to us in 1899, when you, the United Confederate Veterans, transferred to the United Daughters of the Confederacy the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, through its President, the Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson.

"Do not all of our memories recall another 'Charge,' when you assailed the ranks of the enemy, with that "rebel yell" of yours which will always echo through the halls of time? This day I am here representing the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, eager to capture your ranks, turn the left flank of your heart and the right flank of your heads, and set your columns marching northward once more. Will you not surrender and be paroled to come next year, 1907, for your greatest reunion in Richmond-on-the-James? There, on the third of June, while the bells ring, when bugles blow, the volleys of musketry rattle, and the cannon roar, give that "rebel yell" once more, from your dear gray-clad ranks, while with thankful hearts and tearful eyes we unveil the monument to the President of the Confederate States of America."

This invitation was seconded by Mrs. Edgar D. Taylor, Treasurer of the Davis Monument Association, in her official capacity; and as the bearer of an invitation from the Richmond Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

When she finished Gen. Bennet Young, of Kentucky, mounted a chair back in the hall where the Kentucky delegation was crowded about him, and called out in a voice that compelled silence:

"Virginia's first and eldest daughter rises to second the nomination of Richmond. When war's hellish flames arose, the cry was from





the North, 'On to Richmond!' Now, in the time of peace, when we are building anew our country, let our cry be, 'On to Richmond!'"

General Cabell followed General Young, giving the voice of Texas as favorable to the aspirations of Virginia.

General George P. Harrison placed Birmingham in nomination, and ex-Governor Johnston seconded the suggestion.

General Carwile, of South Carolina, seconded Richmond, as did Chaplain-General J. William Jones and Colonel J. M. Jordan, the latter of South Carolina.

By this time the Alabama delegation, which had been cheering in vain against the growing volume of shouts for Richmond, saw their fate. General Harrison jumped to his feet and declared: "If you won't come with us, we will go with you. We withdraw Birmingham in favor of Richmond." This settled the matter. The question was quickly put, and carried with a roar.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Col. John P. Hickman, Secretary, submitted a partial report from the Committee on Resolutions, recommending the adoption of the following, which was approved by vote of the Convention:

No. 1:

"*Resolved*: That under Article X., Section 2, of the Constitution, it is provided that prolonged suspension of a Camp may be declared an act detrimental to the best interests and objects of our Association, we hereby instruct the Adjutant General, that any Camp that has failed to pay its per capita tax for five years, that the charter of such Camp be annulled, after due notice has been given; *provided*, that a member of any defunct Camp may retain his membership in the United Confederate Veteran Association, by paying his annual dues to the Camp nearest to his place of residence."

No. 2 (offered by Capt. E. W. Anderson, Lieutenant Commander Charles Broadway Rouss Camp No. 1191, of Washington, D. C.):

WHEREAS, The Confederate States of America marked its entire existence by its great effort to preserve to its people the right of local self-government; and

WHEREAS, Throughout its life it was a military republic in active war, supported by its sons on the field of battle; and

WHEREAS, The loss of these patriotic soldiers during this War must ever be borne as the chief sacrifice of the Southern people in the defense of its principles; now, therefore, be it

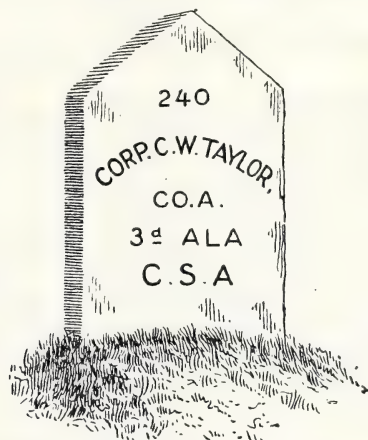
*Resolved*, That the Association of United Confederate Veterans, in convention assembled, hereby recommend that in preparing headstones and monuments over the graves of Confederate soldiers, wherever their remains may have been, or may be laid, such headstones and monuments be each marked with the military description of the





soldier by company and regiment, or otherwise, as the case may be, together with the letters C. S. A., or the words Confederate States Army; and be it further

*Resolved*, That in so far as it may be possible without departing from the sentiment of the family of such soldier, the headstone, when such is used, is advised to be a plain, upright stone, having parallel straight sides connected by a top composed of two upward sloping straight edges meeting centrally at a right angle.



#### UNIFORM GRAVE STONE,

As suggested in the foregoing resolution.

(This cut is inserted here that all may understand what was designed in the resolution adopted).

No. 3:

WHEREAS, The report of the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp No. 1191, U. C. V., of Washington, D. C., on the reburial of the Confederate dead in Arlington Cemetery, Va., in the year 1901, rendered to the Commander-in-Chief Gen. John B. Gordon, at the Reunion in Memphis, April 25, 1901, also called attention "to the care required for the graves of Confederate Soldiers who died in Federal Prisons and Military Hospitals, now buried in the Northern States," and recommended that the Convention adopt measures with the view of obtaining future action thereon by the United States Congress; and

WHEREAS, General Stephen D. Lee, then Commander of the Army of Tennessee Department, introduced in the Reunion Convention at Memphis, May, 1901, a resolution which was adopted: "That we respectfully request that Congress take appropriate action looking to the care and preservation of the graves of the Confederate dead now in the various cemeteries in the Northern States"; and



WHEREAS, The said Camp prepared an appropriate Bill "To provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate Army and Navy who died in Northern Prisons, and were buried near the Prisons where they died, and for other purposes"; and brought about its introduction by the Hon. Joseph B. Foraker, in the United States Senate, December 8, 1902, and its passage by that body, January 24, 1903; and its passage again by that body, January 25, 1904; and its final passage by the Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, March 1-2; and its enactment into law by the approval of the President of the United States, March 9, 1906; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Association of United Confederate Veterans, in Convention assembled at New Orleans, La., hereby tenders to the President of the United States and to the Congress, expression of appreciation of their action in providing for the performance of a long-neglected duty to these patriotic soldiers of the Confederate States, whose love of country caused their imprisonment and death far from home and kindred, more than forty years ago; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Adjutant General and Chief of Staff of this Association of United Confederate Veterans be and is hereby authorized and directed to transmit copies of these Preambles and Resolutions, duly signed by the Commander in Chief and his Adjutant General, to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

No. 4 (offered by Gen. Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, Ky.):

WHEREAS, After long years of patient toil and laborious effort, a national appropriation has been made by the Federal Government for the preservation and marking of graves of Confederate soldiers who died while prisoners of war; and

WHEREAS, The great burden and necessary labor required to secure this end has fallen upon the members of the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp No. 1191, especially upon Dr. Samuel E. Lewis, Commander; Capt. E. W. Anderson, Lieutenant Commander; Capt. H. M. Marchant, Second Lieutenant Commander; Capt. William Broun, Adjutant, and Capt. Julian G. Moore; assisted and aided by Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Mrs. W. J. Behan, Mrs. Georgette M. Marchant and Mrs. Mary Davis Wright Johnson, all of whom have so earnestly and so lovingly performed every service necessary to carry out this great purpose; and

WHEREAS, The marking of soldiers' graves under such circumstances has no parallel in history; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the thanks, not only of this Association, but of all living Confederates and their sympathizers and admirers are justly due these veterans and these noble and unselfish women who have accomplished this splendid and magnificent result.



Gen. Robt. Lowery, from the Committee to extend greetings to the "Sons," reported that the Committee had discharged that pleasant duty.

The Convention then adjourned to Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

## SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—Afternoon Session.

General Lee called the Convention to order at 3:30 o'clock, and the meeting was opened with an eloquent invocation by the Rev. Mr. Foster.

General Lee then presented to the Convention Mrs. John H. Reagan, widow of the last surviving member of the Confederate Cabinet, who advanced to the edge of the platform and stood there, hesitating a moment. Finally, in a barely audible voice, she exclaimed: "My heart is too full to say what I want to say, but God bless you all." She was given a most enthusiastic greeting.

Miss Josephine Nicholls, Sponsor for the South, and the two maids, Miss Askew and Miss Frazier, and the chaperon, and a granddaughter of Polk, were presented in turn and given cordial greetings.

Telegrams and letters of regret from many noted persons were referred to, among them from Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, Mrs. Pickett, General Buckner, Gen. A. P. Stewart, Gen. G. W. C. Lee, and others.

Gen. C. Irvine Walker, as a matter of information, made a report of the work of his Committee on a Memorial to the Women of the Confederacy (see appendix). He offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The report of the Committee of Co-Operation in the work for the memorial to our glorious women of the Confederacy shows that, up to April 14, 1906, seventy-five camps have taken action under the resolutions of the Louisville (1905) Convention, and raised their share of the funds for this work, to which should be added nine Camps which had previously or otherwise acted, making a total of eighty-four camps; and this report further shows that many camps have the good work now in progress, but not yet brought to a successful conclusion; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that the camps which have so far taken no action are truly loyal to the sacred memories of our Confederate women, and desire that their unblemished record shall be preserved through all time, and that said Camps will yet make effort to do their share in the work, if this is given them; and

WHEREAS, We Confederate veterans treasure the God-like heroism of the women of the Confederacy as a precious heritage which we and our sons and our daughters are most anxious to transmit to all succeeding generations for instruction and emulation; and





WHEREAS, The magnificent prosperity which now spreads over our fair Southland is directly attributable to these heroic mothers who urged us, supported us, shared with us in the desperate struggle to rebuild our ruined fortunes, and whose devoted efforts really laid, or enabled us to lay, the foundation on which is built the good fortune and happiness we and our children and our entire people to-day enjoy; and

WHEREAS, To them is due the training and rearing of the present generation of our sons and our daughters, who are to-day so successfully building on the foundations their mothers and fathers had laid deep and secure in this the land of our forefathers; and

WHEREAS, The entire people of the South are indebted for this their said prosperity and happiness a just debt to these noble women, which debt is universally and cheerfully acknowledged, and we believe, if properly presented, will be, in part, at least, honestly paid; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That the work provided for in the resolutions of the 1905 Convention be carried forward with renewed energy until success crowns the effort to honor in such imperishable forms as will transmit to all generations the sublime heroism, patient devotion, unconquerable fortitude and noble patriotism of the Women of the Confederacy.

2. That we invite the entire people of the South to join and show by such assistance in the work that they appreciate the debt they owe these women and that they are honestly willing and ready to pay it.

3. That every Camp of the United Confederate Veterans which has not yet taken action be and is hereby most solemnly urged, in the name of their Confederate mothers, wives and sisters, to immediately join in the grand effort to raise, not from its members, but from the people of its community, who are to-day enjoying the blessings which these women have brought to them, such liberal and glorious contributions as may make the Memorial an assured success before another reunion rolls around. We must all soon answer the roll-call in the great hereafter. Before closing our eyes on this world, let us have the supreme satisfaction of knowing that we were neither ungrateful to or neglectful of those Godlike women.

4. That the resolutions of the 1905 Convention, on the matter of the Memorial to the women, are hereby re-enacted and continued of force, to all Camps which have not yet taken action thereunder, and to such as may desire to continue their work. That each such camp shall report as soon as it deems its work accomplished, with final report, not later than one month in advance of the date of our next reunion, to the Chairman of the Commission of Co-Operation for the Women's Memorial.



5. That the Adjutant General shall send copies of this preamble and these resolutions to every daily newspaper in the South, requesting their publication and asking their most earnest support in this grand work, *i. e.*, the paying of this just debt the entire people of the South owe the glorious women, enabling us to transmit to all ages the lessons of the devotion to duty, family and country of the Women of the Confederacy.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Colonel Saml. E. Lewis, Chairman, made a supplemental report, recommending the adoption by the Convention of the following resolutions, which was concurred in:

No. 1 (offered by J. S. Levy, of A. N. V. Camp No. 1, of New Orleans):

The United Confederate Veterans, in Convention assembled, render to the people of California, through their Governor, their heartfelt sorrow and sympathy in this their time of distress.

No. 2 (offered by Gen. Geo. H. Packwood, of Louisiana):

WHEREAS, It is the great desire of every Confederate soldier and our good friends throughout our great Southland that all who rendered valuable service during the great war of 1861-1865; and

WHEREAS, Recognizing as we do the valuable services of the faithful slaves of the past, who accompanied their former masters to the war, to wait on them, and who did their duty well and faithfully, not only to their masters, but to any and all other Confederate soldiers, whenever called on, finally became a corps of cooks for the men, and thus enabled every soldier to take his place in the line of battle of the various armies. They showed their love for their masters by often bearing them from the battle-field when wounded, and sometimes when killed; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the desire of the United Confederate Veterans in convention assembled here in the city of New Orleans, in the year 1906, that steps be taken, fully authorizing and empowering our beloved Commander, Stephen D. Lee, and his able Adjutant General, Wm. E. Mickle, to communicate with the Governors of our respective Southern States of the Confederacy that was, asking the pensioning of these few faithful old colored men, who to the end proved themselves true to their masters in the past, and to the Confederacy till its colors were furled forever. Of course, it being understood that a suitable identification clause must necessarily be prepared to prevent imposition in every case.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Col. John P. Hickman moved that the following officers be elected, the Adjutant General being authorized to cast the vote of the Convention for each, which motion was adopted:



Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief; Lieut. Gen. C. Irvine Walker, Commander of Army of Northern Virginia Department; Lieut. Gen. Clement A. Evans, Commander of Army of Tennessee Department; Lieut. Gen. W. L. Cabell, Commander Trans-Mississippi Department.

General Lee, in acknowledging his re-election, said:

"I lay my heart at your feet. It has not a throb but which is full of love and sympathy for you. I can say nothing but ask the blessing of God upon each and every veteran here to-day."

General Cabell was very hoarse, but he made a short talk, in which he said: "I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this repeated evidence of your confidence in me. A man should be proud of the fact that he is a Confederate Veteran, and that he is privileged to join this Association. It shows that he is true to his country, true to his cause, and that he never flickered. As long as I live I will keep the camp fires burning."

General C. Irvine Walker said: "I thank you from the bottom of my heart for having re-elected me, for it shows that you have confidence in me. There is nothing nearer or dearer to my heart than the preservation of the memories and the shaking of hands with my old comrades. As long as I live, it will be a privilege to say that I am a Confederate veteran, and to shake the had of a comrade."

An invitation from the Daughters of the Confederacy of Shreveport to attend the unveiling of a monument there May 1 was read.

Gen. E. M. Hudson then read the following letter:

*"Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief U. C. V.:*

"DEAR SIR—The United Daughters of the Confederacy have been asked by some of the veterans to carry out the purpose of the Confederate Government by presenting medals to those men to whom were voted medals for gallant behavior in battle. We feel that we would have no right to do this, unless given permission to do so by the United Confederate Veterans, the survivors of the Confederacy. We therefore request that you ask the U. C. V. in Convention assembled to give us permission to carry out the following programme with regard to it. The Executive Committee U. D. C. will procure designs for medals, and the list of those to whom the medals were voted. In the event of the death of any of those on the list, their medals will be given to the oldest living lineal descendants, or, if there be no descendants, the medals shall be placed in the Battle Abbey, appropriately inscribed. The Executive Committee will secure the endorsement of this action by the U. D. C. in convention assembled, and will have the medals ready for presentation at the next annual Reunion, or at the unveiling of the Davis Monument in Richmond, on the third of June, 1907.





"The date of the presentation we wish to have the veterans decide.

"With friendly greetings from the U. D. C. to the U. C. V., for whose records we feel so thankful that we wish to do all we can to show our gratitude,

"I am,

Very truly your friend,

"LIZZIE GEORGE HENDERSON,

"Pres. Gen'l U. D. C."

General Hudson stated that the Confederate Congress had voted medals to certain Confederate soldiers for conspicuous gallantry, but the close of the war had prevented the carrying out of the plans; and that the U. D. C., with their usual patriotism, asked the U. C. V. to be permitted to do what the Confederate Congress intended. He then presented the following resolutions, which were adopted with much enthusiasm:

"*Be it Resolved*, By the United Confederate Veterans, in Convention assembled, that the request of the United Daughters of the Confederacy embodied in the letter of Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson, their President General, to have the sanction of the Confederate Veterans in carrying into effect an act of the Confederate States of America, conferring on a number of Confederate soldiers medals for gallant behavior in battle, be and is hereby cordially approved and gratefully appreciated.

"*Resolved*, further, That the United Daughters of the Confederacy be requested to fix the day for the presentation and disposition of these medals, in accordance with the suggestions contained in the letter above mentioned.

"*Resolved*, further, That the loving thanks of the Confederate Veterans be given to the glorious Southern women, the faithful guardians of the fame of their husbands, sons and brothers."

The sponsors and maids from the North Georgia Brigade were presented. Then a Texas veteran moved a vote of thanks to the people of New Orleans for their hospitality; to the press, for their many acts of consideration, and to the railroads for their courtesies, which were adopted by a rising vote.

The Convention then adjourned to meet in Richmond, Va., in 1907.

Official:

Wm. E. Mickle.

Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.





# APPENDIX



.....Report of.....

Major-Gen'l Wm. E. Mickle

Adj't-Gen'l and Chief of Staff

United Confederate Veterans



Itemized Statement of Receipts and Expenditures from  
January 1st, 1905, to December 31st, 1905



**MAJOR-GENERAL WM. E. MICKLE, ADJUTANT-GENERAL AND  
CHIEF OF STAFF, IN ACCOUNT WITH UNITED  
CONFEDERATE VETERANS.**

**Itemized Statement of Receipts and Expenditures from January 1st,  
1905, to December 31st, 1905.**

*Receipts.*

DATE	NAME AND NUMBER OF CAMP	AMOUNT
Jany. 3.	Felix K. Zollicoffer (46).....	\$ 2 90
	Lt.-Col. H. S. Orme, M. D. (Los Angeles, Cal.).....	2 50
	Frank Phillips (1506).....	4 20
	Maj. C. F. Foster (Corning, Cal.).....	2 50
	Ike Turner (321).....	2 20
	Mike Powell (1564).....	3 00
	Lt. Col. W. A. Everman (Greenville, Miss.).....	5 00
	Granbury (1323).....	9 10
	Bayboro (1222).....	1 10
	Menardville (328).....	5 10
	H. C. Davidson (Montgomery, Ala.).....	10 00
	Pap Price (1360).....	4 90
	Ili Bledsoe (1201).....	4 50
	Lt.-Col. H. W. Head (Santa Ana, Cal.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. R. B. Guthrie (Santa Ana, Cal.).....	2 50
	Charles L. Robinson (947).....	7 50
	Maj. Saffold Berney (Mobile, Ala.).....	2 50
	Col. B. S. Wathen (Dallas, Tex.).....	5 00
	Maj. W. E. Hunt (Greenville, Miss.).....	2 50
	W. L. Moody (87).....	6 10
	J. T. Walbert (463).....	8 90
	Jesse Martin (1560).....	5 70
	G. R. Christian (703).....	5 00
4.	John A. Wharton (286).....	4 10
	Ben. M. McCulloch (542).....	9 00
	Geo. B. Harper (714).....	5 70
5.	Col. D. P. Bestor (Mobile, Ala.).....	20 00
	Brig. Gen. E. G. Williams (Waynesville, Mo.).....	10 00
	Pap Price (773).....	2 40
6.	R. E. Lee (1314).....	1 85
	Stonewall Jackson (1452).....	2 30
	Magruder (105).....	8 30
9.	Maj. Theo. Cowherd (Louisville, Ky.).....	1 00
	Maj. E. D. Pillow (Helena, Ark.).....	25 00
	T. G. Bush (Birmingham, Ala.).....	25 00
	Amite County (226).....	2 50





Jan. 9.	Brig. Gen. Zimmerman Davis (Charleston, S. C.).....	10 00
	Willis L. Lang (299).....	4 50
10.	W. P. Townsend (111).....	3 10
16.	Gordon Memorial (1551).....	1 90
	Mildred Lee (90).....	6 10
	Cabarrus County (212).....	6 60
	Beauvoir (120).....	6 40
	John White (1084).....	4 00
	N. B. Forrest (4).....	17 00
	Stover (1500).....	4 70
	Ben. McCulloch (563).....	2 80
	Finley (1519).....	6 20
17.	John H. Morgan (1198).....	2 80
	Capt. Hugh G. Gwyn (San Diego, Cal.).....	2 50
	Bill Dawson (552).....	4 80
	Maj. S. Turner Sykes (Aberdeen, Miss.).....	2 50
	W. R. Stone (1529).....	2 00
	M. A. Oates (1486).....	5 30
	Capt. Geo. A. McNutt (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
18.	Maj. R. E. Lee Costan (Fort Worth, Tex.).....	1 00
	Maj. W. J. Rea (Martinsville, Miss.).....	2 50
	Terry (1540).....	1 80
19.	E. T. Stackhouse (1575).....	4 70
	Jos. E. Johnston (1444).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. W. M. Snyder (Wichita, Kansas).....	1 00
	Maj. James Grimsley (Wichita, Kansas).....	1 00
	Avera (913).....	1 50
	Crittendon (707).....	2 60
20.	Young County (127).....	3 00
	Gen. Jos. H. Lewis (874).....	4 30
	Sam. Davis (1089).....	2 90
	Capt. W. C. Neese (Safford, Arizona).....	1 00
	Maj. T. T. Hunter (Safford, Arizona).....	2 00
23.	R. E. Lee (58).....	8 10
	Lake County (279).....	8 20
	J. W. Throckmorton (109).....	9 00
24.	W. P. Lane (621).....	12 70
	Private Ike Stone (1283).....	5 30
25.	Col. A. R. Blakely (New Orleans, La.).....	5 00
	Col. Philip H. Fall (Houston, Tex.).....	5 00
26.	J. T. Stuart (1294).....	3 00
	H. B. Lyon (1259).....	5 20
	Cabell (976).....	10 00
27.	Col. A. A. Lelong (New Orleans, La.).....	5 00
30.	Lt.-Col. C. H. Lee, Jr. (Falmouth, Ky.).....	5 00



Jan. 30.	Maj. E. L. Sykes (Aberdeen, Miss.).....	2 50
	Maj. T. A. Nettles (Tunnell, Springs, Ala.).....	2 50
	Jos. E. Johnston (1444).....	2 50
	Maj. Chas. Scott (Rosedale, Miss.).....	2 50
	Capt. W. H. Cassell (Lexington, Ky.).....	2 50
	Capt. W. A. Dickinson (Johnson City, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Col. J. A. Harral (New Orleans, La.).....	5 00
	Maj. Geo. W. Bowman, Plano, Tex.).....	2 50
31.	Maj. Jas. K. Perry (Dardanelle, Ark.).....	2 50
	Capt. W. T. Ratliff (Jackson, Miss.).....	2 50
	Maj. Joe. McVoy (Cantonment, Fla.).....	2 50
	Lloyd Tighlman (965).....	5 00
	Tom. Smith (1372).....	4 80
	Capt. C. Shirley (New Market, Va.).....	2 50
	Neff-Rice (1194).....	4 70
	Jasper Hawthorn, (285).....	4 10
	Ward (10).....	12 30
	Brig. Gen. W. A. Montgomery (Edwards, Miss.).....	10 00
Feb. 1.	Capt. J. N. McNutt, M. D. (Pevely, Mo.).....	1 00
	Maj. W. C. Wilkinson (Crystal Springs, Miss.).....	2 50
2.	Maj. F. B. Farris (Morton's Gap, Ky.).....	2 50
	John White (1084).....	1 00
	Col. A. J. Snodgrass (Little Rock, Ark.).....	5 00
	Col. Henry Moore (Texarkana, Ark.).....	5 00
	Col. A. H. Carrigan (Hope, Ark.).....	5 00
	Lt.-Col. J. M. Levesque (Vanndale, Ark.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. W. W. Leake (St. Francisville, La.).....	2 50
	C. H. Alley (Seranton, Miss.).....	2 50
	Jeff. Lee (68).....	3 00
	Col. W. C. Ratcliffe (Little Rock, Ark.).....	5 00
	Maj. J. W. Dickinson (Arkansas City, Ark.).....	2 50
3.	Maj. W. A. Smith (Ansonville, N. C.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. A. W. Lake (Wynne, Ark.).....	2 50
	Capt. H. O. Nelsen (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Maj. Clay Sharkey (Jackson, Miss.).....	2 50
6.	Maj. Gen. K. M. Van Zandt (Fort Worth, Tex.).....	20 00
	Col. Geo. Jackson (Fort Worth, Tex.).....	3 75
	Geo. B. Eastin (803).....	42 00
	Capt. Chas. T. Cates, Jr. (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. H. A. Tyler (Hickman, Ky.).....	2 50
	Col. W. M. Crumley (Atlanta, Ga.).....	5 00
	Col. B. T. Walshe (New Orleans, La.).....	5 00
	W. H. Ratcliffe (682).....	2 80
	Maj. W. C. Crane (Houston, Tex.).....	2 50
	Maj. D. W. Pipes (Clinton, La.).....	2 50



Feby. 6.	Lt.-Col. Chas. Reed (Paducah, Ky.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. H. Buchanan (Hickman, Ky.).....	5 00
	Capt. J. J. Lloyd (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. J. W. Scott (Greensboro, N. C.).....	5 00
	Col. W. B. Berry (Brookston, Tex.).....	5 00
7.	Lt.-Col. W. P. Manning (Galveston, Tex.).....	5 00
9.	Brig. Gen. J. L. Sweat (Waycross, Ga.).....	10 00
	Lt.-Col. D. A. Smith, M. D. (Anthony, Fla.).....	5 00
	Maj. Chas. H. Eatman (Nashville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. W. C. Zimmerman (Dunedin, Fla.).....	2 50
	Preston Smith (1362).....	2 00
10.	Samuel Corley (841).....	7 50
	Lt.-Col. A. O. MacDonell (Jacksonville, Fla.).....	2 50
	Capt. W. H. Farmer (Lone Mountain, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Brig. Gen. Jas. W. Russell (Russellville, Ark.).....	10 00
	Lt.-Col. Ben. B. Chism (Paris, Ark.).....	2 50
	Catawba (278).....	4 20
13.	Capt. R. H. Sansom (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	5 00
	Maj. J. Y. Johnston (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Maj. T. T. Eaton (Louisville, Ky.).....	2 50
	Col. A. T. Holt (Macon, Ga.).....	5 00
	Lt.-Col. J. C. Lewis (Louisville, Ky.).....	5 00
	Lt.-Col. T. W. Givens (Tampa, Fla.).....	2 50
	Maj. R. R. Poe (Clinton, Ark.).....	2 50
	Chaplain-Rev. Jno. R. Deering (Lexington, Ky.).....	2 50
	Capt. Geo. W. Lambright (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Col. J. W. Reed (Chester, S. C.).....	5 00
	Capt. R. N. Payne (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Capt. W. M. Epps (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Maj. Chas. A. Brusle (Plaquemine, La.).....	2 50
	Maj. T. P. Lockwood (Crystal Springs, Miss.).....	2 50
	Maj. Wm. W. Carson (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	5 00
	John M. Lillard (934).....	4 20
	Peachy-Gilmer-Breckinridge (1210).....	4 60
	Jno. G. Walker (128).....	10 60
	J. Ed. Murray (510).....	8 30
	Capt. Robt. C. Crouch (Morristown, Tenn.).....	2 50
	W. B. Tate (725).....	9 90
	Gen. John B. Gordon (1400).....	4 40
	Tom. Green (652).....	2 00
	Brig. Gen. E. D. Willett (Long Beach, Miss.).....	10 00
	A. Buford (1335).....	2 20
	Capt. L. H. Denny (Blountville, Tenn.).....	2 50
14.	Maj. Frank S. Loftin (Franklin, Ga.).....	2 50
	Maj. H. Dugus (Paincourtville, La.).....	2 50



Feb. 14.	Perry County (1035).....	7 00
	Dick Dowling (197).....	13 60
15.	Hon. Geo. W. Taylor (Demopolis, Ala.).....	25 00
	Brig. Gen. D. Thornton (Louisville, Ky.).....	10 00
	Maj. Victor Maurin (38).....	3 00
	Jno. C. Upton (43).....	8 80
	Capt. I. N. Haeker (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Capt. W. J. Worsham, M. D. (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
16.	Chaplain John H. Dye, D. D. (Little Rock, Ark.).....	5 00
	Rt. Rev. Edwin G. Weed, Div. Chaplain (Jacksonville). ..	5 00
	Col. Jno. W. Faxon (Chattanooga, Tenn.).....	5 00
	Col. W. D. Pickett (Lexington, Ky.).....	5 00
	Gen. V. Y. Cook (Newport, Ark.).....	20 00
	Hugh A. Reynolds (218).....	3 60
17.	John W. Rowan (908).....	2 40
19.	Lt.-Col. F. L. Parker, M. D. (Charleston, S. C.).....	2 50
	Sam'l J. Gholson (1255).....	7 00
20.	Nassau (104).....	3 40
	Geo. Moorman (1299).....	2 60
	G. C. Wharton (443).....	4 80
	James Adams (1036).....	4 50
	Lt.-Col. W. B. Berry (Brookston, Tex.).....	2 50
	Maj. J. B. Bailey, M. D. (Conehatta, Miss.).....	2 50
	Capt. W. P. Thomison (Dayton, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Hugh McCollum (778).....	4 00
	Martin H. Cofer (543).....	1 60
21.	Col. J. W. Thomas (Nashville, Tenn.).....	5 00
	Lt.-Col. Jas. D. Hines (Bowling Green, Ky.).....	3 50
	Lt.-Col. Clement A. Evans, Atlanta, Ga.).....	30 00
	Jno. H. Waller (237).....	4 30
	Very Rev. J. M. T. Massardier (Donaldsonville, La.)..	2 50
22.	Maj. Columbus H. Allen (New Orleans, La.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. Simon Seward (Petersburg, Va.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. Carter R. Bishop (Petersburg, Va.).....	2 50
	I. G. Killough (593).....	1 00
	Paragould (449).....	4 60
	Avera (913).....	50
	Maj. J. E. Abraham (Louisville, Ky.).....	2 50
23.	Maj. R. H. Stockton (St. Louis, Mo.).....	5 00
	Washington Artillery (15).....	20 60
	Maj. D. O. Dougherty (Atlanta, Ga.).....	2 50
	Army of Tennessee, La. Div. (New Orleans, La.).....	36 00
	Ben. T. Embry (977).....	10 00
24.	Rev. M. J. Cofer, Chaplain (Atlanta, Ga.).....	2 50
	Maj. Gen. H. W. Salmon (Clinton, Mo.).....	20 00





Feb. 26.	Capt. J. G. Deupree (Oxford, Miss.).....	2 50
	Capt. N. R. Sledge (Como, Miss.).....	2 50
27.	J. E. B. Stuart (45).....	6 90
	Capt. Wm. Lee (338).....	3 90
	Capt. L. B. Audigier (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Capt. Z. T. Dorroh (Macon, Miss.).....	2 50
	Maj. Chas. Humphries (Crystal Springs, Miss.).....	2 50
	Maj. Wm. M. Graham (Sumter, S. C.).....	2 50
	Maj. H. M. Hyams (Natchitoches, La.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. Marie Lucille Hyams (Natchitoches, La.)....	2 50
	Capt. A. Gredig (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Maj. Jos. A. Hincks (New Orleans, La.).....	2 50
	Jno. R. Baylor (585).....	2 00
	John B. Hood (103).....	10 00
	Lt.-Col. Wm. H. H. Ellis (Rozeman, Montana).....	5 00
	Maj. Don. M. Dockery (Hernando, Miss.).....	2 50
28.	Col. H. Moorman (Owensboro, Ky.).....	5 00
	Brig. Gen. John A. Cobb (Americus, Ga.).....	10 00
	Col. Biscoe Hindman (Louisville, Ky.).....	5 00
	Geo. T. Ward (1090).....	1 00
Mar. 1.	I. G. Killough (593).....	1 00
	McElhaney (835).....	1 90
	Maj. Henry C. Roper (Petersburg, Va.).....	5 00
2.	J. Curtis Bush (Mobile, Ala.).....	25 00
3.	Cleburne (1354).....	2 20
	Chas. Wickliffe (1080).....	5 30
	Hopkins' County Confederate Relief Assn. (528)....	3 00
	Stewart (155).....	2 00
	Lt.-Col. W. W. Hulbert (Atlanta, Ga.).....	2 50
	Ben. McCullough (388).....	3 00
	Capt. C. W. Hooper (Selma, Ala.).....	100 00
	Scotland (1576).....	2 00
	Capt. B. M. Fletcher, M. D. (Tazewill, Tenn.).....	2 50
8.	Brig. Gen. David E. Johnston (Bluefield, W. Va.)....	10 00
	Col. Alfred H. Joblin (St. Louis, Mo.).....	5 00
	Henry E. McCulloch (557).....	7 50
	John H. Cecil (1258).....	2 30
	Capt. E. S. Butts (Vicksburg, Miss.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. Jas. H. Duke (Scooba, Miss.).....	7 50
	Col. E. Crossland (1228).....	3 60
	Jno. R. Baylor (585).....	2 00
	Wm. L. Byrd (1545).....	8 00
	Edw. T. Boekter (1082).....	1 10
	Featherstone (1516).....	2 70
	Eli M. Bruce, (1518).....	2 50



Mar. 8.	Magruder (1209).....	5 90
	Mayfield (1219).....	5 50
	Evans (355).....	2 10
	Adj. C. B. Florence (Booneville, Ark.).....	2 50
	Brig. Gen. D. B. Castleberry (Booneville, Ark.).....	10 00
	Geo. B. Harper (714).....	5 00
	Willis S. Roberts (1458).....	4 30
	Maj. Thos. Costa (Tallahassee, Fla.).....	2 50
	Elmore County (255).....	2 30
	Col. W. A. Milton (Louisville, Ky.).....	5 00
9.	Gen. Frank Cheatham (1546).....	1 60
	Capt. Roland Gooch (Nevada, Tex.).....	2 50
	Sam. Lanham (1513).....	4 30
	Col. J. V. Harris, M. D. (Key West, Fla.).....	5 00
	Franklin Buchanan (1214).....	1 00
10.	Marmaduke (685).....	2 80
	Jefferson-Lamar (305).....	5 00
	Gen. Joe. Wheeler (1505).....	4 20
	Maj. Henry Carter (Quincy, Fla.).....	2 50
	Buck-Kitchin (1574).....	3 70
	Joe. Johnston (94).....	10 00
13.	James W. Moss (1287).....	3 20
	Abe Buford (97).....	3 60
	Sunter (642).....	2 00
	Omer R. Weaver (354).....	20 00
	Houston County (880).....	4 20
	Lt.-Col. David H. James (Lexington, Ky.).....	5 00
	Gen. John S. Williams (1295).....	12 00
	Lt.-Col. T. S. Major (Frankfort, Ky.).....	2 50
	Isaac R. Trimble (1025).....	10 00
	St. Louis (731).....	21 00
	Cat. Henry T. Ault (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Tom. Moore (556).....	2 00
	Stonewall (758).....	5 50
	Ben. McCulloch (563).....	1 00
14.	Stonewall Jackson (249).....	6 20
	Clayton (966).....	5 50
	John B. Gordon (50).....	3 50
	J. Ed. Rankin (558).....	3 90
	John C. Crabb (1517).....	3 00
	Henry Gray (551).....	1 10
	Denson (677).....	6 40
	Capt. P. M. B. Wait (Senatobia, Miss.).....	2 50
	Capt. W. C. Neese (Safford, Arizona).....	1 50
	Maj. T. T. Hunter (Safford, Arizona).....	50



Mar. 14.	Winnie Davis (1244).....	2 00
	Mouton (41).....	6 30
	Walter R. Moore (833).....	2 00
	J. B. Ward (981).....	2 10
	P. A. Haman (1499).....	1 50
	Robt. J. Breckinridge (1246).....	4 10
	Macon (1477).....	6 40
15.	Rosser-Gibbons (1561).....	2 00
	Jo O. Shelby (630).....	2 00
	Lt.-Col. Thos. S. Kenan (Raleigh, N. C.).....	2 50
16.	John H. Reagan (44).....	6 90
	Stonewall Jackson (42).....	5 40
	Tom. Hindman (318).....	2 00
	Henry M. Shaw (1304).....	3 00
	Maj. L. P. Knoedler (Augusta, Ky.).....	2 50
	Fred A. Ashford (632).....	3 50
17.	Eunice (671).....	1 10
	Brig. Gen. H. W. Graber (Dallas, Tex.).....	10 00
	Harvey Walker (1415).....	3 20
	William Gamble (1184).....	6 00
20.	Jim. Pearce (527).....	5 00
	Fred Ault (5).....	2 00
	Smith (891).....	5 00
	Tom Douglass (555).....	4 30
	St. Helena (1484).....	2 80
	Maj. Geo. W. Logan (Shelbyville, Ky.).....	5 00
	Lt.-Col. Wm. F. Beard, M. D. (Shelbyville, Ky.).....	5 00
	Capt. J. W. Godwin (Jefferson City, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Brig. Gen. John B. Stone (Kansas City, Mo.).....	10 00
	Capt. R. D. Berry (Kansas City, Mo.).....	2 50
	Joe. Sayers (1396).....	3 20
21.	Pleasant Hill (691).....	2 00
	Mangum (1135).....	2 50
	A. H. Colquit (1544).....	7 30
	Watt Brysen (1021).....	2 00
	Washington (239).....	5 20
	Up Hayes (831).....	1 60
	Capt. I. L. Lyons (New Orleans, La.).....	25 00
	John Pelham (411).....	2 00
	A. F. Alexander (1457).....	3 00
	Wm. M. Slaughter (971).....	10 50
	Maj. E. W. Lyen (Harrodsburg, Ky.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. J. T. Wilson, M. D. (Sherman, Tex.).....	2 50
22.	Maj. Wm. T. Hardie (New Orleans, La.).....	3 00
	Col. S. B. Gibbons (438).....	5 60





Mar. 22.	Albert Pike (1414).....	2 25
	Wm. Pierson (83).....	4 00
	Col. T. H. Jones (Atlanta, Ga.).....	5 00
	John P. Taylor (792).....	10 50
	Joe. Shelby (844).....	1 80
	J. B. Hood (1343).....	2 50
	Transylvania (953).....	2 00
	Gen. Geo. Moorman (270).....	1 00
23.	Col. R. P. Lake (Memphis, Tenn.).....	5 00
	Ex-Confederate Relief Assn. (528).....	4 00
	Rice E. Graves (1121).....	10 20
	Lee County (1547).....	5 10
	Maj. C. M. Pearre (Guion, Tex.).....	2 50
	Bcn. McCulloch (30).....	2 50
	Pat. Cleburne (537).....	2 50
	Maxey (281).....	3 10
	Capt. John W. Warwick (Enoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	R. G. Prewitt (439).....	4 00
24.	Maj. John Lewis (Glasgow, Ky.).....	2 50
	Stonewall Jackson (1011).....	2 00
	Wm. Richardson (804).....	2 50
	Bill Atkins (1512).....	3 00
	Leonidas J. Merritt (387).....	2 00
	Scales-Boyd (1462).....	6 00
	Flournoy (836).....	5 40
	Confed. Vet. Assn. (756).....	13 80
27.	Lt.-Gen. W. L. Cabell (Dallas, Tex.).....	20 00
	Col. Henry C. Myers (Memphis, Tenn.).....	5 00
	Buchel (228).....	3 50
	John Percival (711).....	2 30
	John Pelham (411).....	1 90
	Benning (511).....	30 00
	Pat. Cleburne (1027).....	1 70
	Jas. H. Berry (1266).....	1 20
	Col. R. N. Provine (Coles Creek, Miss.).....	5 00
	Vermillion (607).....	4 00
	Bell County (122).....	4 00
	Lt.-Col. Alden McLellan (New Orleans, La.).....	2 50
	George E. Pickett (1577).....	3 50
	K. M. Van Zandt (1459).....	5 40
28.	Brig. Gen. Dan. Jones (Little Rock, Ark.).....	1 00
	Albert Sidney Johnston (75).....	10 10
	Sabine River (1470).....	7 90
	Clark L. Owen (666).....	2 50
	W. H. H. Tison (179).....	7 50



Mar. 28	Col. John A. Rowan (693).....	2 50
	Maj. J. K. Skipwith (Vidalia, La.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. Eliza B. Skipwith (Vidalia, La.).....	2 50
Apr. 4.	Gen. M. M. Parsons (718).....	5 20
	Greenfield (972).....	1 70
	Maj. Albert Estopinal (New Orleans, La.).....	2 50
	Albert Sidney Johnston (48).....	8 30
	Walter P. Lane (639).....	10 00
	Harry T. Hayes (451).....	1 50
	Paul Hatch (1116).....	3 30
	Col. Ed. L. Davezac (Puerto Cortez, C. A.).....	5 00
	Ponchatoula (1074).....	2 20
	Garnett (902).....	7 00
	Mangum (1135).....	2 00
	Lee Sherrell (1256).....	1 80
	Morrall (896).....	2 50
	Adam Johnson (1008).....	7 10
	Karnes County (1307).....	2 30
	Raphael Semmes (11).....	31 00
5.	J. I. Metts (1578).....	5 80
	Perry County (1035).....	30
	M. M. Parsons (735).....	9 00
	Lt. Col. E. C. Graham (Alexandria, Va.).....	5 00
	Sul. Ross (129).....	10 10
	Presdt. Jefferson Davis (1293).....	3 00
	J. B. Kershaw (413).....	5 40
	Dabney H. Maury (1312).....	4 60
	Albert Sidney Johnston (71).....	8 60
	Col. P. G. Carter (Celeste, Texas).....	5 00
	Maj. W. J. Bohon (Danville, Ky.).....	5 00
	Jno. C. Burks (656).....	10 00
	Holmes County (398).....	6 50
	Dick Dowling (197).....	5 00
	Ruston (7).....	5 00
	D. C. Walker (640).....	4 00
	M. J. Furgerson (1289).....	3 00
	Cape Fear (254).....	11 00
	W. A. Perry (238).....	3 40
	Col. J. W. Reed (Chester, S. C.).....	2 50
	Sam'l J. Gholson (1255).....	3 00
	Jack McLure (559).....	2 00
	Maj. J. A. Mitchell (Bowling Green, Ky.).....	2 50
	Maj. B. J. Hammet (Blackville, S. C.).....	2 50
6.	Sam'l V. Fulkerson (705).....	9 20
	Jno. W. Caldwell (139).....	4 60



Apr. 6.	Capt. I. Newton McNutt, M. D. (Pevely, Mo.).....	2 50
	Alfred Rowland (1302).....	2 00
	Stanly (1369).....	1 00
	J. A. Hudson (1213).....	1 40
	Gen. Jno. S. Marmaduke (554).....	4 60
	Lt.-Col. Wyndham Kemp (El Paso, Texas).....	2 50
	Gen. Jno. H. Morgan (1463).....	1 30
	John M. Stone (131).....	6 50
	Montgomery-Gilbreath (333).....	8 10
	Pearl River (540).....	4 40
	Montgomery (52).....	4 30
	Dick Anderson (334).....	7 00
	Gen. Dick Taylor (1265).....	4 00
	R. E. Lee (1055).....	3 80
	Capt. Thos. McCarty (729).....	8 00
	A. J. Lythgoe (1065).....	1 20
	Jno. W. Morton (1443).....	5 10
	Lexington (648).....	4 20
	Bedford Forrest (1387).....	3 00
	N. B. Forrest (1166).....	5 00
	Winnie Davis (625).....	2 50
	S. L. Freeman (884).....	2 00
	Paul J. Semmes (832).....	2 60
	Albert Sidney Johnston (1100).....	3 80
	E. Giles Henery (312).....	2 40
	Cabell (89).....	4 00
	Jas. D. Sayers (825).....	2 40
7.	Thos. H. Hunt (1262).....	7 90
	J. B. Robertson (124).....	1 70
	Pat. Cleburne (1488).....	1 40
	Turney (12).....	4 90
	R. E. Lee (158).....	40 00
	Bowie Pelham (572).....	7 60
	Wm. A. Johnson (898).....	5 00
	W. C. Preston (1243).....	2 40
	"Tige" Anderson (1455).....	5 00
	John Percival (711).....	2 30
	Caddo Mills (502).....	3 20
	Capt. W. J. Lewalling (Caddo Mills, Texas).....	2 50
10.	Secession (416).....	1 50
	Atlanta (159).....	30 00
	Maj. R. F. Garrard (Morgan, Ky.).....	1 00
	Brig. Gen. Robt. E. Houston (Aberdeen, Miss.).....	5 00
	D. G. Candler (1118).....	1 90
	John G. Fletcher (638).....	7 60



Apr. 10.	C. W. Boyd (921).....	2 50
	Tom. Green (169).....	5 00
	John Pelham (565).....	4 50
	Stonewall (1048).....	2 60
11.	J. J. Whitney (22).....	1 70
	Ben. Hardin Helm (1260).....	2 10
	Forrest (1496).....	3 60
	Ohio (1181).....	2 70
	Maj. P. K. Mayers (Scranton, Miss.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Com. S. R. Thompson (Scranton, Miss.).....	2 50
	Adj. Edgar Hull (Scranton, Miss.).....	2 50
	Surgeon B. F. Duke (Scranton, Miss.).....	2 50
	Sgt.-Maj. W. J. Farragut (Scranton, Miss.).....	2 50
	E. Kirby Smith (282).....	1 90
	David O. Dodd (325).....	3 60
12.	Joe. Johnston (995).....	12 00
	Francis Cockrell (1220).....	3 00
	A. P. Hill (269).....	4 10
	Maj. Geo. A. Latham (Fernandina, Fla.).....	2 50
	Rodes (262).....	10 00
	Henry L. Wyatt (984).....	3 20
	E. C. Walthall (1301).....	2 90
	Ben. T. Duval (146).....	7 00
13.	Wm. Henry Trousdale (495).....	19 80
	J. L. Fleming (1389).....	3 30
	Freeman (690).....	4 60
	Perry County (1035).....	30
	Bedford Forrest (1251).....	5 60
	Sales Sundry Documents.....	30 50
	Jas. Gordon (553).....	5 50
	Jefferson Davis (1501).....	2 00
	Capt. D. M. Logan (1336).....	8 00
	J. R. R. Giles (708).....	7 30
14.	Gen. LeRoy Stafford (3).....	4 20
	Lt.-Col. Henry M. Withers (Kansas City, Mo.).....	5 00
	Capt. Jas. Kennedy (Kansas City, Mo.).....	2 50
	Capt. T. B. Dry (El Dorado Springs, Mo.).....	2 50
	Capt. John Waddell (Sedalia, Mo.).....	2 50
	Capt. P. W. Reddish (Liberty, Mo.).....	2 50
	Tandy Pryor (1483).....	5 40
	Thos. H. Hobbs (400).....	6 00
	Washington Artillery (1102).....	1 60
17.	Brig. Gen. W. C. Harrison (Los Angeles, Cal.).....	11 00
	McMillan (217).....	1 50





Apr. 17.	Stonewall Jackson (118).....	4 70
	Lt.-Col. Geo. P. Gross (Kansas City, Mo.).....	5 00
	John M. Stemmons (1044).....	2 50
	Arcadia (229).....	4 10
	Sidney Johnston (863).....	4 20
	Geo. W. Robinson (1473).....	7 90
	Confed. Surv. Assn. (435).....	18 10
	Bob Stone (93).....	4 00
	Lamar (425).....	2 20
	Humboldt (974).....	3 00
18.	Confed. Vet. Assn. (171).....	10 00
	Burgess (929).....	1 50
	Lt.-Col. Henry W. Saunders (Louisville, Ky.).....	1 00
	Jackson County (1170).....	4 30
	James A. Jackson (1308).....	10 10
	Col. B. Timmons (61).....	2 00
	Egbert J. Jones (357).....	4 60
	Jas. McIntosh (862).....	7 40
20.	Merkel (79).....	3 00
	S. H. Powe (1144).....	6 50
	Lt.-Col. A. J. Beale (Cynthiana, Ky.).....	5 00
	Jasper County (1319).....	2 00
	James C. Monroe (574).....	6 30
	Wm. M. McIntosh (1085).....	5 00
	Ryan (417).....	2 00
	Edward Willis (1138).....	6 50
	P. M. B. Young (820).....	4 00
	Col. L. C. Campbell (488).....	6 30
21.	Vicksburg (32).....	6 00
	Jos. E. Johnston (259).....	3 90
	Ed. H. Voutress (1453).....	2 70
	E. H. Leblanc (1439).....	1 60
	Brig. Gen. Wm. E. Gentry (Checotah, Ind. Ter.).....	10 00
	Capt. W. H. Russell (Checotah, Ind. Ter.).....	2 50
	J. C. G. Key (156).....	6 10
	Bowling Green (143).....	5 20
	John M. Bradley (352).....	5 00
	Matt Ashcroft (170).....	7 00
24.	Ben. Assn. A. N. Va (1).....	13 00
	Marion Cogbill (1316).....	4 90
	Woody B. Taylor (1020).....	2 30
	Stonewall Jackson (469).....	15 00
	Marion (641).....	6 00
	Ben. McCullough (388).....	1 50



Apr. 24.	Lawson-Ball (894).....	10 00
	Altus (1417).....	1 50
	Capt. W. Y. C. Hannum (Maryville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Friendship (383).....	5 00
	Geo. Doles (730).....	16 80
	Rev. W. F. Bahlmann, Brig. Chap. (Warrensburg, Mo.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. Joe. Brunson (Aiken, S. C.).....	5 00
	Brig. Gen. B. H. Teague (Aiken, S. C.).....	10 00
	Hugh R. Miller (1321).....	3 80
	Maj. Gen. A. W. Hutton (Los Angeles, Cal.).....	20 00
25.	Pickett-Buchanan (1182).....	10 00
	John C. Browa (468).....	2 40
	Thos. G. Lowry (636).....	5 00
	Col. E. T. Wingo (745).....	5 00
	El Dorado (859).....	6 00
	Confed. States Cavalry (9).....	8 60
	Joel L. Neal (208).....	1 50
	A. P. Hill (1365).....	1 10
	Jno. C. Breckinridge (100).....	8 60
	Wm. Preston (96).....	2 20
	John H. Morgan (95).....	2 50
	Geo. W. Johnson (98).....	3 20
	Patrick R. Cleburne (252).....	1 70
	Peter Bramblett (344).....	1 20
	Joseph E. Johnston (442).....	2 00
	Tippah County (453).....	7 00
26.	R. E. Lee (231).....	4 00
	Ben. McCullough (851).....	2 40
	Maj. A. A. Stephens (Wolfe City, Tex.).....	2 50
	Pat. R. Cleburne (191).....	2 40
	R. E. Lee (1386).....	2 20
	Jefferies (889).....	1 50
	Pelham (258).....	4 60
	Hugh McGuire (1569).....	2 00
	Stanwatie (1442).....	2 00
	Albert Sidney Johnston (892).....	4 20
27.	Maj. R. Prosper Landry (Donaldsonville, La.).....	2 50
	Geo. M. Emack (1471).....	6 60
	Albert Sidney Johnston (144).....	10 00
	Maj. J. K. Munnerlyn (Jacksonville, Fla.).....	5 00
	Col. Dudley W. Jones (121).....	2 00
	Joseph E. Johnston (267).....	7 50
	Anson (612).....	4 80
28.	Harrison (1103).....	4 00
	Jas. F. Gresham (883).....	1 00



Apr. 28.	Ben. McCulloch (29).....	6 70
	Lake Providence (193).....	1 40
	Maj. P. W. Farrell (Blackville, S. C.).....	2 50
	John M. Simonton (602).....	4 60
	Thos. H. Woods (1180).....	1 50
May 1.	Marietta (763).....	4 00
	Forbes (77).....	9 00
	Alex. Stephens (1050).....	4 10
	Steadman (668).....	4 40
	Confederate Veteran (1525).....	1 70
	Nathan Parker (1224).....	3 00
	Pickett-Buchanan (1182).....	10 00
	Gen. Turner Ashby (240).....	10 90
	Cooper (1431).....	2 30
	Jones (1206).....	6 90
	Chattooga Vets. (422).....	4 90
	Maj. Jno. S. Cleghorn (Summerville, Ga.).....	2 50
	Maj. R. T. Rudisil, M. D.....	2 50
	Fagan (1570).....	3 20
	Col. B. F. Eshleman (New Orleans, La.).....	5 00
	Col. J. M. Dickinson, Chicago, Ill.).....	5 00
	2. Maj. Jno. M. Sharp (Louisville, Ky.).....	1 00
	Maj. Gen. A. B. Booth (New Orleans, La.).....	2 00
	J. E. Johnston (119).....	5 00
	Iberville (18).....	4 00
	Henry W. Allen (182).....	4 20
	Maj. T. C. Holland (Sedalia, Mo.).....	2 50
	West Feliciana (798).....	4 20
	Warthen (748).....	7 70
	West Point Vets. (571).....	3 00
	Screven County (1083).....	6 10
	3. Jefferson Davis (1267).....	1 60
	3. N. B. Forrest (943).....	1 10
	Alonzo Napier (1349).....	5 60
	Graybill (1534).....	1 80
	McDaniel-Curtis (487).....	4 00
	Thornton (1271).....	2 50
	John Sutherland (890).....	4 30
	4. Winnie Davis (108).....	5 10
	Brig. Gen. C. M. Wiley (Macon, Ga.).....	10 00
	Lt.-Col. Jas. M. Fleming (Augusta, Ga.).....	5 00
	Maj. R. A. Nesbit (Augusta, Ga.).....	2 50
	Maj. C. H. Withrow (Augusta, Ga.).....	2 50
	Maj. J. W. Preston (Augusta, Ga.).....	2 50
	Maj. Thos. B. Cabaniss (Augusta, Ga.).....	2 50





May 4.	Maj. A. J. Twiggs (Augusta, Ga.).....	2 50
	Lomax (151).....	15 00
	Ex. Confed. Assn. (8).....	3 00
	Boyd-Hutchison (1019).....	3 50
	Florian Cornay (345).....	4 60
	Calcasieu (62).....	6 00
	Col. Geo. H. Gause (Slidell, La.).....	2 50
	Col. A. M. O'Neal (Florence, Ala.).....	5 00
	Rivers Bridge (839).....	2 00
	Maj. D. K. Morton, M. D. (Kansas City, Mo.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. C. F. Jarrett (Hopkinsville, Ky.).....	2 50
	Ned Merriweather (241).....	7 50
	J. Z. George (1310).....	4 20
	Hutto (1202).....	9 00
	Maj. E. L. Monnot (Bertie, La.).....	2 50
	Gordon (1480).....	9 80
	Lt.-Col. A. F. Mallory (Pensacola, Fla.).....	2 50
	P. F. Liddell (561).....	2 00
5.	Sterling Price (1305).....	2 00
	Henry W. Allen (182).....	20
	Gen. John B. Gordon (200).....	3 00
	Gen. Clanton (1072).....	4 10
	Lt.-Col. Elijah Basye (Louisville, Ky.).....	2 50
	Standwatie (573).....	2 70
	Con. Vet. Assn. of California (770).....	4 50
	Capt. R. S. Thomas (Plantersville, Miss.).....	5 00
	Adj. R. H. Rogers (Plantersville, Miss.).....	2 50
	James Breathed (1046).....	2 30
	Capt. L. Lichtenstein (Cumberland, Md.).....	2 50
	Adj. Arthur Dawson (Cumberland, Md.).....	2 50
	Longstreet (973).....	2 00
8.	Jas. Norris (1309).....	9 00
	Newbern (1162).....	12 00
	Bob McKinley (1347).....	3 60
	Jas. R. Herbert (657).....	5 30
	Frank Cheatham (1432).....	50
	Maj. E. W. Blanchard (Greenville, Miss.).....	2 50
	John H. Woldridge (586).....	14 40
	Crawford Kimbal (343).....	6 00
	W. W. Loring (13).....	2 10
	Col. S. Spencer (New York City).....	5 00
	John H. Morgan (107).....	6 30
	Col. E. Q. Withers (Lamar, Miss.).....	5 00
	Col. W. B. Haldeman (Louisville, Ky.).....	5 00
	Rev. J. Wm. Jones, Chap. General (Richmond, Va.)..	5 00



May 8	Yazoo (176).....	9 40
	James W. Fulkerson (1340).....	3 30
	Miller (385).....	2 00
9.	Pat. Cleburne (88).....	8 30
	Gordon County (1101).....	2 30
	Gen. Jas. Connor (939).....	1 70
	D. T. Beall (1327).....	1 30
	Cobb-Deloney (478).....	7 00
	Ben. Robertson (796).....	10 00
	Gen. Adam R. Johnson (481).....	2 50
	Natchitoches (40).....	5 00
	Barrett (1049).....	4 00
10.	Col. Thos. W. Givens (Tampa, Fla.).....	2 50
	Patrons Union (272).....	8 70
	Natchez (20).....	8 00
	Maj. E. N. Matlock (Nashville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Col. Jno. P. Hickman (Nashville, Tenn.).....	5 00
	Frank Cheatham (35).....	35 00
11.	Garland Rodas (1521).....	7 50
	David H. Hammond (177).....	3 00
	Thos. H. Hunt (253).....	4 60
	Moore (60).....	1 50
	New Roads (1232).....	2 80
	Pendleton Groves (1497).....	2 70
	Calhoun (497).....	4 60
	Vinita (800).....	5 00
	Gen. John S. Williams (1263).....	3 00
	L. O'B. Branch (515).....	5 10
	Floyd County (368).....	6 50
	Pat. R. Cleburne (190).....	3 70
	Valverde (1419).....	5 40
	Joseph E. Johnston (267).....	2 50
	W. R. Barksdale (189).....	4 00
	Maj. J. Richard (Little Rock, Ark.).....	2 50
12.	Albany (1406).....	1 10
	Maj. John Jenkins (784).....	4 30
	"Pap" Price (1566).....	2 30
	Henegan (766).....	3 80
	Talladega (246).....	10 20
	Lafayette County (752).....	5 00
	Noxubee County (1326).....	5 00
15.	Claiborne (548).....	2 20
	Capt. David R. Litsey (Springfield, Ky.).....	1 00
	E. C. Leech (942).....	1 70
	John C. Brown (520).....	7 50



May 15.	Henry L. Wyatt (1248).....	3 00
	Hamilton Mayson (1355).....	1 80
	Capt. Geo. Sibley (Lonoke, Ark.).....	2 50
	Statham Farrell (1197).....	6 20
	Lt.-Col. J. D. Ingram (Nevada, Mo.).....	5 00
	Maj. P. E. Chestnut (St. Joseph, Mo.).....	2 50
	Nevada (662).....	8 00
	Featherstone (517).....	4 60
	L. B. Smith (402).....	4 10
	L. B. Hall (1579).....	4 50
	W. B. Plemons (1451).....	2 30
	George Moorman (130).....	1 80
	McIntosh (531).....	5 00
	Col. R. A. Smith (484).....	10 00
	Isham Harrison (27).....	2 70
	Capt. J. W. Irwin (Savannah, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Albert Sidney Johnston (1100).....	4 70
	W. B. Bate (1580).....	4 60
	Maj. Chas. E. McGregor (Augusta, Ga.).....	2 50
	Capt. S. Graham Perrow (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Thos. J. Glover (457).....	6 00
16.	Stonewall Jackson (878).....	5 00
	J. E. B. Stuart (716).....	2 00
	Confed. Hist. Assn. (28).....	21 00
	Lt.-Col. Jno. J. Scott, M. D. (Shreveport, La.).....	3 50
	Guilford (795).....	10 10
	W. J. Hardee (1087).....	50
	Thos. H. Watts (489).....	3 00
	J. S. Cone (1227).....	2 20
	Lt.-Col. W. Berrien Burroughs, M. D. (Brunswick, Ga.).....	3 50
	Surry County (797).....	6 00
	Col. Thos. D. Osborne (Louisville, Ky.).....	5 00
	Maj. F. M. Mumford (St. Francisville, La.).....	2 50
	Lieut. Thos. Butler (St. Francisville, La.).....	2 50
17.	Bourbon (1368).....	4 80
	John McEnery (749).....	1 50
	Norfleet (436).....	10 00
	Rodgers (142).....	3 20
	William Barksdale (445).....	4 60
	Marshall B. Jones (1322).....	2 40
	John H. Morgan (448).....	3 10
	Shenandoah (680).....	2 50
	Gordon (1480).....	5 00
	Lee County (261).....	2 00
	John B. Gordon (50).....	1 00



May 17.	Hannibal Ruffner (676).....	20 00
	Early A. Steen (742).....	3 60
	A. P. Hill (837).....	30 00
	Albert Sidney Johnston (1164).....	3 20
	Gen. Frank Gardner (580).....	5 20
18.	Vermilion (607).....	1 10
	Col. James Walker (248).....	1 70
	R. E. Lee (181).....	33 20
	W. C. Rice (1449).....	3 30
	Lewis Dowd Wyatt (1533).....	10 00
	H. L. Buck (1556).....	1 40
	R. W. Mills (106).....	3 60
	R. C. Pulliam (297).....	10 00
	John A. Jenkins (998).....	4 20
	Mammoth Cave (1423).....	2 20
19.	Geo. T. Ward (148).....	3 00
	T. J. Bullock (331).....	4 00
	Capt. A. Atkinson (Kansas City, Mo.).....	2 50
	Zeigler (1493).....	1 30
	R. E. Lee (485).....	4 10
	F. T. Nicholls (909).....	5 00
	N. B. Forrest (1390).....	2 10
	Nash County (1412).....	10 20
	Joseph E. Johnston (915).....	5 60
	Col. Tim. E. Cooper (Memphis, Tenn.).....	5 00
	E. A. O'Neal (298).....	12 00
22.	S. E. Hunter (1185).....	5 00
	Hill County (166).....	5 00
	W. D. Mitchell (423).....	9 20
	Rion (534).....	2 00
	Maj. T. J. Young (Austin, Ark.).....	2 50
	Darlington (785).....	20 00
	Hammond (1093).....	1 50
	W. A. Montgomery (26).....	3 10
	Stonewall Jackson (1581).....	4 70
	Troup County (405).....	4 20
	Loring (1126).....	6 10
	Cunduff (807).....	5 00
	Brig. Gen. Stith Bolling (Petersburg, Va.).....	10 00
	Col. Chas. F. Fisher (319).....	10 00
	Wichita (1350).....	5 00
	Heyward (462).....	3 30
	Fayetteville (852).....	10 70
23.	John Pelham (629).....	1 80
	S. G. Shepard (941).....	6 00





May 23.	Lamar-Gibson (814).....	2 40
	Geo. W. Foster (407).....	3 50
	Robert A. Smith (24).....	8 20
	Corpl. Talley Simpson (1006).....	2 10
	S. D. Fuller (1504).....	3 00
	Elloree (1192).....	3 50
	Allen C. Jones (266).....	4 00
	J. T. Wingfield (391).....	4 50
	Heard County (1159).....	1 60
	Pat Cleburne (1337).....	5 00
	Wynne Wood (1448).....	1 10
	W. J. Hardee (1087).....	2 00
	Sam Davis (1280).....	3 10
	Braxton Bragg (196).....	4 00
	Thos. Ruffin (794).....	5 00
	Robt. E. Lee (126).....	5 00
	Claiborne (167).....	3 80
	Lt. E. Newman (St. Francisville, La.).....	2 50
	J. C. G. Key (156).....	1 00
24.	Richard Robertson (1040).....	1 15
	Sul Ross (185).....	2 00
	Manor (664).....	2 10
	Stonewall (1105).....	90
	J. T. Wingfield (391).....	2 00
	Grand. Camp C. V. Dept. Va. (521).....	23 20
	Rankin (265).....	5 00
	J. L. Mirick (684).....	3 50
	Wm. Watts (205).....	8 00
	Lanham (1383).....	6 20
25.	J. A. Weaver (1582).....	4 90
	Richard Kirkland (704).....	4 00
	O. F. Strahl (1329).....	2 10
	Jake Carpenter (810).....	2 40
	Fagan (1430).....	3 10
	Jeff Thompson (987).....	2 30
	Arthur Manigault (768).....	2 60
	J. T. Fleming (1389).....	6 60
	C. M. Winkler (147).....	8 00
	Egbert J. Jones (357).....	1 30
	Sumter (250).....	11 70
	Ben Humphreys (19).....	5 10
	Sanders (64).....	2 40
	Mercer County (858).....	7 10
	Shelby County (1344).....	3 90
	Sterling Price (31).....	100 10



May 26.	Pat Cleburne (222).....	6 50
	Col. John W. Morton (Nashville, Tenn.).....	5 00
	W. J. Hardee (39).....	12 10
	W. R. Scurry (516).....	3 50
29.	Col. B. B. Vaughan (Petersburg, Va.).....	2 50
	C. A. Evans (983).....	7 50
	Stockdale (324).....	3 10
	Albert Sidney Johnston (654).....	3 10
	Maj. J. A. Long (Roxboro, N. C.).....	2 50
	Jones (1206).....	2 80
	Hillsboro (36).....	5 40
	Charles Broadway Rouss (1191).....	3 20
	W. J. Hardee (39).....	2 00
	Jno. B. Gordon (1550).....	2 80
	Tom Hindman (318).....	30
	Adairsville (962).....	3 50
	Joe B. Palmer (81).....	7 00
	Thos. H. Woods (1180).....	60
	Catesby Ap. R. Jones (317).....	13 40
	John Pelham (629).....	5 00
	Prairie Grove (384).....	8 20
	Alcibiades DeBlanc (634).....	2 25
	Davis-Lee-Dickenson (1156).....	5 00
	Fitzgerald (1284).....	9 00
	Pink Welch (848).....	4 00
	Lt. Col. W. McK. Evans (Richmond, Va.).....	2 50
	Co. A, Wheeler's Cfd. Cav. (1270).....	8 10
	Jesse S. Barnes (1264).....	15 80
	Jno. H. Morgan (1330).....	4 50
	D. L. Kenan (140).....	6 10
	J. E. B. Stuart (1001).....	4 00
	Harry S. Benbow (471).....	8 20
30.	Forrest (1281).....	1 30
	Joseph E. Johnston (1252).....	1 50
	Sterling Price (414).....	1 60
	Fred. S. Ferguson (1167).....	2 00
	Garlington (501).....	7 30
	L. B. Hall (1579).....	30
31.	Gen. S. S. Birchfield (Deming, N. Mex.).....	100 00
	Maj. W. C. Pryor (La Grange, Ky.).....	1 00
	John N. Edwards (733).....	5 00
	Dibrell (55).....	5 00
	Col. Reuben Campbell (394).....	7 00
	R. S. Owens (932).....	2 16



June	1.	Wills Point (302).....	3 15
		Tom Coleman (429).....	2 80
		Walthall (25).....	8 50
		Van H. Manning (991).....	2 50
		Joe Walker (335).....	6 70
		Walkup (781).....	4 00
		Gen. Pender (1154).....	4 20
	2.	Jordan E. Cravens (1153).....	5 70
		Taylor County (1554).....	8 00
		Maj. Gen. Paul A. Fusz (Philipsburg, Mont.).....	100 00
		Maj. Gen. Paul A. Fusz (Philipsburg, Mont.).....	25 00
		Kit Mott (23).....	6 50
		Dooley County (1109).....	7 30
		Armstrong (1583).....	3 50
		Marion County (56).....	25 70
		Oktibbeha (1311).....	4 70
	5.	Wm. W. Wadsworth (491).....	5 00
		Ross-Ecter (513).....	4 60
		DeSoto (220).....	4 00
		Horace Randall (1367).....	6 40
		Macon Co. C. V. Assn. (655).....	4 00
		W. B. Plemmons (1451).....	1 80
		Morgan County (617).....	3 30
		Norval Spangler (678).....	5 00
		H. A. Clinch (470).....	5 60
		Randolph County (465).....	1 30
		Bill Green (933).....	5 00
		Pickens (323).....	3 70
		Franklin Buchanan (747).....	7 80
		Benton County (219).....	1 30
		Granbury (67).....	4 20
		M. J. Ferguson (1289).....	2 50
		Maj. John L. Mirick (684).....	3 50
		Col. S. E. Lewis, M. D. (Washington, D. C.).....	10 00
		I. N. Hedgepeth (793).....	5 00
		Surgeon Jno. Cravens (912).....	6 80
		John F. Hill (1031).....	39 00
		Robert M. McKinney (1527).....	4 30
		S. M. Manning (816).....	11 00
		Baton Rouge (17).....	8 20
		Col. W. T. Black (1095).....	3 00
		Maj. J. E. Vincent (Board, Ky.).....	2 50
		Mecklenburg (382).....	10 00
	6.	Lt.-Col. D. J. Bradham (Manning, S. C.).....	2 50
		Lt.-Col. E. L. Wilkins (Manning, S. C.).....	2 50





June 6.	Stonewall Jackson (91).....	2 40
	R. H. Powell (499).....	4 60
	Organ Church (1535).....	1 70
	Bernard E. Bee (84).....	8 00
	E. A. O'Neal (298).....	5 00
	Brig. Gen. C. H. Tebault, M. D. (New Orleans, La.)	10 00
7.	Gen. J. W. Starnes (134).....	5 20
	Col. Andrew M. Sea (Louisville, Ky.).....	6 00
	Albert Sidney Johnston (70).....	8 00
	Shackelford-Fulton (114).....	4 40
	Hampton (389).....	13 50
	Crockett (141).....	7 95
	Oscar R. Rand (1278).....	7 60
	John Peck (183).....	3 10
	John Ingram (37).....	6 00
8.	Micah Jenkins (702).....	2 00
	Stephen Elliott (51).....	5 50
	Aiken-Smith (293).....	23 10
	R. E. Lee (14).....	4 10
	Kansas City (80).....	11 00
	Jasper County (522).....	9 90
	Emma Sansom (275).....	6 30
	Shelby County (1344).....	3 90
	John M. Stephen (1341).....	3 00
	Harlee (840).....	3 10
	Maj. Kyle Blevins (777).....	5 10
	J. B. Biffle (1565).....	1 70
	O. M. Dantzler (1107).....	1 00
	Jefferson Davis (6).....	11 00
	Ocean Springs (1522).....	1 50
	Jefferson-Lamar (305).....	1 80
	N. B. Forrest (430).....	5 00
	Jesse S. Barnes (1264).....	10 10
	Maj. Gen. Thos. W. Carwile (Edgefield, S. C.).....	10 00
	Abner Perrin (367).....	1 50
	A. Burnett Rhett (767).....	6 00
9.	Jenkins (876).....	4 00
	Clement A. Evans (665).....	7 00
	Horace King (476).....	2 10
	J. W. Garrett (277).....	6 00
	Gen. James S. Conner (374).....	2 50
	J. W. Gillespie (923).....	2 00
	Benton County (1014).....	1 60
10.	Egbert J. Jones (357).....	50
	Henry St. Paul (16).....	1 90



June 10.	Archibald Gracie (508).....	10 00
	Lafayette McLaws (596).....	12 50
	Franklin Buchanan (1214).....	50
	Cobb (538).....	2 80
	John Bowie Strange (464).....	6 00
	Confederate Veteran (774).....	2 00
	Col. E. H. Traxler (Timonsville, S. C.).....	2 50
	Capt. Homer Atkinson (Petersburg, Va.).....	2 50
	Jim Pirtle (990).....	10 00
	Col. Harrison Watts (Charlotte, N. C.).....	5 00
14.	Col. W. J. Woodward (Wilmington, N. C.).....	5 00
	Warren McDonald (936).....	6 00
	Jefferson Davis (117).....	2 00
	David S. Creagh (856).....	7 00
	Jackson (806).....	4 10
	Irwin County (1130).....	2 00
	Lt.-Col. W. J. McMurray (Nashville, Tenn.).....	5 00
	Brig. Gen. W. L. London (Pittsboro, N. C.).....	10 00
	Dade County (959).....	5 00
	Stonewall Jackson (772).....	2 40
	Senoia (1098).....	4 00
	LeSueur (663).....	3 30
	Jas. D. Sayers (825).....	2 40
	Walker Gaston (821).....	3 00
	Rockwall (74).....	2 00
	L. P. Thomas (1467).....	6 00
	Col. R. M. Russell (906).....	3 60
	Abilene (72).....	2 00
	S. H. Stout (583).....	3 00
	Sam B. Wilson (970).....	5 00
	Magnolia (588).....	5 50
	Ross-Ector (513).....	2 50
	Ex. Conf. Assn. (135).....	3 00
	James Longstreet (1399).....	8 10
	Henry E. McCulloch (649).....	6 40
	Maj.-Gen. Theodore S. Garnett, Norfolk, Va.....	20 00
	Lt.-Col. Chas. B. Waite (Culpeper, Va.).....	2 50
	Orange County (54).....	2 50
	Hiram S. Bradford (426).....	10 00
	Jo Shelby (975).....	2 70
	Col. Jno. W. Jordon (Cleveland, Okla.).....	5 00
	E. Kirby Smith (175).....	2 50
	Thos. H. Hunt (253).....	2 00
	Jno. C. Bruce (1584).....	3 20
	Sam B. Wilson (970).....	2 10
	Hupp-Deyerle (1391).....	2 50
	Joseph E. Johnston (34).....	6 00



June 14.	Wm. E. Jones (709).....	3 00
	W. L. Cabbell (1348).....	3 20
	Eufaula (958).....	5 10
	Col. J. R. Woodside (751).....	2 80
	R. T. Davis (759).....	3 50
	Natchitoches (40).....	5 00
	Lamar (161).....	3 40
	Albert Pike (340).....	4 00
	15. Ex.-Conf. Assn. (135).....	2 00
	Kershaw (743).....	2 00
20.	Stephen D. Lee (753).....	4 00
	Key (483).....	3 00
	E. Kirby Smith (251).....	2 60
	Sedalia (985).....	3 00
	Clayton (966).....	2 20
	W. S. Grymes (724).....	3 20
	William Terry (1022).....	6 00
	Zebulon Vance (681).....	6 00
	Garvin (1523).....	2 70
	Col. J. M. Jordan (Greenville, S. C.).....	5 00
	Col. H. A. London (Pittsboro, N. C.).....	5 00
	Maurice T. Smith (1277).....	5 00
	Lt.-Col. Alfred H. Belo (Dallas, Texas).....	5 00
	Polk Co. V. Assn. (403).....	3 00
	Skid Harris (595).....	4 00
21.	Chas. C. Jones, Jr., (1150).....	2 50
	W. H. T. Walker (925).....	4 00
	Paul J. Semmes (823).....	4 00
	Quitman (1122).....	4 00
	Hammond (1093).....	1 00
	Savage-Hackett (930).....	4 00
	Lt.-Col. Leland Hume (Nashville, Tenn.).....	5 00
	Pee Dee (390).....	5 00
	Lt. A. B. Briant (St. Francisville, La.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. A. H. Bahnson (Salem, N. C.).....	2 50
	R. F. Webb (818).....	5 50
	Joe Brown (1148).....	7 70
	Lt.-Col. Garland M. Jones (Kansas City, Mo.).....	5 00
	Sylvester Gwin (235).....	4 00
	Hanging Rock (738).....	1 10
22.	Louden Butler (409).....	5 00
	Standwate (514).....	2 50
	J. F. Fagan (903).....	1 20
	Capt. A. C. Danner (Mobile, Ala.).....	5 00
	"Jeb" Stuart (1585).....	5 20
	Sterling Price (1030).....	5 00
	Pierce B. Anderson (173).....	2 30



June 22.	Geo. E. Pickett (204).....	8 00
	Hankins (1231).....	2 30
	Mrs. Mollie R. Macgill Rosenberg (Galveston, Tex.)..	25 00
	A. K. Blythe (494).....	2 00
	James D. Nance (336).....	20 00
	Sul Ross (164).....	4 60
26.	Lt.-Col. H. Kempner (Galveston, Tex.).....	2 50
	Walker-Gaston (821).....	70
27.	Alcibiades DeBlanc (634).....	2 25
	Maj. James W. Boyd (St. Joseph, Mo.).....	2 50
28.	Lt.-Col. W. McL. Fayssoux (New Orleans, La.)....	2 50
	James J. A. Barker (1555).....	3 30
July 3.	John James (350).....	3 00
	John B. Gordon (1586).....	3 00
	Lee-Jackson (1200).....	5 10
	5. Maj.-Gen. Geo. W. Gordon (Memphis, Tenn.).....	20 00
11.	Lee-Jackson (1200).....	3 50
	Lt.-Col. J. B. Gathright (Louisville, Ky.).....	10 00
	Sam'l H. Gist (1481).....	4 00
	Henry Gray (490).....	5 00
25.	Joe Wheeler (581).....	1 50
26.	Lt.-Col. Wm. C. Croom (Tallahassee, Fla.).....	3 50
	Bedford Forrest (86).....	1 60
	Maj. Frank M. Thomas (Los Angeles, Cal.).....	2 00
	29. T. N. Walls (1588).....	2 00
	Ector (234).....	1 80
	31. Brig.-Gen. A. J. Snodgrass (Little Rock, Ark.)....	1 00
Aug. 2.	W. W. Loring (154).....	2 00
	Beauregard (1205).....	3 00
4.	E. C. Walthall (1411).....	90
	5. Palmetto Guard (315).....	2 40
	Jos. E. Johnston (1553).....	3 00
	7. Tom Green (1589).....	2 00
8.	Jno. B. Clark (660).....	29 40
	Maj. R. F. Garrard (Morgan, Ky.).....	5 00
	Upshur County (1240).....	2 50
	11. Ector (234).....	50
21.	Co. D, 6th Texas Inf. (1429).....	2 00
	Wm. F. Martin (1590).....	2 00
22.	Col. Chas. Goldsborough (Baltimore, Md.).....	3 50
23.	Jno. B. Gregg (587).....	3 00
	A. P. Hill (1313).....	1 20
	M. T. Owen (416).....	1 60
	24. Sterling Price (1030).....	17 50
25.	Robt. McLain (1469).....	5 30
	Lt.-Col. H. L. Flash (Los Angeles, Cal.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. Thos. M. Owen (Montgomery, Ala.).....	2 50





Sept.	4.	Lt.-Col. T. R. Raines (Washington, D. C.).....	2 50
	5.	Sam Davis (1056).....	2 30
	7.	Bartow (1591).....	4 60
	8.	Gen. P. Roberts (1592).....	2 00
		Howdy Martin (65).....	2 50
	9.	Ruffin (320).....	5 80
		Gen. E. G. Williams (Waynesville, Mo.).....	1 00
	11.	Gratiot (203).....	4 20
		Stonewall Jackson (1593).....	4 80
	16.	R. E. Lee (1314).....	3 00
	18.	Denison (885).....	2 00
	19.	McElhaney (835).....	8 90
	22.	Lt.-Col. W. R. Shannon (Fowler, Cal.).....	2 50
		Maj. G. G. James (Santa Ana, Cal.).....	2 50
		John D. Traynor (590).....	3 00
	27.	Cary Whitaker (1053).....	1 80
	28.	Johnston Edwards (1351).....	1 90
	29.	Maj. John L. Jackson (Colusa, Cal.).....	2 50
Oct.	3.	Gen. J. S. Marmaduke (554).....	4 00
		Col. E. B. Holloway (533).....	6 00
	6.	Geo. E. Pickett (204).....	8 00
		Maj.-Gen. A. C. Trippe (Baltimore, Md.).....	20 00
	11.	Mount Zion (1595).....	4 60
		Velasco (592).....	2 50
		David Williams (1563).....	9 40
	14.	O. A. Lee (918).....	5 80
		Jas. F. Preston (1346).....	3 00
		Ivanhoe (1507).....	1 50
	17.	Harmonson West (651).....	4 20
	19.	Cabell-Graves (1218).....	20 00
		Westmoreland (980).....	10 00
		Stuart-Hairston (1511).....	9 00
	20.	J. H. Berry (828).....	2 40
		John M. Kell (1032).....	12 00
		Haller (192).....	1 50
	28.	C. V. Soldiers Assn. (1094).....	4 00
	30.	W. J. Hoke (1596).....	5 00
		Bill Harris (1149).....	6 50
Nov.		Catawba (162).....	4 00
		Page-Puller (512).....	6 80
		Wm. Terry (1022).....	11 00
	31.	Ross-Ruble (1558).....	2 60
		Decatur County (1043).....	5 30
	1.	John L. Barnett (1114).....	4 80
	4.	Brig. Gen. W. C. Ratcliffe, Little Rock, Ark.).....	1 00
	6.	Coweta (1161).....	2 70
	13.	Bledsoe (679).....	8 40



Nov. 13.	Columbia County (1597).....	4 50
	Stonewall Jackson (1559).....	1 20
	Jefferson (826).....	6 00
	G. G. Dibreil (1171).....	2 00
14.	Fletcher Smith (769).....	2 00
	Maj. Gen. Thos. L. Singleton (Colusa, Cal.).....	1 00
16.	John T. Jones (952).....	4 00
	Jeff Davis (843).....	3 00
20.	Ben T. DuVal (146).....	2 00
23.	Maj. W. J. Murphy (Donaldsonville, La.).....	1 00
	Fred N. Ogden (247).....	6 00
	J. J. Beeson (1598).....	2 00
27.	Avery McDowell (1552).....	11 50
	Robinson Springs (396).....	2 50
29.	Beauregard (1205).....	6 20
	Tolar (1587).....	2 00
	Dixie (1594).....	2 00
	Maj.-Gen. Paul A. Fusz (Philipsburg, Mont.).....	1 00
Dec. 4.	Col. Pembroke Senteny (739).....	4 00
	Stonewall Jackson (1217).....	1 00
7.	C. J. Batchelor (1272).....	2 00
11.	Col. Pembroke Senteny (739).....	2 00
	Bandera (643).....	6 00
12.	Capt. Wm. L. Ritter (Baltimore, Md.).....	2 50
	Stonewall Jackson (427).....	2 90
13.	Goss-Grigsby (1515).....	2 60

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Total Receipts.....\$6,508 80

Balance on hand (as per report December 31, 1904.... 489 06

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Total.....\$6,997 86

#### Classified.

Officers' Dues.....	\$1,208 25
Camp Dues.....	4,596 35
Commissions .....	26 00
Donations .....	647 70
Sale of Documents.....	30 50

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\$6,508 80



*Disbursements.*

Jan. 9.	Voucher No.	231	\$ 16 00
10.	"	232	33 00
15.	"	233	15 25
24.	"	234	9 75
31.	"	235	21 83
	"	236	310 00
Feb. 1.	"	237	55 00
	"	238	3 25
10.	"	239	8 00
15.	"	240	26 80
	"	241	4 87
	"	242	1 80
28.	"	243	34 92
	"	244	260 00
Mar. 1.	"	245	55 00
21.	"	246	8 05
31.	"	247	33 25
	"	248	260 00
Apl. 1.	"	249	55 00
4.	"	250	31 15
	"	251	37 50
	"	252	3 75
17.	"	253	5 27
18.	"	254	8 90
20.	"	255	125 00
26.	"	256	34 25
27.	"	257	82 00
30.	"	258	260 00
	"	259	35 65
May 1.	"	260	55 00
5.	"	261	15 00
	"	262	3 85
15.	"	263	16 35
18.	"	264	4 23
22.	"	265	24 00
31.	"	266	93 35
	"	267	260 00
	"	268	2 70
June 1.	"	269	6 90
	"	270	55 00
6.	"	271	8 15
	"	272	65 50
8.	"	273	9 90
20.	"	274	59 20
	"	275	6 75
24.	"	276	15 90
28.	"	277	4 70





30.	"	278.....	66 85
	"	279.....	260 00
July 1.	"	280.....	55 00
10.	"	281.....	19 50
	"	282.....	41 00
31.	"	283.....	50 75
	"	284.....	260 00
Aug. 1.	"	285.....	55 00
	"	286.....	14 50
11.	"	287.....	2 75
24.	"	288.....	13 60
31.	"	289.....	260 00
	"	290.....	27 00
Sept. 2.	"	291.....	55 00
13.	"	292.....	29 00
	"	293.....	12 70
30.	"	294.....	260 00
	"	295.....	55 00
Oct. 28.	"	296.....	17 00
31.	"	297.....	28 95
	"	298.....	260 00
23.	"	299.....	216 60
Nov. 1.	"	300.....	55 00
11.	"	301.....	12 00
2.	"	302.....	411 80
10.	"	303.....	10 00
20.	"	304.....	7 20
30.	"	305.....	75 45
	"	306.....	260 00
Dec. 1.	"	307.....	55 00
4.	"	308.....	24 00
21.	"	309.....	6 00
31.	"	310.....	55 00
	"	311.....	34 10
	"	312.....	66 00
	"	313.....	4 80
	"	314.....	25 30
	"	315.....	5 71
	"	316.....	22 25
	"	317.....	400 00
	"	318.....	87 93
	"	319.....	260 00

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Total Expenditures.....\$6,478 96  
Balance in Bank this date..... 518 90

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TOTAL..\$6,997 86



## Classified.

Salaries (including amounts paid for extra help at, and immediately preceding the Reunion).....	\$3,170 00
Printing .....	1,739 70
Postage .....	536 38
Rent .....	660 00
Miscellaneous .....	372 88
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\$6,478 96

OFFICIAL:

*Wm. E. Mickle.*

*Adj't-Gen'l and Chief of Staff.*

New Orleans, Dec. 31, 1905.

We, the undersigned, a sub-committee of the Finance Committee, have examined the foregoing account of the Adjutant-General, carefully checking each item, verifying the footings, and comparing the expenditures enumerated with the vouchers submitted for examination, and find the same correct in every particular. Accompanying the report is a certified statement from the Cashier of the Bank of Orleans, that the balance represented on hand is actually on deposit to the credit of the United Confederate Veterans, subject to check.

FRED. L. ROBERTSON,

*Secretary.*

PHILIP H. FALL,

V. Y. COOK,

BENNETT H. YOUNG.



# REPORT

OF

MAJ. GEN. WM. E. MICKLE,

ADJUTANT GENERAL AND CHIEF OF STAFF,

ON

## DELINQUENT CAMPS.

---

HE REPORTS THE NUMBERS, NAMES AND POSTOFFICES OF OVER **FOUR HUNDRED** THAT HAVE PAID NOTHING FOR YEARS TOWARDS THE SUPPORT OF THE FEDERATION. TO SUPPLY THEM WITH THE LITERATURE FROM THE HEADQUARTERS HAS CAUSED A CASH OUTLAY OF OVER \$3,000.00. HE RECOMMENDS THAT UNLESS THEY MAKE SETTLEMENT IN NINETY DAYS THEIR CHARTERS BE DECLARED FORFEITED, AND THEIR NAMES ERASED FROM THE ROSTER OF THE ORDER.



# REPORT

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Letter from Major General William E. Mickle,  
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, in  
Reference to Delinquent Camps.

HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }  
NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 3, 1906. }

*General Stephen D. Lee, General Commanding United Confederate Veterans, Columbus, Miss.:*

GENERAL,—I beg most respectfully to call your attention to the subjoined list of Camps. If you will take the pains to examine into the standing of these Camps, you will find that a few have paid no dues into the Treasury of the Order for five years, while many have made no contribution for a much longer period.

In view of the fact that it requires a cash outlay to send mail to these Camps, aggregating for the period covered by their failure to pay dues, to about \$3,000.00, I feel that in justice to those Camps who keep up their dues, some steps should be taken to save this heavy drain on the funds of these Headquarters. I therefore suggest that the following *Resolution* be submitted to the Convention to be held in the City of New Orleans, 25, 26, 27 April, proximo, viz.:

“*Resolved*, that the Adjutant General of this Federation be and is hereby instructed to notify each of the Camps enumerated on the List submitted to this Convention, that unless some settlement is made of the debts due by them within ninety days from date, their Charters will be declared forfeited and their names erased from the Roster.”

Respectfully submitted,

*Wm. E. Mickle.*

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*



# LIST OF CAMPS.

NO.	NAME	LOCATION	OWHS
33	R. L. Gibson	Evergreen, La.	11 years.
53	Geo. T. Ward	Palmetto, Fla.	15 "
63	Jos. E. Johnston	Corpus Christi, Tex.	9 "
69	Taylor County	Abilene, Tex.	15 "
73	W. J. Hardee	Wichita Falls, Tex.	15 "
82	Rosser	Mt. Enterprise, Tex.	15 "
85	Erath & Comanche	Dublin, Tex.	15 "
101	Ben Hardin Helm	Lawrenceburg, Ky.	Disbanded.
112	Shropshire-Upton	Columbus, Tex.	10 years.
133	Jno. B. Gordon	Canton, Tex.	11 "
136	Tom Green	Hempstead, Tex.	8 "
138	F. R. Lubbock	Lubbock, Tex.	6 "
145	Geo. D. Manion	Kaufman, Tex.	9 "
174	A. P. Thompson	Paducah, Ky.	11 "
180	James Longstreet	Macon, Miss.	8 "
184	John R. Cooke	West Point, Va.	10 "
186	Roger W. Hanson	Winchester, Ky.	Absorbed.
194	Ben McCulloch	Greenwood, Ark.	12 years.
195	John Donaldson	Oakville, Tex.	6 "
198	Lone Star	Emma, Tex.	13 "
199	Stonewall	Hackett City, Ark.	14 "
206	Ringgold	Ringgold, Ga.	13 "
209	John Wallace	Van Buren, Ark.	14 "
210	Magruder-Ewell	Williamsburg, Va.	9 "
211	J. E. B. Stuart	Reams' Station, Va.	13 "
214	J. Warren Grigsby	Danville, Ky.	6 "
223	Springville	Springville, Ala.	11 "
225	Wilson County	Floresville, Tex.	" "
227	Frank Terry	Richmond, Tex.	8 "
230	Jeff Davis	Jacksonville, Fla.	13 "
232	Albert S. Johnston	Flemingsburg, Ky.	8 "
236	Auburn	Auburn, Ala.	10 "
242	Emmet Lynch	Cuero, Tex.	11 "
244	Patton Anderson	Juno, Fla.	12 "
245	Hall County	Memphis, Tex.	12 "
256	Harper	Andalusia, Ala.	12 "
257	Collingsworth County	Wellington, Tex.	10 "
260	Joe Wheeler	Bridgeport, Ala.	6 "
263	W. N. Estes	Fort Payne, Ala.	12 "
271	Stephen D. Lee	Maben, Miss.	11 "
273	Preveaux	Cisco, Tex.	12 "
276	Henry W. Cox	Rockford, Ala.	13 "
280	General Hood	Ripley, Tex.	13 "
287	Sul Ross	New Boston, Tex.	12 "
288	Geo. R. Reeves	Whitesboro, Tex.	13 "
296	Parson's Tex. Cav. Brig.	Waxahachie, Tex.	13 "
303	Colquitt	St. Petersburg, Fla.	12 "
304	Benevolent Ex-Con. Assn.	Jerseyville, Ill.	12 "
306	Beauregard	Collingsville, Tex.	11 "
307	Brooks	Daingerfield, Tex.	11 "
308	St. Clair	Asheville, Ala.	12 "
309	Chas. F. Fisher	Salisbury, N. C.	13 "
310	A. A. Greene	Lafayette, Ala.	10 "
311	Scott Statham	Winona, Miss.	Absorbed.
313	James Deshler	Tuscumbia, Ala.	10 years.
316	Randolph	Wedowee, Ala.	13 "



NO.	NAME	LOCATION	OWES
326	Junius Daniel	Littleton, N. C.	10 years.
329	Lee	Oxford, Ala	10 "
337	Benson	Anderson, S. C.	7 "
339	Woodruff	Greensboro, Ala	12 "
342	Gen. W. P. Lowry	New Albany, Miss.	9 "
346	Marion County	Hamilton, Ala	12 "
349	Sam'l L. Adams	Greenville, Ala	13 "
351	Capt. W. A. Handley	Abner, Ala	12 "
356	McLeroy	Strand, Ala	11 "
358	O'Neal	Vernon, Ala	13 "
359	Wiggonton	Edwardsville, Ala	10 "
360	R. Q. Mills	Aurora, Tex	7 "
362	Stonewall	Alford, Tex	12 "
363	Pat Cleburne	Paradise, Tex	11 "
364	Morgan	Jacksboro, Tex	12 "
365	Hughes	Jacksboro, Tex	5 "
370	R. H. G. Gaines	Lower Peach Tree, Ala	10 "
371	L. Q. C. Lamar	Santa Ana, Tex	13 "
372	Robt. E. Lee	Pearce's Mill, Ala	13 "
373	Leander McFarland	Thomasville, Ala	7 "
375	Clay County Vet. Assn	Greenway, Ark	13 "
376	Alfred Johnston	Benton, Ky	13 "
378	Stewart	Piedmond, Ala	11 "
380	Ozark	Ozark, Ala	13 "
381	Col. Garrett	Summerfield, Ala	13 "
392	J. C. Hodges	Gordonville, Tex	10 "
393	South Prairie	South Prairie, Tex	13 "
395	Alexandria	Alexandria, Ala	12 "
397	Perot	Campti, La	8 "
399	Glymphville	Glymphville, S. C	7 "
406	Calhoun Co. Confed. Vets	Morgan, Ga	11 "
408	A. A. Russels	Madison Station, Ala	9 "
412	Wolf Creek	Pickens, S. C	7 "
415	Ex-Confederates	Guin, Ala	13 "
418	Horry	Bucksville, S. C	7 "
419	Millican	Carnesville, Ga	8 "
420	Rabun County Confed. Vets	Clayton, Ga	13 "
421	Pike County Confed. Vets	Zebulon, Ga	12 "
428	Walter Bragg	Prescott, Ark	9 "
431	J. E. Johnston	Wooster, Ark	13 "
432	D. Wyatt Aiken	Greenwood, S. C	6 "
434	Frank Cheatham	Coalburg, Ala	9 "
437	Deane	Duncan, S. C	6 "
440	Jackson County	Jefferson, Ga	8 "
446	Hampshire	Romney, W. Va	9 "
447	Eli Hufstedler	Pocahontas, Ark	5 "
450	Hampton	Hyman, S. C	7 "
455	Oxford	Oxford, Ark	13 "
459	Force	Brookwood, Ala	12 "
460	Major James Parrot	Morley, Mo	11 "
466	Lindsey	Fayette, Ala	12 "
467	Forrest	Walnut Grove, Ala	9 "
474	Barney	Lake Butler, Fla	13 "
475	Jeff Davis	Birmingham, Ala	6 "
477	Chattahoochee County	Cussata, Ga	13 "
480	Watts	Sprague Junction, Ala	9 "
482	Hood	S. Canadian, Ind. Ter	10 "
486	Ruffin	Burlington, N. C	9 "
492	Joe Wheeler	Bangor, Ala	12 "
493	Barbour County	Clayton, Ala	7 "





NO.	NAME	LOCATION	OWES
496.	Montevallo	Montevallo, Ala.	12 years.
498.	Emanuel Finley	Calera, Ala.	11 "
500.	Alexander Young	Frederick, Md.	10 "
503.	Stonewall	Dayton, Fla.	" "
505.	Confed. Surv. Assn.	Walcott, Ark.	12 "
506.	Confed. Surv.	Gainesville, Ark.	12 "
507.	Joe Johnston	Jonesboro, Ark.	11 "
519.	Spaulding County	Griffin, Ga.	5 "
524.	Confed. Surv. Assn.	Socorro, N. Mex.	11 "
525.	Confederate Veteran	Largo, N. Mex.	12 "
526.	Mountain Remnant	Burnet, Tex.	10 "
529.	Confed. Surv. Assn.	Bucksville, S. C.	7 "
530.	Croft	Zachary, La.	12 "
532.	J. E. B. Stewart	Rocky Comfort, Ark.	10 "
535.	Jack Hendricks	McKay, S. C.	7 "
536.	Elbert Bland	Bradley, S. C.	7 "
539.	Daniel S. Donelson	Gallatin, Tenn.	8 "
541.	Mooreville	Mooreville, Mo.	9 "
545.	Gen. T. M. Scott	Minden, La.	8 "
547.	Sterling Price	Odessa, Mo.	6 "
549.	Albert Sidney Johnston	Indianola, Miss.	11 "
550.	Sam Cammack	Clarksdale, Miss.	10 "
562.	Sam Benton	Byhalia, Miss.	11 "
564.	Albert Sidney Johnston	Dublin, Tex.	11 "
567.	Holly Pond	Holly Pond, Ala.	6 "
568.	Bridgeport	Bridgeport, Tex.	8 "
569.	Bastrop	Bastrop, Tex.	8 "
576.	Douglas-Cooper	Antlers, Ind. Ter.	9 "
578.	R. M. Hinson	Bastrop, La.	7 "
579.	W. N. Pendleton	Deport, Tex.	8 "
584.	Private Rufe Wood	Glen Rose, Tex.	9 "
589.	Hood	Logansport, La.	9 "
591.	Confederate Veteran	Douglassville, Tex.	11 "
594.	Val Verde	Pleasanton, Tex.	11 "
597.	H. H. Boone	Goliad, Tex.	10 "
598.	G. B. Gerald	Bosqueville, Tex.	10 "
599.	San Jacinto	Cold Springs, Tex.	10 "
600.	Richard Coke	Robert Lee, Tex.	8 "
601.	J. N. Boren	Strawn, Tex.	10 "
603.	J. E. B. Stuart	Trinity, Tex.	10 "
604.	Barto	Yoakum, Tex.	8 "
605.	Schuyler Sutton	Angelo, Tex.	10 "
606.	Austin County	Bellville, Tex.	9 "
608.	P. P. Porter	Conroe, Tex.	8 "
609.	P. C. Woods	San Marcos, Tex.	8 "
610.	Rockport	Rockport, Texas.	10 "
613.	John Benson	Miami, Mo.	8 "
614.	Lane	Lufkin, Tex.	9 "
615.	Marmaduke	Butler, Mo.	9 "
616.	John S. Ford	Del Rio, Tex.	8 "
622.	Confederate Veteran	Gilmer, Tex.	11 "
624.	San Felipe	Sealy, Tex.	9 "
626.	E. P. Pickett	Liberty, Tex.	10 "
631.	Montgomery	Montgomery, La.	9 "
644.	A. S. Johnston	Ryan, Ind. Ter.	9 "
646.	Upshur County	Gilmer, Tex.	11 "
647.	Albert Sidney Johnston	Llamo, Tex.	10 "
650.	Mexico	Mexico, Mo.	10 "
653.	Hardee	Bend, Tex.	6 "
659.	John S. Bowen	St. Louis, Mo.	9 "



NO.	NAME	LOCATION	OWES
496.	Montevallo.	Montevallo, Ala	12 years.
498.	Emanuel Finley	Calera, Ala	11 "
500.	Alexander Young	Frederick, Md	10 "
503.	Stonewall	Dayton, Fla	" "
505.	Confed. Surv. Assn.	Walcott, Ark	12 "
506.	Confed. Surv.	Gainesville, Ark	12 "
507.	Joe Johnston	Jonesboro, Ark	11 "
519.	Spaulding County	Griffin, Ga	5 "
524.	Confed. Surv. Assn.	Socorro, N. Mex	11 "
525.	Confederate Veteran	Largo, N. Mex	12 "
526.	Mountain Remnant	Burnet, Tex	10 "
529.	Confed. Surv. Assn.	Bucksville, S. C	7 "
530.	Croft	Zachary, La	12 "
532.	J. E. B. Stewart	Rocky Comfort, Ark	10 "
535.	Jack Hendricks.	McKay, S. C	7 "
536.	Elbert Bland	Bradley, S. C	7 "
539.	Daniel S. Donelson	Gallatin, Tenn	8 "
541.	Mooreville	Mooreville, Mo	9 "
545.	Gen. T. M. Scott	Minden, La	8 "
547.	Sterling Price	Odessa, Mo	6 "
549.	Albert Sidney Johnston	Indianola, Miss.	11 "
550.	Sam Cammack	Clarksdale, Miss	10 "
562.	Sam Benton	Byhalia, Miss.	11 "
564.	Albert Sidney Johnston	Dublin, Tex	11 "
567.	Holly Pond	Holly Pond, Ala	6 "
568.	Bridgeport	Bridgeport, Tex	8 "
569.	Bastrop	Bastrop, Tex	8 "
576.	Douglas-Cooper	Antlers, Ind. Ter	9 "
578.	R. M. Hinson	Bastrop, La	7 "
579.	W. N. Pendleton	Deport, Tex.	8 "
584.	Private Rufe Wood	Glen Rose, Tex	9 "
589.	Hood	Logansport, La	9 "
591.	Confederate Veteran	Douglassville, Tex.	11 "
594.	Val Verde	Pleasanton, Tex	11 "
597.	H. H. Boone	Goliad, Tex	10 "
598.	G. B. Gerald	Bosqueville, Tex	10 "
599.	San Jacinto	Cold Springs, Tex.	10 "
600.	Richard Coke	Robert Lee, Tex	8 "
601.	J. N. Boren	Strawn, Tex	10 "
603.	J. E. B. Stuart	Trinity, Tex	10 "
604.	Barto	Yoakum, Tex	8 "
605.	Schuyler Sutton	Angelo, Tex	10 "
606.	Austin County	Bellville, Tex	9 "
608.	P. P. Porter	Conroe, Tex	8 "
609.	P. C. Woods	San Marcos, Tex	8 "
610.	Rockport	Rockport, Texas	10 "
613.	John Benson	Miami, Mo	8 "
614.	Lane	Lufkin, Tex.	9 "
615.	Marmaduke	Butler, Mo	9 "
616.	John S. Ford	Del Rio, Tex	8 "
622.	Confederate Veteran	Gilmer, Tex	11 "
624.	San Felipe	Sealy, Tex	9 "
626.	E. P. Pickett	Liberty, Tex	10 "
631.	Montgomery	Montgomery, La	9 "
644.	A. S. Johnston	Ryan, Ind. Ter.	9 "
646.	Upshur County	Gilmer, Tex	11 "
647.	Albert Sidney Johnston	Llamo, Tex	10 "
650.	Mexico	Mexico, Mo	10 "
653.	Hardee	Bend, Tex	6 "
659.	John S. Bowen	St. Louis, Mo	9 "



NO.	NAME	LOCATION	OWES
667	Texas	Chicota, Tex.	10 years.
669	Peyton N. Hale	Independence, Va.	7 "
672	Confederate Veteran	So. Pittsburg, Tenn.	11 "
673	Harry Gilmore	Towson, Md.	11 "
674	Confederate Veteran	Wilton, Ark.	11 "
689	Monroe County	Paris, Mo.	Absorbed.
694	Jasper County	Heidelberg, Miss.	11 years.
696	John T. Hughes	Plattsburg, Mo.	11 "
699	Kerrville	Kerrville, Tex.	6 "
700	Appomattox	Appomattox, Va.	11 "
701	North	North, S. C.	6 "
706	Dale	Dale, Okla.	10 "
710	Gen. Pap Sterling Price	Keytesville, Mo.	10 "
712	Crow	Farmington, Mo.	9 "
713	Jos. Wright Crump	Harrison, Ark.	Disbanded.
715	Windsor Guards	Windsor, Mo.	10 years.
719	J. C. Wood	Ringgold, Tex.	11 "
720	Niemyer-Shaw	Berkley, Va.	11 "
721	Gen. J. A. Walker	Pulaski City, Va.	10 "
723	Shacklett	Memphis, Mo.	10 "
727	Capt. Silus R. Crispin	Richmond, Mo.	9 "
732	S. Irvine Walker	St. Stephens, S. C.	7 "
734	Col. David Shanks	Belton, Mo.	9 "
736	Forsyth	Cumming, Ga.	11 "
737	Gen. D. M. Frost	Fulton, Mo.	9 "
740	Lee's Summit	Lee's Summit, Mo.	9 "
741	Jim Tillman	Parksville, S. C.	7 "
744	J. G. Shockley	Vienna, Mo.	10 "
750	Lane-Diggs	Mathews, Va.	8 "
754	Emmett McDonald	Pineville, Mo.	9 "
755	Jim Hagood	Allendale, S. C.	7 "
760	Capt. Ed. Ward	Lamar, Mo.	10 "
761	Ben Holmes	Greenville, Mo.	10 "
762	Gen. N. B. Forrest	Eminence, Mo.	10 "
764	Jas. Mitchell	Saluda, S. C.	7 "
775	Geo. H. Steuart	Anapolis, Md.	9 "
779	Col. Sol. G. Kitchen	Dexter, Mo.	10 "
783	Hart	Blacksburg, S. C.	7 "
787	Gen. Jas. H. McBride	Houston, Mo.	11 "
788	Gen. R. E. Lee	Cabool, Mo.	11 "
789	Col. Wm. Jeffers	Marble Hill, Mo.	11 "
790	S. S. Harris	Jackson, Mo.	10 "
791	Col. Amos C. Riley	New Madrid, Mo.	11 "
799	Glenville	Glenville, Miss.	10 "
801	Jackson	Harrelson, S. C.	7 "
802	Confederate Veteran	Mt. Vernon, Ga.	10 "
805	Capt. Lowe	Fredericktown, Mo.	9 "
808	Buchel	Mathis, Tex.	9 "
809	Confederate Veteran	Mabel Vale, Ark.	11 "
811	Col. Joe Kelly	Cuba, Mo.	11 "
812	Healy Claybrook	Freeshade, Va.	9 "
813	Sam. McGowan	Donald, S. C.	7 "
815	Telfair	McRae, Ga.	10 "
817	Dick Taylor	Bunceton, Mo.	7 "
822	J. D. Graham	Hagood, S. C.	7 "
824	T. W. West	Travelers' Rest, S. C.	7 "
829	Gordon	Gundee, Ga.	11 "
847	Fons Rogers	Gibson, Ga.	10 "
849	Drysdale	Snow Hill, N. C.	7 "
850	Jack McCurtin	Talihina, Ind. Ter.	8 "





NO.	NAME	LOCATION	OWES
853.	Mike Foster	Union, W. Va	8 years.
854.	W. B. Newton	Ashland, Va	6 "
855.	Pelham	Cedar Springs, Ala	10 "
857.	Pendleton	Franklin, W. Va	9 "
861.	McIntosh	Evansville, Ark	10 "
865.	Joe Johnston	Moorefield, Ark	8 "
866.	Henry Roberts	Leakesville, Miss	8 "
868.	Crawford County	Knoxville, Ga	7 "
869.	Robert Jones	Powhatan, Ark	9 "
870.	Confederate Veteran	Black Rock, Ark	10 "
871.	A. M. Davis	Baywood, Va	10 "
872.	Linville Perkins	White Top, Va	10 "
873.	Pocahontas	Marlington, W. Va	10 "
875.	Gibbs	Inman, S. C	7 "
877.	Hardy County	Moorefield, W. Va	8 "
879.	Stonewall Jackson	Beverly, W. Va	6 "
887.	R. E. Lee	Charleston, W. Va	9 "
888.	Guthrie	Alpine, Tex	7 "
893.	Whit Kilpatrick	Seneca, S. C	7 "
895.	Haskell	Westminster, S. C	7 "
897.	Sam. Checote	Muscogee, Ind. Ter.	9 "
900.	S. S. Stanton	Gainsboro, Tenn	10 "
901.	Crockett Childers	Walnut Ridge, Ark	9 "
904.	Betts-Ball-Stokes	Heathsville, Va	9 "
905.	Chichester	Enoree, S. C	7 "
910.	Thos. W. Armstrong	Somerville, Tenn	9 "
914.	Confederate Veteran	Marion, N. C	9 "
917.	Frank Ragsdale	Manchester, Tenn	9 "
920.	Fort Mill	Fort Mill, S. C	7 "
922.	Ledbetter	Guyton, S. C	6 "
924.	Confederate Veteran	Tryon, N. C	10 "
926.	Confederate Veteran	Rattlesnake, Tenn	10 "
927.	Confederate Veteran	West Point, Tenn	10 "
931.	Henry Havron	Jasper, Tenn	8 "
935.	Fox Springs	Fox Springs, Tenn	7 "
937.	Confederate Veteran	Stay P. O., La	10 "
938.	Confederate Veteran	Naples, Tex	10 "
940.	Sam. Davis	Marion, Ky	9 "
948.	Confederate Veteran	Wagoner, Ind. Ter	10 "
949.	Moffet Poage	Marlinton, W. Va	7 "
955.	Confederate Veteran	Franklin, N. C	10 "
956.	Confederate Veteran	Murphy, N. C	10 "
957.	Thos. G. Glover	Douglasville, Ga	8 "
960.	David G. Burnet	Burnet, Tex	8 "
961.	Bertram	Bertram, Tex	Absorbed.
963.	Confederate Veteran	Martinsburg, Va	10 years.
964.	Johnson County	Wrightsville, Ga	10 "
967.	Pat Cleburne	Cookeville, Tenn	9 "
968.	M. C. Butler	Poverty Hill, S. C	6 "
969.	Gen. Wm. Phillips	Ellijay, Ga	7 "
978.	Confederate Veteran	Vance, Ga	9 "
979.	Confederate Veteran	Brooken, Ind. Ter	10 "
982.	Gwinnett County	Lawrenceville, Ga	5 "
993.	Confederate Veteran	Petersburg, Tenn	10 "
994.	McMillan	Decaturville, Tenn	9 "
996.	Confederate Veteran	Junction City, Tex	10 "
997.	Warren McDonald	Union City, Tenn	9 "
999.	New Hope	Dallas, Ga	8 "
1003.	Henry M. Ashby	Middlesboro, Ky	9 "
1004.	Eagle	England, Ark	9 "





NO.	NAME	LOCATION	OWRS
1005.	A. S. Bouknight	Cloud's Creek, S. C	7 years.
1007.	Standwatie	Berwyn, Ind. Ter	10 "
1009.	Cloud	Cloudchief, Okla	9 "
1010.	Ben McCullough	Stillwater, Okla	7 "
1012.	Confederate Veteran	Chandler, Okla	10 "
1013.	Geo. O. Dawson	Greensboro, Ga	6 "
1016.	Confederate Veteran	Capleville, Tenn	10 "
1023.	Fitzhugh Lee	Aspen, Colo	10 "
1024.	John R. Neal	Rockwood, Tenn	9 "
1026.	Murray Association	Baltimore, Md	10 "
1028.	Tatnall County	Glennville, Ga	7 "
1029.	Stonewall Jackson	River View, S. C	7 "
1034.	Jno. C. Breckinridge	Oakland, Ind. Ter	8 "
1038.	H. H. Harper	Latimer, S. C	7 "
1039.	John H. Kelley	Melbourne, Ark	8 "
1041.	Loring	Mannsville, Ind. Ter	7 "
1042.	John S. Hoffman	Greenbank, W. Va	9 "
1047.	Hawkins	Locksburg, Ark	9 "
1051.	R. S. Ewell	Addison, W. Va	9 "
1052.	Beauregard	Hackers' Valley, W. Va	9 "
1054.	Gholston-Montgomery	Planter, Ga	8 "
1058.	Bratton	Crosbyville, S. C	7 "
1059.	Geo. W. Murphy	Sheridan, Ark	8 "
1061.	Confederate Veteran	West Union, S. C	7 "
1063.	A. C. Haskell	Killians' S. C	6 "
1064.	Wade Hampton	McCormick, S. C	7 "
1066.	M. C. Butler	Messers, S. C	7 "
1067.	W. T. Tatom	Mt. Carmel, S. C	7 "
1068.	John W. Hearst	Troy, S. C	7 "
1069.	Robert Boyd	Antreville, S. C	7 "
1071.	Stonewall	Salisbury, Mo	7 "
1073.	Battle Ground	Ragnant, Ga	8 "
1077.	Joe Shelby	Taneyville, Mo	9 "
1079.	Pat Lyon	Ball Ground, Ga	7 "
1081.	Gibson	Grantsville, W. Va	8 "
1086.	M. T. Owen	Lebanon, S. C	7 "
1088.	Skid Harris	Woodstock, Ga	7 "
1092.	Wier Boyd	Dawsonville, Ga	8 "
1096.	Reynolds	Reynolds, Ga	8 "
1097.	Confederate Veteran	Athens, Tenn	9 "
1104.	The Auk Masters	Hartwell, Ga	7 "
1106.	Albert Sidney Johnston	Greenwood, Tex	11 "
1108.	Quitman County	Georgetown, Ga	9 "
1110.	Bradley T. Johnson	Leonardtown, Md	6 "
1112.	Maj. Frank Hill	Phoenix, Ala	9 "
1113.	Maj. Frank Hill	Iva, S. C	7 "
1120.	Confederate Veteran	Morris, Ala	9 "
1123.	Reed	Austill, Ga	6 "
1124.	Wright	Watkinsville, Ga	8 "
1127.	Capt. T. J. Butt	Blairsville, Ga	8 "
1128.	Confederate Veteran	Neches, Tex	9 "
1129.	Harris County	Hamilton, Ga	10 "
1131.	Wilcox County	Rochelle, Ga	8 "
1132.	Confederate Veteran	Arrapahoe, Okla	8 "
1133.	Confederate Veteran	Earlsboro, Okla	8 "
1134.	Stonewall	Avoca, Okla	6 "
1136.	Campbell County	Palmetto, Ga	8 "
1137.	Sumter	Cleveland, Ga	8 "
1140.	Robert E. Lee	Birmingham, Ala	9 "
1141.	Fitzhugh Lee	Ozark, Ark	8 "



NO.	NAME	LOCATION	OWES
1143.	Stephen Elliott	Estill, S. C.	7 years.
1147.	Confederate Veteran	Raymond, Ark	9 "
1150.	Chas. C. Jones, Jr	Hinesville, Ga	6 "
1152.	Sparks	Sparks, Ga	8 "
1155.	Confederate Veteran	Elrod, N. C	9 "
1157.	Union	Bronson, Fla	9 "
1158.	Rayburn	Decatur, Miss.	7 "
1160.	Confederate Veteran	Kentwood, La	9 "
1163.	Ashby & McGee	Lenoir City, Tenn	6 "
1165.	W. C. Oates	Geneva, Ala	6 "
1172.	Jasper County	Heidelberg, Miss.	8 "
1173.	Confederate Veteran	Benton, Miss	8 "
1174.	Winnie Davis	Kearney, Mo	6 "
1176.	Joë Johnston	Myrtle Springs, Tex.	8 "
1177.	Sam. Davis	Blountsville, Ala	6 "
1178.	Pickens	Jasper, Ga	8 "
1179.	Anderson	Vineyard, Tex.	8 "
1183.	John C. Bruce	Williamston, S. C	7 "
1188.	Jeff Davis	Branchville, S. C	7 "
1189.	Eutaw	Holly Hill, S. C	7 "
1190.	Boston	Boston, Mass.	7 "
1195.	Maxey Gregg	Delemars' Cross Roads, S. C	7 "
1199.	Fair Bluff	Fair Bluff, N. C	8 "
1204.	Confederate Veteran	Utica, Miss.	8 "
1207.	Confederate Veteran	Kingsland, Ga	8 "
1208.	Halifax	S. Boston, Va	7 "
1212.	Gen. Ellison Capers	Monk's Corner, S. C	7 "
1215.	Kaigler	Swansea, S. C	7 "
1216.	Confederate Veteran	Longview, Tex	6 "
1219.	John Jackson	Landsford, S. C	7 "
1223.	Swainsboro	Swainsboro, Ga	7 "
1226.	Col. Edward Bird	Springfield, Ga	6 "
1229.	Bryan County	Clyde, Ga	6 "
1236.	R. H. Glenn	Bethel, S. C	6 "
1237.	Confederate Veteran	Charm, N. C	7 "
1239.	Confederate Veteran	Weatherford, Okla	7 "
1241.	R. F. Hoke	Lumberton, N. C	6 "
1242.	Joe Wheeler	Graham, Ind. Ter.	7 "
1245.	Gates County	Willeyton, N. C	7 "
1250.	Confederate Veteran	Tulu, Tenn	7 "
1257.	Zebulon B. Vance	Troy, N. C	7 "
1268.	Soo-Noo-Kee	Cherokee P. O., N. C	7 "
1269.	Stonewall Jackson	Huntsville, Ark	7 "
1274.	Faulkner	Daphne, Ala	7 "
1275.	Bill Johnston	Weldon, N. C	6 "
1277.	Maurice Thomas Smith	Oxford, N. C	5 "
1286.	Joe Wheeler	Cheyenne, Okla	" "
1296.	Joe Walker	Greer Depot, S. C	6 "
1303.	Osceola	Osceola, Ark	" "
1315.	Pettigrew	Edenton, N. C	6 "
1317.	Albert Pike	Keller, Tex.	" "
1333.	Gibson-McCready	Marion, Va	6 "
1334.	Confederate Veteran	Dundee, Ala	" "
1338.	Johnathan B. Evans	Blacksburg, Va	6 "
1356.	Phil Lee	Shepherdsville, Ky	6 "
1410.	E. S. Rugeley	Bay City, Tex	" "
1427.	Tom Reese	Attalla, Ala	" "
1489.	E. A. Perry	Palmetto, Fla	" "



# REPORT

OF

MAJ. GEN. WM. E. MICKLE,

ADJUTANT GENERAL AND CHIEF OF STAFF,

FOR

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1905.

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GIVING COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENSES, DELINQUENT CAMPS, ETC.

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*He suggests as a matter of economy and justice to paying Camps, that Camps in arrears be dropped from the Roster after due notice; commends Camps and officers for the promptness displayed in payment of dues; congratulates the Order on the low death rate as compared with year 1904.*





## REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }  
NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 23, 1906. }

*General Stephen D. Lee, General Commanding, United Confederate Veterans, Columbus, Miss.:*

GENERAL—I have the honor to present for your information my Report as Adjutant General for the year ending December 31, 1905; and it is a source of sincere pleasure to me that I am able to make the most satisfactory showing that has ever been known in this office since the organization of our Federation.

When I took charge of the office in January, 1903, I found that there were 569 Camps sadly in arrears, which had not contributed anything towards the support of the Federation for a great length of time. This condition of affairs was brought about by the reluctance of my beloved predecessor to make demand on these Camps for the amounts due by them, he not wishing to appear as "dunning" them. I did not share this view, feeling that the debts were just, and should be paid, just as the obligations of a private individual. I at once made claim on these delinquents for the several amounts, and this was followed by others if no response was received. By persistence in this course, I am proud to be able to report that I succeeded in placing in good standing 157 Camps. The remaining 412 I fear are lost beyond recovery; and I have prepared a resolution to be submitted to the New Orleans Convention, looking to dropping them from the Roster if they do not make settlement within a reasonable time. This course is but just to the Camps who keep their dues



paid, for out of these payments, matter is printed and postage paid to send it to the delinquents, aggregating several hundreds of dollars each year.

During the twelve months, Charters have been issued to twenty-five new Camps, distributed as follows: South Carolina, 2; North Carolina, 4; West Virginia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Florida, 1; Alabama, 2; Mississippi, 1; Georgia, 3; Texas 4; Arkansas, 1; Oklahoma, 3; Pacific, 1. This is a most encouraging showing when it is recalled that the war ended over forty years ago and those who were in the Confederate Armies are scattered far and wide over the United States, often not sufficient locating in a given area in adequate numbers to organize a Camp.

I am proud to be able to report that the Camps have paid with as much promptness as in former years, and in greater numbers. Every Camp in the Northwest Division and in the Florida Division last year settled their dues in full; but this year, the former stands alone. The proud position that the Northwest Division occupies in this regard is due in great measure to the unwearying zeal and continuous efforts of Maj. Gen. Paul A. Fusz, the Commander. In many instances the dues of Camps were accompanied by letters full of words of the most encouraging and affectionate nature.

The officers, too, deserve commendation for the alacrity with which they have made settlement of their dues, often remitting in excess of what was claimed.

A touching incident comes from St. Louis, where a *private* who had not been approached for any contribution, heard indirectly that donations were accepted at Headquarters, and asked that he might be *permitted* to remit his share, and sent his check for \$30.00. This goes to show that the "spirit of the sixties" still lives; and that those characteristics which made the Confederate soldier the best fighting machine the world has ever seen, are present to-day in many of the survivors of our armies.



The receipts and disbursements for the year 1905, are classified as follows:

### RECEIPTS.

Camp dues.....	\$4,596 35
Donations from individuals and Camps.....	647 70
Officers dues.....	1,208 25
Commissions.....	26 00
Sale of Documents.....	30 50
	<hr/>
	\$6,508 80

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries (including amounts paid for extra help at and during the Reunion).....	\$3,170 00
Printing.....	1,739 70
Postage.....	536 38
Rent.....	660 00
Miscellaneous.....	372 88
	<hr/>
	\$6,478 96

It is gratifying to be able to state that but few of our leading men have been called from us during the year, making a striking contrast to the large number reported for the year 1904. Major General Joseph Wheeler is he whose death our Confederate associates have been called on to mourn.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

*Wm. E. Mickle.*

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*



# REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CO-OPERATION FOR THE WOMEN'S MEMORIAL.

APRIL 14, 1906.

*Maj.-Gen. Wm. E. Mickle, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

SIR: Your committee of co-operation to assist our Sons in the work which was, in 1904, confided to them, and which they so willingly and nobly assumed—the raising of the funds for the Memorial to the Women of the Confederacy, respectfully submit their report.

At the Louisville Convention, 1905, after reciting the Preamble:

"WHEREAS, At our Reunion of 1904, our federation turned over to the Sons the sacred duty of raising the funds for the Memorial to the Women of the Confederacy; and

"WHEREAS, In so doing we never relinquished our deep and abiding love for the cause, or our intention to aid and assist it by every means in our power; and

"WHEREAS, We have clearly shown this, by our appointment of a committee to co-operate, and by the work which this committee, and many other veterans in all parts of the South, have done during the past year; and

"WHEREAS, It will ever be our most earnest desire to see this tribute paid to our glorious women, and we are most anxious to further co-operate with and give substantial aid to our Sons in the performance of this sacred duty:

It was unanimously *Resolved*:

1st. That each Camp of the United Confederate Veterans, immediately after the adjournment of this Convention and the return home of its delegates, shall appoint a Committee to actively canvass its respective community to raise funds for this Memorial to the Women of the Confederacy, to which noble, worthy and just object this federation has repeatedly and solemnly pledged itself and its comrades;

\* \* \* \* \*

5th. That each Camp is urged to endeavor to raise from its community, as its quota, at the very least, the sum of \$50.

\* \* \* \* \*

Your committee has been in constant correspondence with all the live Camps of our federation, urging them and pleading with them, with considerable labor and much expense, to each do their full duty.





Up to the date of this report—April 14th, 1906—about seventy-five Camps have taken action, collecting some more and some less than the minimum provided in the resolution, \$50; and about nine Camps had previously done their part by subscribing or in assisting in the publication of the Supplements, making a total of about eighty-four Camps which have responded. This meagre result would be discouraging, were it not that our correspondence shows that there are many Camps which are at work, but have not brought their labors to a final issue, and did we not have the hope that the liberal and patriotic efforts made by some of the Camps will, when known, incite the other Camps to action. This encourages us to suggest a continuance of the effort.

It gives us pleasure to submit:

Exhibit "A"—Showing the list of Camps, with the amount of their collections, which have actually sent in the same in money to your Committee, making a total of .....\$1,030.49

The expenses of postage, printing, etc., to keep this matter before the Camps have been heavy, amounting to (vouchers accompanying)..... 254.78

Leaving a net total of .....\$ 775.71

This amount (except \$15.00 sent direct by Camps to Chairman U. S. C. V. Com.) is now on deposit, to the credit of the Chairman of this Committee with the Germania Savings Bank, Charleston, S. C., bearing interest at 4 per cent.

Exhibit "A" also shows the list of Camps, which under the Resolutions, have deposited their collections to the credit of the Chairman, at varying rates of interest, in some banks. These amounts total.....\$ 280.00

This Exhibit also shows collections by one Camp in the form of good notes, payable when the Memorial is an assured success and passed on by a local banker as good ..... 109.50

Exhibit "B".—Shows the list of Camps which have reported collections, but which have neither remitted nor sent Certificate of deposit and also such camps as are known to have funds for this object, available when needed, and also such as have made pledges, deemed as good as the money, making a total of .....\$1,791.10

Exhibit "C".—Shows by States and Divisions the result of the work as reported, in each, to your Committee. It is hoped that much more work has been done, but credit cannot be given



until it is known by report to your Committee. This does not include any work done for Supplements and only such as is done directly under the U. C. V. Resolutions referred to above.

Exhibit "D".—Shows a list of parties, not shown on the Exhibits "A" and "B", who have contributed to the general fund for the Memorial, and is not restricted to contribution under the Resolutions and excepting, 1st, such parties as have inserted advertisements in the various Supplements, and, 2nd, the contributions to the original amount turned over by the U. C. V. to the U. S. C. V. The first are shown in the said Supplements and your Committee regrets that their earnest endeavors have failed to secure the names of the contributors to this original fund.

The Chairman of your Committee was also selected as Special Representative of the Women's Memorial Committee U. S. C. V. He has thus been, most happily, able to bring the influence of both organizations to the furtherance of the noble work. In such capacity, he has had published Supplements to leading papers in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, and it is proposed to publish similar Supplements in the other Southern States.

It gives him great pleasure to say, that he has generally been met by the newspapers in a most liberal manner, they, generally, printing and issuing these Supplements at the actual cost of paper, press work and typesetting. They have made nothing.

These Supplements, as reading matter, are a most valuable collection of historic incidents of what the women of the South did and suffered during the war. Extra copies were printed and a complete set of all the Supplements can be obtained from the Chairman on the payment of \$1.00.

They have been published with these objects:

- 1st. To arouse the sentiment as to the Women's Memorial.
- 2nd. To pay these women an historic and well deserved tribute.
- 3rd. To secure funds for the Memorial and the grand work of securing it.

The Supplements in the following cities are published exclusively by Committees from Camps as follows:

	Netting over.
In Jacksonville, Fla., R. E. Lee Camp, No. 58.....	\$826
In Savannah, Ga., Lafayette McLaws Camp No. 596 and Conf. Vet. Assn. of Savannah, No. 756.....	572
In August, Ga., Confed. Survivors Assn., No. 435.....	145

These Supplements, in other Cities, were published by the Chairman of your Committee, who was most willingly and ably assisted by the Camps or by Veterans, without whom success could not have been achieved.



In Charleston, S. C., Camp Sumter, No. 250, A. Burnett Rhett, No. 767, Palmetto Guard No. 315, and Washington Artillery, No. 1107, gave earnest assistance.

In Columbia, S. C., Camp Houston, No. 389.

In Charlotte, N. C., Camp Mecklenburg, No. 362, assisted most ably.

It would be impossible to name the various Veterans in these and other places, who have given most efficient aid, prominent, however, among them was Dr. Amos Fox, of Atlanta.

### EXHIBIT "A."

*Under U. C. V. Resolutions, 1905.*

*Up to April 14th.*

Cash Received and Deposited at 4% interest with Germania Savings Bank, Charleston, S. C., and Certificates Received for Deposit in various home banks at interest.

Those marked (\*) are such.

#### ALABAMA.

Camp W. K. McAdory . . . . .	157	Bessemer . . . \$	26.50
Gen. Johnston's Lectures . . . . .		Tuscaloosa . .	54.00
Camp W. W. Wadsworth . . . . .	91	*Prattville . .	50.00
" Hobbs . . . . .	400	Athens . . . .	1.00
" W. A. Johnson . . . . .	898	Tuscumbia . .	36.75
" R. H. Powell . . . . .	499	Union Spgs. . .	6 50
			<hr/>
			\$ 174.75

#### ARKANSAS.

Camp James A. Jackson . . . . .	1308	Monticello . . \$	6.00
" Jeff Davis . . . . .	1293	Kingland . . .	25.00
" McIntosh . . . . .	531	*Dardanelle . .	17.00
			<hr/>
			48.00

#### FLORIDA.

Camp Lake Co. C. V. Ass'n. . . . .	279	Tavares . . . . \$	25.00
" Loring . . . . .	1126	Tampa . . . . .	110.00
" Orange Co. . . . .	54	Orlando . . . .	50.00
" Stewart . . . . .	155	Jasper . . . . .	5.00
" G. T. Ward . . . . .	1090	Williston . . .	8.89
" Ward Conf. Vets. . . . .	10	Pensacola . . .	183.00
" Nassau . . . . .	104	Fernandina . .	15.00
			<hr/>
			396.89





## GEORGIA.

Camp Paul J. Semmes .....	823	Thomson ...	\$ 44.25
Dr. W. B. Burroughs .....		Brunswick ..	5.00
Camp P. J. Semmes .....	832	Fayetteville .	5.00
" Gordon .....	1480	Thomaston ..	13.50
" O. A. Lee .....	918	Baxley .....	7.10
" Jno. B. Gordon .....	50	Springplace .	17.35
" West Point Vets. ....	571	*West Point..	50.75

142.95

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

None.

## KENTUCKY.

None.

## LOUISIANA.

Camp Amite City .....	78	Amite City..	\$ 6.00
" Gen. Geo. Moorman. 270		Mandeville ..	1.00

7.00

## MARYLAND.

None.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Camp Beauvoir .....	120	Gulfport ....	\$ 51.25
" Jackson Co. ....	1170	Scranton ....	10.00
" Yazoo .....	176	*Yazoo City ..	50.00
" M. M. Parsons .....	735	*Warrensburg	33.25
" Hattiesburg .....	21	*Hattiesburg	65.00

209.50

## MISSOURI.

Gen. E. G. Williams and			
C. H. Howard .....		Waynesville.	\$ 30.00

30.00

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Camp Henry M. Shaw .....	1304	Narrituck ...	\$ 15.00
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15.00

## NORTHWEST DIVISION.

None.

## OKLAHOMA.

None.

## PACIFIC DIVISION.

None.



## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Camp John Jenkins .....	784	Edisto Isl'd..	\$ 47.75
" Harrison .....	1103	Hampton ...	2.65
" Bernard E. Bee.....	84	Aiken .....	30.75
" Crittenden .....	707	Piedmont ...	53.25
" Stackhouse .....	1575	Latta .....	5.00
			<hr/>
			139.40

## TENNESSEE.

Camp Fred Ault .....	5	Knoxville...	\$ 10.00
" Fitzgerald .....	1284	Paris .....	50.00
" Conf. Hist. Ass'n ...	28	Memphis ...	25.00
" Sam'l V. Fulkerson..	705	Bristol .....	5.00
			<hr/>
			90.00

## TEXAS.

Camp Tom Green.....	169	Weatherf'd..	\$ 5.00
" Welles L. Long .....	299	Marlin .....	33.00
" A. P. Hill .....	269	Texarkana ..	5.00
" J. E. Johnston.....	1444	*Farmersville.	14.00
			<hr/>
			57.00
			<hr/>
			\$1310.49

## IN ADDITION.

Camp H. L. Buck.....	1556	Conway, S.C., adopted the plan of secur- ing agreements to pay when Memorial was an assured success, and sent in of such .....	<hr/>
			\$109.50
			<hr/>
			109.50
			<hr/>
			\$1419.99

## EXHIBIT "B."

*Amounts reported collected, but not remitted to U. C. V. Com. up  
to April 14th, 1906.*

All of these are absolutely good.

## LOUISIANA.

Camp Victor Maurin .....	38	Donaldson ..	\$101.70
			<hr/>
			\$ 101.70

## MISSISSIPPI.

Camp Ben Robertson.....	796	West Point..	\$140.00
" Patrons Union .....	272	Lake .....	60.45
			<hr/>
			200.45



## MISSOURI.

Camp Jasper Co.....	522	Carthage....	\$ 50.00
" Gen. M. M. Parsons.	718	Jefferson Cy.	50.00

100.00

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Camp Lewis Dowd Wyatt..	1533	*Tarboro ....	\$ 25.00
" Norfleet .....	436	†Winston ....	107.45
" Nash Co.....	1412	Rocky Mt....	15.00
" Transylvania Co.....	953	Brevard ....	25.00
" Oscar R. Rand.....	1278	*Holly Spgs..	16.00

188.45

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Camp Ed. Manigault .....	1002	McClellanv..	\$ 50.00
" Stephen Elliott.....	51	†St. Georges.	50.00
" Thos. J. Glover .....	457	Orangeburg .	50.00
" J. H. R. Giles .....	708	Union ... ..	50.00

200.00

## TENNESSEE.

Camp Col. R. M. Russell..	906	Trenton ....	\$ 30.00
" N. B. Forrest .....	4	Chattanooga.	100.00
" Stonewall Jackson...	42	McKenzie...	50.00

180.00

## TEXAS.

Camp Jno. B. Hood.....	103	Austin .....	\$ 50.00
" Sam Lanham.....	1383	*Clarendon ..	10.00
" Jno. C. G. Key .....	156	*Gonzales....	19.50
" C. H. Winkler.....	147	†Corsicana ...	154.00
" A. S. Johnston.....	654	Baird.....	25.00

258.50

## VIRGINIA.

Camp J. E. B. Stuart.....	1001	*Berryville...\$	80.00
" Urquhart Gillette ...	111	Courtland...	50.00
" Wm. Richardson ....	804	Front Royal.	50.00
" Rosser-Gibbons .....	1561	Luray .....	50.00
" G. C. Wharton.....	443	†Radford ....	15.00
" Pickett Buchanan....	1182	Norfolk .....	50.00
" Cabell Graves.....	1218	Danville ....	142.00

## NEW YORK.

*Camp Confederate Veterans....	New York ..	\$125.00	
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125.00

\*These expect to increase their amounts.

\$1791.10

†These have remitted since date of this Report.



## EXHIBIT "C."

*Work reported to have been done under U. C. V. Resolution, 1905,  
Up to April 14, 1906.*

N. B. This does not cover any *other* work or contribution.

	Funds sent in.	Funds reported but not sent in.	Total
Alabama .....	\$174.75	.....	\$174.75
Arkansas .....	48.00	.....	48.00
Florida .....	396.89	.....	396.89
Georgia .....	142.95	.....	142.95
Indian Territory .....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky .....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana .....	7.00	\$101.70	108.70
Maryland .....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi .....	209.50	200.45	409.95
Missouri .....	30.00	100.00	130.00
North Carolina .....	15.00	188.45	203.45
Northwest Division .....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Division .....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina .....	248.90	200.00	448.90
Tennessee .....	90.00	180.00	270.00
Texas .....	57.00	258.50	315.50
Virginia .....	.....	437.00	437.00
West Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....
New York .....	.....	125.00	125.00
	<hr/> \$1419.99	<hr/> \$1791.10	<hr/> \$3211.09

## EXHIBIT "D."

*Amounts contributed to the memorial but not under the U. C. V.  
Resolutions, 1905.*

The action of Camps reported below where in advance of said Resolutions, as was, in fact, most of the amounts so contributed. All of these amounts have been turned over to the Women's Memorial Committee, U. C. V.

## CAMPS.

Camp Sumter No. 250, U. C. V., Charleston, S. C.....	\$ 50.00
* Camp W. P. Lane No. 621, U. C. V., Harshall, Tex.....	25.00
Camp Mecklenburg No. 382, U. C. V., Charlotte, N. C....	50.00
Camp Francis S. Barton, U. S. C. V., Savannah, Ga.....	10.00
Camp Dodson Ramseur Chapter, U. D. C., Concord, N. C..	10.00





## INDIVIDUALS.

Savannah, Ga.—J. M. Barnard .....	\$5.00
Daniel & Carswell .....	5.00
Knoop Frerichs & Co. ....	5.00
Edward Karrow .....	5.00
J. F. Minis & Co. ....	5.00
Jacob Paulsen .....	5.00
J. B. Holst .....	5.00
Henry W. Frost & Co. ....	5.00
Williams & Rauers .....	5.00
H. Vogeman .....	5.00
C. R. Woods .....	5.00
Semmes Hardware Co. ....	5.00
J. W. Fretwell's Sons .....	2.00
V. C. Chemical Co .....	10.00
J. Randolph Anderson .....	5.00
Mutual Fertilizer Co. ....	5.00
Chris P. H. Murphy .....	2.00
Estate Daniel Hogan .....	5.00
W. D. Jones .....	1.00
Mrs. E. F. Fegeas .....	.50
J. C. Manning .....	1.00
J. F. May .....	1.00
Nicholas Lang .....	1.00
Cohen-Kulman Co. ....	1.00
Cash .....	23.00

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117.50

King Hardware Co., Atlanta, Ga. ....	10.00
M. H. Massee, Macon, Ga. ....	10.00
J. H. Oppenheim, Atlanta, Ga .....	5.00
Thos. Eggleston, Atlanta, Ga. ....	5.00
W. H. Cummings, Wilmington, N. C. ....	5.00
J. M. Jones, Asheville, N. C. ....	1.00
S. S. Lynch, Asheville, N. C. ....	.25

Through W. L. Ritter, Baltimore, Md.—

Wm. H. Pope .....	\$1.00
D. Ridgeley Howard .....	1.00



G. W. Booth .....	1.00
F. P. Clark .....	1.00
W. S. Symington .....	1.00
A. C. Glacker .....	2.00
J. R. Wheeler .....	5.00
W. L. Ritter .....	10.00

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\$22.00

Less Expense ..... 5.00

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17.00

#### Charleston, S. C.—

J. F. Condon .....	\$2.00
T. G. Barker .....	5.00
M. R. Rivers .....	2.00
A. W. Riecke .....	1.00

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10.00

Col. Harrison Watts .....	25.00
Boer War Combination .....	75.00
Mrs. David Dreyfous, Greensboro, N. C. ....	10.00
John C. Drewry, Raleigh, N. C. ....	10.00

#### LECTURES.

At Hendersonville, N. C., net .....	12.25
At Jackson, Tenn., net .....	12.00
At Charlotte, N. C., net .....	41.25
At Citronelle, Ala., net .....	40.00

#### NOTES.

Payable when the Memorial is an assured success—

S. V. Pickens, Handersonville, N. C. ....	10.00
D. M. Bourne, Georgetown, S. C. ....	10.00
N. R. Tisdale, Ft. Worth, Tex. ....	25.00
Clinton Barr, Ft. Worth, Tex. ....	25.00
K. M. Van Zandt .....	100.00

Through R. B. Haughton, St. Louis, Mo.—

Lee Merriwether .....	\$10.00
Manton Davis .....	10.00
Walter H. Sanders .....	10.00
W. H. Cocke .....	10.00
Jos. Muller .....	10.00
E. D. Andrews .....	10.00



W. S. Hancock .....	10.00	
C. Andrews .....	10.00	
R. McCulloch .....	10.00	
	<hr/>	90.00
Through Thos. E. Powe, Adj't., St. Louis, Mo.—		
P. B. Gibson .....	\$10.00	
Thos. E. Powe .....	10.00	
H. D. Hughes .....	10.00	
C. D. Francis .....	10.00	
	<hr/>	40.00
Dec. 28—		
F. G. Southgate, Norfolk, Va. ....	15.00	

## SUPPLEMENTS.

Charleston, S. C. ....	725.00
Jacksonville, Fla. ....	826.36
Savannah, Ga. ....	572.75
North Carolina .....	178.00
Augusta .....	145.00
Atlanta .....	432.00
Columbia—not all collected; say.....	600.00

## EXHIBIT "E."

WHEREAS, the Report of the Committee of Co-operation in the work for the Memorial to our glorious Women of the Confederacy shows that up to April 14, 1906, seventy-five Camps have taken action under the Resolutions of the Louisville (1905) Convention and raised their share of the funds for this work, to which should be added nine Camps which had previously or otherwise acted, making a total of eighty-four Camps; and this Report further shows that many Camps have the good work now in progress, but not yet brought to a successful conclusion;

And WHEREAS, it is believed, that the Camps which have so far taken no action, are truly loyal, to the sacred memories of our Confederate Women and desire that their unblemished record shall be preserved through all time and that said Camps will yet make effort to do their share in the work, if time is given them;

And WHEREAS, we Confederate Veterans, treasure the Godlike heroism of the Women of the Confederacy, as a precious heritage which we and our sons and our daughters, are most anxious to transmit to all succeeding generations for instruction and emulation;





*And WHEREAS*, the magnificent prosperity, which now spreads over our fair Southland, is directly attributable to these heroic mothers, who urged us, supported us, shared with us in the desperate struggle to rebuild our ruined fortunes, and whose devoted efforts really laid, or enabled us to lay, the foundation on which is built the good fortune and happiness, we and our children and our entire people to-day enjoy;

*And WHEREAS*, to them is due the training and rearing of the present generation of our sons and our daughters, who are to-day so successfully building on the foundations, their mothers and fathers had laid deep and secure in this the land of our forefathers;

*And WHEREAS*, the entire people of the South are indebted for this, their said prosperity and happiness—a just debt, to these noble women, which debt is universally and cheerfully acknowledged, and we believe, if properly presented, will be, in part at least, honestly paid;

*Therefore, Be It Resolved:*

1st. That the work provided for in the Resolutions of the (1905) convention be carried for ward with renewed energy, until success crowns the effort to honor in such unperishable form, as will transmit to all generations, the sublime heroism, patient devotion, unconquerable fortitude and noble patriotism of the Women of the Confederacy.

2nd. That we invite the entire people of the South to join and show by such assistance in the work that they appreciate the debt they owe these women and that they are honestly willing and ready to pay it.

3rd. That every camp of the U. C. V. which has not yet taken action be and is hereby most solemnly urged, in the name of their Confederate mothers, wives and sisters to immediately join in the grand effort to raise, not from its members, but from the people of its community, who are to-day enjoying the blessings which these women have brought to them, such liberal and generous contributions as may make the Memorial an assured success before another Reunion rolls around. We must all soon answer the roll-call in the great hereafter. Before closing our eyes on this world let us have the supreme satisfaction of knowing that we were neither ungrateful to or neglectful of these Godlike women.

4th. That the Resolutions of the 1905 Convention, on the matter of the Memorial to the women, are hereby re-enacted and continued of force, as to all camps which have not yet taken action thereunder and to such as may desire to continue their work. That each



such camps shall report as soon as it deems its work accomplished, with final report, not later than one month in advance of the date of our next Reunion, to the Chairman of the Committee of Co-operation for the Women's Memorial.

5th. That the Adjt. General shall send copies of this Preamble and these Resolutions to every daily newspaper in the South, requesting their publication and asking their most earnest support in this grand work, i. e., the paying of this just debt the entire people of the South owe the glorious women, enabling us to transmit to all ages the lessons of the devotion to duty, family and country of the women of the Confederacy.

The results of the work of Camp R. E. Lee No. 58, Jacksonville, Fla., places this camp at the head of all the camps of the U. C. V. in their contributions to the Memorial.

Your Committee desires to give hearty thanks to everyone who has aided in their work. They have tried in the Exhibits to give credit for all who have directly contributed in money. They sincerely trust they have omitted none. The hosts who have aided by advice, counsel and work, it will be impossible to thank individually, but your Committee begs to say that to all such is due in large measure whatever success has been attained.

Your Committee feels that the sentiment for the Memorial has at last been aroused, not as fully as they would desire, but in a large measure and they would respectfully urge continued exertion to bring this matter, so near and so dear to every Confederate heart, to a triumphant conclusion. To this end they submit the accompanying Preamble and Resolutions—Exhibit "E"—and respectfully ask their hearty and unanimous adoption.

Respectfully submitted,

C. IRVINE WALKER,  
J. F. SHIPP,  
J. W. WILCOX,  
W. A. RAMSEY,  
JOS. I. WATTS,

*Committee.*

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